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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

STRICTLY IN IT.

Mr. Cleveland Will Remember His Old Pennsylvania Friends.

HE MEETS HARRITY AND HENSEL.

Both Were Highly Pleased at the Reception Accorded Them.

BIG APPOINTMENTS YESTERDAY.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Messrs. Harrity and Hensel spent nearly the whole day in calling on the President and members of the cabinet, with all of whom they had conversations varying in length from a few minutes to half an hour. They were among the earliest callers of the morning at the White House, where none were admitted to see the President except those who came by appointment. This is in accordance with a rule which the President has found it necessary to adopt for Mondays in order to assure himself one day in the week on which he can devote himself to business with comparative freedom from interruption. Messrs. Harrity and Hensel remained with the President for half an hour, and when they left they said they had had a very pleasant and entirely satisfactory interview.

They then made the rounds of the departments. At the treasury they remained for some length of time with Secretary Carlisle, and at the war department Mr. Harrity naturally had a good deal to say to Secretary Lamont. Speaking in a general way of his day's experiences this evening, Mr. Harrity said they were eminently satisfactory, and from the manner in which the President and all the members of his cabinet had expressed themselves he felt assured that the friends of the administration in Pennsylvania would have no cause to complain of the way in which they would be treated.

HARRITY WILL BE IN IT.

There was a general disposition to recognize to the fullest the indebtedness of the administration to the Democracy of the Keystone State, and this will be done in the proper time and manner. Mr. Harrity said he had made no recommendations for office to the President nor to the heads of departments. Among Mr. Harrity's callers at the Arlington this evening were Congressmen Kribbs and Sibley, who spent some time with him discussing matters relating to Western Pennsylvania.

The batch of nominations which the President sent to the senate to-day seems to afford no ground for criticism even to those who are quite ready to find fault with what Mr. Cleveland does if they can discover anything on which to base it. The character, ability and Democracy of all the gentlemen named for important positions are beyond question. The selection of ex-Senator Eustis of Louisiana for the French mission is regarded as particularly happy, as he is a gentleman of fine culture and brilliant mental qualities. He is already familiar with life in the gay French capital, and he has a fortune which will enable him to fully sustain the reputation of the American legation in Paris for generous and elegant hospitality.

THE MINISTER TO DENMARK.

John E. Risley, nominated to be minis- er to Denmark, is a brother-in-law to enator Voorhees and a lawyer of high tanding in New York as well as in this ity, where he became well known through is practice before the court of Alabama laims as a member of the firm of Risley & Flagg. Mr. Risley is about 49 years of ge. He was born in Knox county, In- iana, near Vincennes, and nearly 29 ears ago went to New York, where he worked hard and with great success at his rofession as a lawyer. His appointment s said to be altogether due to business in- uence, having been recommended by he Chemical National bank, the Ex- hange National bank, Gustave Schwab nd the great shipping interests of New ork. He has been a staunch Democrat, nd is a grandson of Colonel Harrod, the rst settler in Kentucky. During the last ampaign he was president of a Demo- ratic club in West Chester, but avoided aking sides in the factional quarrels of e party in New York. He is a man of eans with a handsome country seat at ew Rochelle.

Although Mr. Risley has not a national putation, he is known in the politics of is State and stands high. Neither of the ew York senators was consulted regard- g his appointment, yet this fact did not em to cause them any chagrin. Senator urphy said to-night that he did not now Mr. Risley at all. Senator Hill said at, while he had no acquaintance with m. he knew him by reputation, and be- eved him to be a good man.

THEY GIVE SATISFACTION.

On the whole, to-day's nominations gave eneral satisfaction to Democrats. The ly criticism heard regarding them among embers of congress and office seekers as that there were too few of them. While this respect to-day's batch was not together satisfying, it was consoling. It hoped that by the time the senate meets gain on Wednesday the President will ready with a larger list. A feature of -day's nominations, which was very ratifying to men who held office under r. Cleveland's former administration, as the appearance among them of the ame of E. P. Baldwin of Maryland. Mr. aldwin was made one of the deputy au- tors of the treasury eight years ago, and e fact that he is now nominated for a gher place gives renewed hope to "exes" at they are still "in it" and that the le against them is not going to be as gidly adhered to as some folks would ve them believe.

SOME EXCELLENT RECORDS.

Mr. Baldwin was so admirable an offi- l that when the reformers of Japan nt a delegation over here to study our ethods of accounting on behalf of the panese government, Mr. Baldwin was signated to give them the desired infor- ation.

Wade Hampton of South Carolina, who to become railroad commissioner, served the senate 12 years, finally yielding that st because of the antagonism of the Alliance element in his native State. James J. Jenkins, nominated as judge of the Seventh judicial court, was appointed by Mr. Cleveland during his first administration a judge of the district court. Senator Vilas says his nomination will meet with the cordial indorsement of the people of Wisconsin, regardless of party affiliations.

Theodore Runyan, the new minister to Germany, is one of the prominent figures of the New Jersey Democracy and a man of pronounced ability. For 10 years he was chancellor of the State and twice has been its candidate for governor. Early in the war he took charge of a regiment of New Jersey troops and served with distinction. He is a lawyer in New York and enjoys the esteem of the people of the State as a gentleman and a man of fine attainments.

LIST OF THE LUCKY.

Names of Those Nominated and Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President Monday sent the following nominations to the senate:

James B. Eustis of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

Theodore Runyan of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

John E. Risley of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark.

Walter G. Jenkins of Wisconsin, to be United States circuit judge for the Seventh judicial district.

Walter D. Dabney of Virginia, to be solicitor for the department of state.

Charles B. Stuart of Texas, to be judge of the United States court for the Indian territory.

Ernest P. Baldwin of Maryland, to be first auditor of the treasury.

Thomas Holcomb of Delaware, to be fifth auditor of the treasury.

Wade Hampton of South Carolina, to be commissioner of railroads.

Among the postmasters was William H. McCabe, Coshocton, O.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, assistant secretary of state; Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico; Jas. B. Eustis of Louisiana, minister to France; Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts, consul at London; Robert A. Maxwell of New York, fourth assistant postmaster general; Wade Hampton of South Carolina, commissioner of railroads; Wm. McAdoo of New Jersey, assistant secretary of the navy.

BETTER NOT HURRY.

A Hint That Office-Seekers Had Better Take.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—It is stated upon excellent authority that the leading Democrats of Pennsylvania will not indorse or commit themselves to any candidate for appointment to any of the federal positions until it is definitely ascertained that changes are to be made by President Cleveland. It is expect that changes will be made in all of the important positions, but not until the present incumbents have served out their terms of four years each. This course of the leaders is approved by most of the candidates themselves, inasmuch as it gives each of them an opportunity so strengthen himself as much as possible.

Those seeking subordinate positions have been given to understand that it is useless for them to make application at this time, and they have been advised that the proper thing to do is to wait until after the President has appointed the heads or chiefs of the large offices, and then file their applications with those appointed as such heads or chiefs. It is said some applicants have already prejudiced their cases by the persistency with which they have prematurely urged their claims. To quote the language of an observing Democrat who is himself an applicant:

"It looks as if the applicants for place, big and little, will have to wait until the offices come along in regular order. It may try our patience a little, but I guess that after all it is better for us to be philosophical about it."

THE SEATING OF SENATORS.

A Vote Taken by the Committee on Elections.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The senate committee on privileges and elections held a meeting this afternoon in regard to the credentials of the appointed senators from the new States. Senator Allen of Washington appeared and recited the facts connected with his appointment and gave the committee the benefit of his opinion as to the legal questions involved. Mr. Mantle of Montana and Mr. Beckwith of Wyoming also told the history of the contests that resulted in their appointment. After looking up the precedents the committee took a vote, which resulted as follows: For giving the senators their seats: Messrs. Turpie and Pugh, Democrats, and Messrs. Chandler, Hoar and Higgins, Republicans; against seating, Messrs. Vance, Palmer and Gray, Democrats, and Mitchell, Republican.

Mr. Chandler, in order to prevent a tie and secure a report to the senate, voted in favor of seating, but reserved the right to take such action as he thought best on the floor of the senate. The majority report will be made by Mr. Vance and the minority by Mr. Hoar early next week.

WILL BE RATIFIED.

The Russian and Other Extradition Treaties to Go Through.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Authority has been given by President Cleveland to Secretary Gresham to exchange with Minister Grip certificates of ratification of the extradition treaty between the United States and Sweden. The President's proclamation declaring the treaty in force will follow.

Exchanges of the ratifications of the French and Russian treaties, which also were recently ratified by the senate, will take place in Paris and St. Petersburg respectively, probably before the end of next week.

WILL FIGHT REORGANIZATION.

If It Is Tried Republican Senators Will Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The first step of the Republicans of the senate looking to the prevention of the reorganization of the elective officers of that body was taken at a caucus this morning. Mr. Sherman presided. It was announced that the Democratic caucus committee was supposed to have been at work on a plan for the reorganization. The senators who spoke said this was in violation of all the precedents, that the senate had never in its history effected such an organization at an executive session, and that to attempt it now would cause great injury to the public business.

It was agreed that Mr. Sherman should wait upon Mr. Gorman and notify him that any attempt to reorganize at this session would be very distasteful to the Republicans. There will be no opposition to the election of Mr. Harris as president pro tem. The Republicans say they have the power to prevent reorganization, and if the pinch comes they will use it with as good effect as their opponents did 12 years ago.

WOULD FIGHT US.

An English Member of Parliament Feels Scrappy Over Behring Sea.

LONDON, March 22.—In the house of commons to-day Mr. Bowles, Conservative M. P. for King's Linn, and known as a leading newspaper man, called attention to the subject of the Behring sea arbitration. He urged that it involved the question of the freedom of the high seas, and such a question ought not be submitted to arbitration. England never succeeded under arbitration, because England had not a friend among the American powers. There were advantages in war, as leading usually to a lasting settlement, and war usually left sentiments of mutual respect between the combatants. If the country was unable to protect the high seas and had to coerce a great colony on such a matter, all the dispatches the foreign office could issue would not hide the fact that the greatness of England had gone.

Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary under secretary for the foreign office, replied that the remarks of the honorable member were singularly inopportune, seeing that the arbitration relating to Behring sea was now proceeding. Sir Edward deprecated further discussion.

Mr. Hunter, Liberal M. P., for Aberdeen, said the remarks of the honorable member from King's Linn contained a reflection upon Lord Salisbury for having agreed to arbitrate the Behring sea issue. Lord Salisbury was always weak, Mr. Hunter said, in dealing with a strong power, and scandalously strong in dealing with a weak one. These remarks of Mr. Hunter were evidently not relished by the Conservatives, and the subject was dropped without further remarks.

Mr. William Johnston, Conservative M. P. for South Belfast, one of the most earnest and uncompromising of the Ulster Orangemen, asked Chief Secretary Morley whether it was true that the government was hiring mills in Ulster to accommodate troops, 2,000 of whom were going to the province, and what was the reason for these precautions. The Irish Nationalist members derisively cheered the speaker, who, according to rumor, is pledged, in the event of home rule, to take the field with a bible in one hand and a rifle in the other, but is looked upon as more amusing than dangerous.

Chief Secretary Morley replied that he would give the reasons asked for by the honorable member when he knew the statements made by the member to be true, but the fact was that they were entirely untrue. [Cheers.]

Henry Labouchere moved a reduction of the appropriation for Sir Gerald Portal's mission to Uganda. The motion was lost by a vote of 308 to 46. The world's fair appropriation was approved without discussion.

CARLISLE'S CLOSE CALL.

Pulled Back Almost From Under a Cable Car—Took the Name of His Rescuer.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Carlisle came within a hair's breadth of having the life crushed out of him by a cable car near the treasury department to-day. It was shortly after noon and the secretary came out of the department to go home to lunch. He was in a brown study and walked up Fifteenth street with his head down, taking no notice of anything going on about him. He crossed the street, and on the corner of New York avenue stood for an instant on the curb. Then he started to cross the avenue, and at the same instant a cable car swung around the corner at full speed.

The secretary paid no attention to it but kept straight on in his course, which would take him directly in front of the car. The gripman rang his bell violently, but Mr. Carlisle seemed not to hear. The people on the grip car stood up and yelled, but without avail. As it was on a sharp curve the car could not be stopped, and in another instant it would have struck the abstracted secretary, who had almost reached the track.

At this instant a man who was a few feet behind the secretary jumped forward, caught him by the coat and pulled him back. The car as it dashed by just grazed the secretary who now for the first time awoke to a realization of his danger. He thanked the man who saved him very heartily, took his name and passed on, very much awakened from his abstraction.

The corner where the incident occurred is one of the most crowded and dangerous in the city. Lieutenant Reynolds of the revenue marine was killed there a few weeks ago.

MAY GO TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bishop Wigger Withdraws His Orders About Children.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Bishop Wigger of Newark has issued a circular letter to each priest in the diocese rescinding his former order in which the priests were ordered to refuse absolution to those members of the parish who sent their children to the public schools in preference to the parochial schools.

This action is received with satisfaction by those Catholic parents whose children attend the public schools. The bishop writes: "All directions, whether public or private, given by me in regard to refusing them absolution are hereby withdrawn. The case thus falls under the general principle of moral theology and has to be dealt with according to the same."

TO HEAVEN AND BACK.

Robert Bell Revived From Death, but Not For Long.

MILAN, TENN., March 22.—There is much excitement in the community of Marshall's Chapel over the death of Robert Bell. He apparently died, after a short illness of typhoid fever. His body was prepared for burial and preparations made for the funeral. In the midst of the services a noise was heard in the coffin. Quickly bursting the lid Mr. Bell sat up, was removed to his home, and in a few hours was feeling much better.

He claimed to have been in heaven and saw many friends. His wonderful stories drew many people to the house. Last night he became sick and suddenly called out "They are coming for me," and fell back dead. His physician claims that he was in a trance, and awakening in the coffin his mind was wrecked.

BATTLE IN BRAZIL.

Army of the Republic Routed by Revolutionists Under Tavarez.

DESPERATE FRIDAY CONFLICT.

Government Commander Led Into a Trap by His Opponent.

URUGUAYAN MOVEMENT WINNING

VALPARAISO, March 22.—General Tavarez, leader of the revolution in the Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, has routed and put to flight the army of 3,000 men which the government of Brazil sent against him under the command of General Tellos. This news was telegraphed by a correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul, and has just been confirmed from the Rivera.

The battle was fought near Ypacaray, to which point General Tavarez retired when the advance guard of General Tellos's troops reached Santa Anna on Wednesday. Tavarez's retreat was in reality a feint, by which he led the enemy into a trap and forced him to give battle on ground selected by the leader of the revolutionary army. When Tavarez fell back before the advance of Tellos's army he made it appear that he was trying to avoid an engagement. His movement appears to have completely deceived the government commander, who pushed his forces on toward the position taken by the revolutionists.

The attack upon Tavarez's army was made Friday morning. Skirmishers were thrown out, but the resistance shown from the start showed the commander of the government troops that victory was not to be won so easily as he had expected. Reinforcements were hurriedly sent forward, and in less than 30 minutes after the attack was opened the engagement become a general one.

From fighting on the defensive General Tavarez became the aggressor. His best fighting men were pushed to the front while he led in person a vigorous attack upon the enemy's right flank. The onslaught was fierce, terrible and irresistible. It operated in the nature of a surprise to the government troops, who had confidently expected success without much fighting.

In vain General Tellos tried to repel the attack. His columns were soon shattered and the wavering ranks fell back under the murderous fire of the revolutionists. Fired by desperation General Tellos and his staff rode among the government troops and restored order in the ranks. But it was no longer an attacking army they had to command. From assailants they had become the objects of attack by forces who already believed victory had been won. On came the revolutionary army. They plunged into the battle with a vigor more irresistible than before. The stand made by the demoralized army of the government was futile. The fire of Tavarez's troops appeared to have greater terrors, and in a few minutes the ranks broke and the government army was in full retreat.

No effort was made to gather the force together. Even Tellos now saw that no power could save the day for him, and he and his badly defeated army pushed their way as rapidly as possible toward Pedrito. The rout of the government army was complete.

It was a great victory for General Tavarez. Quickly dividing his forces, he sent one division to pursue the fleeing army under General Tellos, while he started at the head of the other on the march toward Uruguayana, the proposed western terminus of the railroad which runs to Porto Alegre. Uruguayana is strongly defended by an army under General Hipolito, and to capture it has been the design of General Tavarez from the beginning of the revolution.

This movement has been partly aided by the capture of Alegrete, an important strategic point in the mountains on the railroad line between Cacequy and Uruguayana. With a detachment of 500 men Colonel Pena attacked the town, drove out the government garrison and took possession.

A division has been sent by General Tavarez to attack the troops recently landed at Porto Alegre, who are now marching toward the seat of war.

The revolution led by Dr. Castilhos and General Tavarez is a movement to withdraw Rio Grande do Sul from Brazil and annex it to Uruguay. A telegram from Paris says: "The Brazilian minister in this city denies the truth of the reports that there is fighting in Rio Grande do Sul."

SAVING OF THE SARNIA.

How Cool Work Brought the Disabled Ship Into Port.

HALIFAX, March 22.—The overdue steamship Sarnia came up from quarantine at 9 o'clock this morning. The steamer left on March 3. On March 11 the ship was 476 miles from Halifax. At 9:30 o'clock the engines were slowed for hot bearings. In a short time it was seen that the shaft had a combination of fractures, and it was decided to disconnect the engines and put the forward crank aft in place of the broken shaft. On March 12, the crew were set to work to assist the engineers in rigging gear for removing the shaft. The ship was 359 miles from Halifax. It was found impossible to break or cut the broken shaft, and it was decided to drill it through. This caused great delay. On March 14, Tuesday, the wind increased and the ship commenced drifting fast. It was 332 miles from Halifax, having drifted 54 miles. The ship was drifting on the New Foundland coast, being only 65 miles from St. Pierre. At 5 P. M. on Friday the engines were started and the steamer proceeded slowly. The ship was hauled up north by west, heading for Sable island. There was a high sea running which dashed over the ship, smashing gangway rails and doing other damage. Port was reached without further incident.

LEARNING RAPIDLY.

Cingalese Workmen Strike at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The Cingalese workmen at the world's fair have gone on a strike against their employers, who have charge of the Ceylon exhibit. The men were hired in Ceylon for 30 rupees a month, which is about $7 in American money. They thought 30 rupees was a big thing until they gained an idea of what workmen receive in this country. They have been here only two weeks, but they followed the proper program and struck. Then they appointed a committee to see what the boss was going to do about it. They were offered 40 rupees and are thinking it over.

CRUSHED IN COURT.

The Ann Arbor Strike Practically Ended by a Remarkable Order.

TOLEDO, O., March 22.—In local railroad circles to-night the opinion is expressed that the United States court, in an order issued by Judge Ricks this afternoon, has sounded the death knell of the boycott of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad. The order is made under a petition of the Toledo road against the Pennsylvania railroad and others, and commands P. M. Arthur, chief of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, "In the manner customary and usual according to the practice of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers of giving information to its members, to cause to be known and published that the law, by-law, rule or regulation of said brotherhood requiring its members to refuse to handle cars of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan railroad, is not in force against said company."

Jasper W. Watson, a member of the grievance committee of the Lake Shore engineers is named as joint defendant. It is required that the brotherhood show by what by-law its members in the employ of any one railway may be ordered out on strike because of disaffection on any other road.

The Lake Shore railroad filed a complaint this afternoon in the United States court against a number of its employes, charging them with violation of the order issued by Judge Ricks at Cleveland a week ago to-day. Three engineers were subsequently arrested while taking part in a secret meeting of the strikers, and were committed for a trial on Monday afternoon. Warrants are out for two more engineers and three firemen.

This evening Judge Ricks granted an injunction restraining all the employes of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad from refusing to handle Ann Arbor freight and from obeying any order that may be issued by the brotherhood. In connection with the resignation of several Lake Shore engineers, Judge Ricks holds that while the law does not oblige them to work for any company they may not see fit to, it requires that when they decide to relinquish such employment they shall do so as not to bring about any damage to their employers.

Late to-night it is reported that Chief Arthur has ordered a temporary cessation of the boycott on the Ann Arbor road.

At midnight last night, notwithstanding the injunction of the United States circuit court, a number of Lake Shore engineers cut out Ann Arbor cars, and refused to handle them. Judge Ricks was brought to Toledo this afternoon on a special train. The Pennsylvania engineers have had a conference with their officials and agreed to stand by the decisions of the courts, and not uphold the brotherhood against the courts. Ann Arbor cars are being handled in the Pennsylvania yards to-day. The Ann Arbor for the first time since the strike began is doing business to-day with non-union men on the engines. All the passenger and freight trains are running.

The Ann Arbor railroad has filed a $300,000 damage suit against Chiefs Arthur and Sargent for stopping their traffic by means of the strike.

BUT ONE OPINION.

Crawford County Citizens Denounce the Theft of Higby's Seat.

MEADVILLE, PA., March 22.—A canvass of public sentiment in this city and county, made during the interval since the legislature took final action in the Andrews-Higby case, discovers wide diversity of opinion as to the prospective effect of the case on the Republican party. But there is little or no difference of popular sentiment in regard to the merits of the case and the great weight of such sentiment may be summarized in the words of a leading Republican, one of the last men approached on the subject:

"There are naturally some Republicans who rejoice over the result of this contest; but their joy is not due to rosy party prospects. If an election, with Mr. Higby and Mr. Andrews as rival candidates, were to be held this week there would be but one way to defeat Higby, and that would be to throw out all the returns of all the election precincts in the county."

As to immediate results, another party leader, who has served in the legislature, said: "Aside from any of the equities of the case, it is such suicidal party policy that it would never have been permitted had not the matter of the United States senatorship been safely out of the way for as long a term as the master of the situation may care to control it. The most shameful portion of the purely political history of the case has never been written, and it will probably never become public property unless as an act of rebellion or a species of turning political State's evidence by somebody who has nothing to lose through making the disclosure. Crawford Republicans have received some pretty hard raps during the past three years, so they are not wholly unprepared for what is certain to follow; but this last performance as a party measure will bear heavily on candidates whom the party may nominate for county offices in the campaign next fall. It will be universally shown, as it is already quite extensively known, that the usual party methods will not avail in the coming election."

Leading Republicans are already proposing that Higby be asked to stand as the nominee of all parties for the office of sheriff or some other desirable place. This is for the reason that it will help to vindicate the people of the county on high moral ground, and for the lower utilitarian reason that, by offering up one of the fat places as a sacrifice to make amends for the wrong done to Mr. Higby, the party may be forgiven to the extent of being permitted to have the rest of the minor offices. But it is a generally admitted fact that none of the Andrews men who have been concerned in the case against Higby can hope for any recognition for office at the hands of the people this fall. Finally, some of the professional politicians, while admitting the bitterness of popular resentment at this time, insist that the feeling will wear itself out before it does any harm, and that the Democrats can be relied on to make mistakes that will offset the deliberate sins of the Republicans.

HE LAID DOWN LAW

President Cleveland Does Plain Talking to Importunate Callers.

SETTLED CASES RIGHT THERE.

He Had No Time to Talk Politics to a Minnesota Man.

IT WAS CLEVELAND'S BIRTHDAY.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Cleveland to-day talked right out from the shoulder to some of the office-seekers that called on him at the White House. He laid down the law very plainly on one or two subjects, and what he said will serve as pointers to many patriotic Democrats the country over.

This was Mr. Cleveland's fifty-sixth birthday, too, and he received many congratulations as well as applications for office. He passed the day as he has nearly every one since his inauguration.

For three hours he was busy receiving office-seekers and their congressional friends. The no-reappointment rule was more clearly defined by Mr. Cleveland this morning. Among his callers was Representative Springer with Wm. H. Hinrichsen, secretary of state of Illinois, and State Senator Newell of Illinois. Mr. Henrichsen in presenting the name of L. W. Chambers for the postmastership at Jacksonville, Ill., mentioned that Mr. Chambers had held the office under the former Democratic administration, and when Mr. Cleveland reminded him of the no-reappointment rule Mr. Hinrichsen cited the fact that his candidate had been removed from office by the Republicans before the expiration of his term; that he was the unanimous choice of the people in Jacksonville, and that he had been the best postmaster the town ever had. In reply Mr. Cleveland said the fact that Mr. Chambers was so generally indorsed put a new phase on the matter, and he suggested that a statement of the case be sent him in convenient form for reference.

TOOK HIS BREATH AWAY.

But the greater surprise was yet to come to the gentlemen from Illinois. Senator Newell presented the name of Thomas Cooper for reappointment to the offices of collector of internal revenue for the Springfield district, but was promptly told by Mr. Cleveland that as there were several other candidates of ability for the position Mr. Cooper's name could not be considered, and he therefore begged Mr. Newell not to press his candidate's claim. Mr. Newell was somewhat taken back at the firm decision of the President, but he asked if the fact that Mr. Cooper had held federal office before would bar him from making application for another federal position. The President answered in the negative and asked what office Mr. Cooper would like. When Mr. Newell explained that Mr. Cooper contemplated applying for the consul generalship to Mexico in the event of failing to secure the collectorship, Mr. Cleveland advised him to file Mr. Cooper's papers at once, and added that Mr. Cooper's name would be given as much consideration as any other candidate.

Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler saw the President about his application for appointment as postmaster at Chicago and was told that the matter would not be considered for some time. Michael Doran, Democratic national committeeman from Minnesota, went into Mr. Cleveland's presence to talk over Minnesota politics, but failed in his purpose. Mr. Cleveland begged to be excused on the plea that he had not time.

PENNSYLVANIA ON DECK.

The Pennsylvania applicants for office continue to come moderately forward in small detachments and make their wants known. At the treasury department to-day J. M. Cornelius of Erie filed his application for the position of collector of that port. Hugh Gilmore of Williamsport put in a claim for the assistant collectorship of customs, but neglected to state where he would like to gather in this part of Uncle Sam's revenue.

There is none of the modesty of the Pennsylvanians about the Ohio office-seekers. The latter are more than maintaining the proverbial reputation of that State as the leading ground for candidates for everything in sight. In the register of applicants for office, kept in the appointment division of the treasury, much more space is devoted to Ohio than to any other State. Already five of the broad pages of this register are filled with the names of Ohio men who desire to serve the country. They are asking for everything in sight in the treasury department, from the assistant secretaryship all the way down through commissionerships, auditorships, comptrollerships and chiefs of division to special agencies and ordinary clerkships.

OVER 3,000 BUCKEYES ALREADY.

About 40 new names of Ohio patriots were added to the list to-day, swelling the total to the neighborhood of 400 names. These, it will be remembered, are applications for places in the treasury department alone. The other departments are receiving proportionate attention from the Ohio men. Altogether it is safe to say that 3,000 Ohio men have up to date filed modest requests for places under Mr. Cleveland. What would have been the effect on the Ohio ambition to hold office had the State given all her electoral votes to Cleveland instead of only one is awful to contemplate.

B. P. Lucas of Charleston, W. Va., filed an application to-day for the position of collector of internal revenue for that State. A uery strong movement is on foot to keep Colonel Fred Grant in his present place of United States minister to Austria. Hundreds of letters are pouring into the state department requesting his retention, and it would not be surprising if the movement were successful. Plenty of precedents can be found for allowing him to stay where he is, and it is not believed there will be any strong kicking if he is left there.

Blount Off For Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Ex-Congressman Blount, commissioner to Hawaii, arrived here this morning, and shortly after 12 o'clock sailed for Honolulu on the United States revenue cutter Rush. It is expected that he will make the trip in about eight days.

THEY PREFER TO RIDE FREE.

Anti-Free Pass Legislation Smothered Yesterday.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—Mr. Tewkesbury of Columbia to-night called up his resolution that a bill enforcing Sec. 8 of Art. 17 of the constitution, prohibiting the granting of passes or reduced rates by railroads to any others than employes, be placed on the calendar. The bill was killed in committee, and Mr. Tewkesbury only wanted to put the members on record. He succeeded. Mr. Tewkesbury made a speech in favor of his resolution, saying that, as there has recently been so much solicitude in the house for the constitution, he would give the members a chance to prove their sincerity. He made a strong plea for his resolution, and showed that the giving and accepting of passes was contrary to the constitution and enacting laws. His speech did but little good, however, as nearly every member present had a pass in his pocket.

The vote on the resolution was:

Ayes—Baker, Bortner, Boyer, Collamer, Cooper, Criste, Cyphert, Dambly, Dubs, Eckles, Ennis, Fabian, Farr, Fretz, Fritz, Goodhart, Haight, Hartley, Kane, Kennedy, Keppel, King, Laudenslager, Lull, Lytle, Mast, Merrick, Millard, Eph. D. Miller, Daniel F. Moore, McClintic, Nickell, Niles, Piatt, Reber, Reece, Renn, Robinson, Seanor, Talbot, Tewkesbury, Thomas, Wherry, Thompson—44.

Nays—Abrams, Anderson, Bare, Beck, Bernhard, Beyerlein, Biery, Bliss, Bolles, Branson, Brodhead, Broughal, Burke, Burritt, Cassin, Cessna, Coffin, Coyle, Crawford, Crothers, Culbertson, Curtis, Dale, Douthett, Dunlap, Flannery, Fletcher, Focht, Foltz, Forrest, Garvin, Geringer, Goentner, Harrison, Harvey, Heyburn, Hollenbach, Hosack, Keyser, Kunbach, Kunkel, Laucks, Leeds, Littley, Losch, Luhr, Mackrell Robert J. Moore, Muehlbronner, Murphy, McCormick, McDonald, McMaster, Nesbit, Newman, Patterson, Peltz, Quinnan, Ramsley, Raven, Raymond, Reed, Richey, Riebel, Schick, Scott, Shepherd, Robert Smith, Wm. O. S. Smith, Stayer, William F. Stewart, Stineman, Strickler, Taxis, Thornton, Tool, Vare, Walker, Wallace, Weaver, West, Weyand, Nicolas G. Wilson, Mathew M. Wilson, Zulick—85.

The resolution was lost, and anti-free pass legislation is dead for this session. Some who voted nay say they will support a bill having the actual object of abolishing passes, but that the Tewkesbury bill is a piece of buncombe, as the author himself would have voted against it on final passage. How they know this cannot be told, and Mr. Tewkesbury says they would have found themselves mistaken had the bill ever reached final passage. The railroad companies heartily favor the measure as affording them excuse for refusing passes. Members whose names are not on the above lists were either absent or not voting.

Mr. Kearns of Allegheny had an anti-Pinkerton bill up on a special order for second reading to-night. It was amended by extending its provisions to deputies, marshals, etc., appointed by firms, corporations, etc., and passed. It comes up on third reading and final passage to-morrow.

ALL DOUBT AT REST.

THE NARONIC'S EMPTY LIFE BOATS SIGHTED AT SEA.

Hopes That Some of the Crew May Have Been Saved.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Officials of the White Star Line Company here have received the full report of the steamer Coventry, which arrived at Bremen to-day. At 2 o'clock in the morning of March 4, the Coventry passed a lifeboat painted white, bearing the name Narconic. The boat was floating keel upward. At 2 in the afternoon of the same day another lifeboat from the Naronic was passed. The mast and oars of the lifeboat had been lashed together, attached to the painter and thrown overboard, as a sea anchor, to keep the boat's head up to the wind and sea. Judging from appearances neither of the boats had been long adrift.

The position of the drifting boats was southwest of Sable island, on the banks of Newfoundland. All doubt as to the fate of the Naronic has been dispelled by the sight of her lifeboats.

BREMEN, March 20.—Captain Wilson, the commander of the Coventry, says he was not able to plainly decipher the name on the first lifeboat, though there is no doubt in his mind that it was Naronic. On the second boat the name was plainly discernible. This second boat was half filled with water. Its appearance led Captain Wilson to believe that its occupants had been taken aboard some vessel after which the boat was cast adrift.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—A vessel which passed Deal to-day signaled that she had on board 11 shipwrecked people, and the White Star line officials say there is a strong probability that they are part of the crew of the Naronic. The arrival of this vessel is eagerly awaited.

BIGGEST GUN ON EARTH.

After a Stormy Passage It Arrives at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—After a tempestuous voyage across the North Atlantic from Hamburg, with the second consignment of the Krupp exhibit for the world's fair, the British steamship Lougueil arrived off Sparrow's Point at noon to-day. The chief article is the big 124-ton cannon. The steamer encountered stormy weather almost all the way across. When it was learned the first of the week that the steamer was overdue fears were expressed that the colossal cannon had gotten loose in the hold of the ship and had caused her loss.

The caliber of the gun is the largest in the world, 19½ inches. The projectiles fired from it weigh 2,600 pounds, and are four feet long. About 700 pounds of powder are used at a single shot, and the projectile is hurled with such terrific force that it will go through a plate of steel 20 inches thick at a distance of nine miles.

Joan of Arc Blessed.

ROME, March 22.—Pope Leo has informed the French bishop of his decision to crown his episcopal jubilee by the beatification of the French heroine, Joan of Arc, who was burned by the English as a sorceress and heretic, May 30, 1431, and was formally pronounced to have been innocent in 1456. The announcement of the pope's decision has been received with great satisfaction by the French Catholics as a signal tribute to the patriotic spirit of France.

JULES FERRY DEAD.

The Veteran Patriot and Legislator Breathed His Last Yesterday.

FATAL RESULT OF AN OLD WOUND.

His Death at This Time a Serious Loss to the Republic.

CLOSING SCENE OF A GREAT LIFE.

PARIS, March 22.—M. Jules Francois Ferry, president of the French senate, died this evening of heart disease, the result of a bullet striking a rib near the base of the heart at the time he was attacked by Aubertin in 1887. He was seized with spasms early in the morning, and despite every effort made by the physicians, who were hastily summoned, the convulsions continued to grow in violence until 6 o'clock in the evening when he expired in a terribly severe spasm.

Mme. Ferry said in an interview this evening that for two weeke past her husband had experienced much difficulty in breathing. Last night he was taken with a chill. Physicians were called and afforded him some relief, and he was able to rise and partly dress this morning. At 10:30 he began struggling for breath. He sprang from his chair with sudden energy and paced the room, calling for air and complaining that he was suffocating.

This sudden rally was followed by another sinking turn. Shortly after noon he again called repeatedly for air, left his chair and walked rapidly up and down the room. These alternations of rallying and sinking continued until 5 o'clock, when he raised himself in his seat, looked at his wife fixedly, exclaimed "Save me," and fell back exhausted. His struggle for breath became agonizing, and the physicians injected morphia to relieve him. After a few unintelligible words he fell into a state of coma, which ended in death. He died in the armchair in which for years he had done all his writing and reading. All the members of his family and Mme. Floquet were beside him to the last. His last few minutes were apparently painless.

The news of M. Ferry's death astounded the city. No event since Gambetta's death has made such a deep impression. Only three evenings ago he was at the opera, and yesterday he presided over the senate. Hundreds of politicians called at the house during the evening and inscribed their names in the visitors' book. The extra editions published immediately after the announcement of the death are still selling everywhere in enormous numbers.

Last week M. Ferry resigned the presidency of the *Estafette* newspaper and the presidency of the National Republican Association that he might devote himself entirely to his duties in the senate.

The general feeling is that, although his election to the presidency of the senate was contrary to the wishes of M. Carnot and M. Ribot, his death is a serious loss to the government. In the case of another cabinet crisis he, in his official capacity, would have been the first man to whom M. Carnot would have been bound to turn for advice. It was with such an event in view that Mr. Ferry's supporters in the senate compelled his election in the room of M. Leroyer, who was believed to lack the qualities necessary for such a part in the next crisis. With M. Carnot, as president, M. Ribot as premier, M. Casimir-Perier as president of the chamber of deputies and M. Ferry as president of the senate, the opportunists felt that they had four of their strongest men in positions to meet the perilous consequences of the Panama exposure. As yet the names of possible successors to the presidency of the senate have been hardly mentioned.

M. Ferry was born at Saint Die in 1832, and elected a member of the corps legislatif in 1869, immediately preceding the declaration of war against Prussia, which he opposed. At the revolution of 1870 he was appointed administrator of the department of the Seine, and, after repeatedly risking his life in efforts to suppress the commune, was delegated to the mayoralty of Paris, and later elected deputy, and prefect of the Seine. In 1897-80 he was minister of public instruction in Grevy's cabinet, and prime minister in 1883-85. During his management of the educational portfolio, his efforts to exclude Jesuit instructors riveted upon him the eyes of all Europe. Since the downfall of the Grevy administration, M. Ferry has not been prominent until within the past month when he was elected president of the senate.

FERRY'S PRIVATE LIFE.

He Loved Children and Adapted Himself to Their Ways.

LONDON, March 23.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says of M. Ferry:

"He intended to run for the presidency of the republic and was determined not to take a ministerial portfolio while there was a chance for the presidency. He was averse to the alliance with Russia, and had an intense antipathy toward England. He used to ponder over German maps on the wrongs which France had sustained from England. Bismarck took advantage of his tendencies to foment his antipathy toward England."

Of M. Ferry's private life the *News* correspondent says: "His love for children was remarkable. No old grandmamma could have adapted herself with more charming grace to their ways. Like his wife, M. Ferry was an accomplished artist."

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

A Prisoner Kills His Guard and is Killed Himself.

CHEYENNE, WYO., March 22.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Wm. Unger, a private in the Seventeenth Infantry at Fort Russell, was shot and killed by George Jones, a prisoner under his charge. An hour later Jones was shot and killed by Sergeant Myers and Private Robinson while resisting arrest. Jones was under arrest on the charge of having stolen a saddle from the post. He was put to work on the post grounds, and killed Unger with a pistol while the latter was on guard duty. He then took Unger's rifle and had gone a distance of about two miles when overtaken by the two soldiers whom he fired at. His aim was poor and his pursuers returned the fire with fatal effect. Jones's home is at Leavenworth.

DECIDED TO ELECT.

A Caucus of Democratic Senators Agrees to Organize the Senate.

AFTER FOUR HOURS OF DEBATE.

The Steerers Presented a Rather Non-Committal Report.

WANTED TO AVOID THE MOVE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Democrats of the senate met in caucus at noon to-day to consider the reorganization of the elective officers of the sen ate, every Democratic senator except Senator Walthall of Mississippi being present. Messrs. Peffer, Kyle and Allen were not invited to attend. At the previous caucus the whole matter of whether or not the party should attempt reorganization at this time was left to the steering committee, of which Mr. Gorman is chairman. The report was made, and to the surprise of the junior senators at least contained no recommendations. The committee held a number of conferences, but were unable to agree upon a report.

Among those opposed to reorganization rumor places both Mr. Gorman and Mr. Cockrell. While the committee submitted a report that was decidedly negative and non-committal, it had prepared for any contingency that might arise. The list of employes of the senate and the annual pay-roll has been gone over thoroughly, and the condition of the roll as it exists to-day compared with the roll of the Forty-sixth congress when the Democrats controlled this branch. Since that time there has been an increase in the force of men, and especially under the sergeant-at-arms.

The caucus adjourned at 4 o'clock, having come to the determination to nominate the elective officers. The ticket so nominated is composed of William R. Cox of North Carolina, an ex-representative, for secretary of the senate; Richard J. Bright of Indiana, ex-sergeant-at-arms, for sergeant-at-arms; Rev. W. H. Milburn, present chaplain of the house, for chaplain. This result was not reached without a protracted debate. No time was fixed for the presentation of the necessary resolution in the senate.

A leading member of the committee stated that the chief reason for the caucus taking this course was to get rid of the importunities of candidates and to enable the senate to go about its regular work. It was supposed that the matter of the admission of the three senators who appeared with credentials under appointment by the governors of Montana, Wyoming and Washington would come up for discussion, but the subject was not broached. This question will come before the senate on the report of the committee on privileges and elections. The patronage of the senate under the officers agreed upon to-day was considered for some time and a list made of certain minor Republicans who will be retained. The patronage, however, instead of being under the control of the officers, will be parceled out by the party caucus.

Another member said it was the intention to make the attempt to elect the nominees. Just when this would be done he could not say, but the resolution, he thought, might be introduced in the senate at any time now. If the Republicans appear to be determined in their effort to prevent a reorganization at this session it may be the Democrats will let it go over. There appears, though, to be no probability of an abandonment of the idea to at least make an effort to carry out the will of the caucus. Another story was that the senate would adjourn sine die by the middle of next week. This was denied by several senators who said adjournment depended entirely upon the pleasure of the President.

The Republican senators about the capitol look upon the action of the caucus as a declaration that the Democrats intend to inaugurate a contest over the organization, and they will hold another caucus to decide upon their plan of campaign. One Republican senator said the Republicans would not stand idly by and see the precedents of the senate violated without a protest, and intimated that if the Democrats precipitated a contest there was no telling when it would end.

WILL HAVE NO NEPOTISM.

The President Refuses to Appoint a Distant Relative of His to Office.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Cleveland defined his views on nepotism to-day in a forcible manner. The gentleman to whom Mr. Cleveland expressed himself is a western congressman, who came to secure the appointment of a constituent to office. He told Mr. Cleveland that the applicant was a good Democrat, a good fellow and, furthermore, a relative of the President himself.

"That settles it," Mr. Cleveland is reported as saying, "his name cannot be considered." And then the President is said to have read the congressman a lecture on the danger of appointing relatives to office.

Congressman Springer learned something more about the new rules for appointment this morning. He spoke to Mr. Cleveland about the application of a former officeholder for reappointment to the postmastership at Petersburg, Ill., and after explaining the facts in the case he received an answer favorable to the applicant. The explanation was this: The candidate is a woman and a Democrat who was appointed postmistress at Petersburg by President Arthur just prior to Mr. Cleveland's first term. She was reappointed by Mr. Cleveland after General Harrison's election, but the Republican senate refused to confirm the nomination and a Republican of Mr. Harrison's choice secured the place. President Cleveland after hearing this statement, with the additional information that the applicant is almost unanimously indorsed, gave Mr. Springer to understand that he would reappoint the lady.

Mr. Cleveland has made several like statements in connection with similar cases to other congressmen, which indicate that former appointees who were prevented from serving their terms through lack of confirmation by the senate will be given preference in applications for the offices for which they were selected under Mr. Cleveland's first term.

CLEVELAND SENDS FOR WHEELER

He Talks With Maish's Opponent for Pension Commissioner.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President is devoting a good deal of his time just now to the important matter of selecting a first rate man for pension commissioner. He realizes that whatever reform is brought about in the immediate future in the administration of the pension system must be effected by the chief of the bureau. He sent to-day for ex-Congressman Wheeler of Michigan, and had a half-hour's talk with him. The President told Mr. Wheeler he was considering his indorsements for the place, but had doubts whether the Michigan man could stand the physical strain which the duties of the office would entail. Mr. Wheeler reassured him on this point. The President said the commissioner should be able to administer the pension laws generously but with exact justice. The President intimated it would probably be a week or ten days before he would be ready to appoint a successor to Raum.

There is every reason to believe incorrect the report that part of Mr. Harrity's business here yesterday was to push ex-Representative Maish for the pension commissionership. There is no reason to doubt Mr. Harrity's statement that he urged no appointments while in Washington.

CAUSED A SURPRISE.

Cleveland Criticised for an Indianapolis Appointment.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—The appointment of Frank Burke as district attorney of Indiana has created great surprise and not a little indignation. It was foregone, at least in this city, that John W. Kern would be the appointee. Kern has been a staunch Cleveland man all along while Burke has been anti-Cleveland. The *Sentinel* and *News* to-day both deplore the appointment. The *Sentinel* says it cannot without stultifying itself, repudiating all it has fought for the last five years, approve Burke's appointment. Both papers cite Burke's legislative record as an unsavory one and say he has always been the mouthpiece of lobby and the friend of corporations.

Lucius B. Swift, the well-known civil-service reformer and one of the editors of the *Civil-Service Chronicle*, condemns the appointment and says: "Burke is one of the most vicious opponents of good government that has of late years got into public life. Happily it is not too late if Mr. Cleveland desires to correct his mistake."

Knowing ones are to-day shaking their heads and saying that the President has been imposed upon.

Cleveland Knocks Out Rings.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The pressure exerted by congressmen at the White House for appointments has developed into an individual scramble. At first congressional delegations were in a measure united. The President has disintegrated the delegation indorsement system, and now each man is going in for himself and pushing his individual friends. One result which the President has achieved, and which was his design, was the breaking up of ring politics in the delegations.

PENNSYLVANIA PEOPLE BENEFITED

Mrs. Carrie Bouton Gained in Flesh From 68 lbs. to 121 1-2 lbs. by the Use of a Simple Remedy.

MEN AND WOMEN INTERESTED.

"It is astonishing," said one of our physicians the other evening, "how many of the ordinary diseases people suffer from come from the one cause—excess of uric acid in the blood. To discover a medicine that would dissolve this acid has puzzled thousands of the best men of the medical profession, until Dr. David Kennedy of Rondout, N. Y., produced what is known the world over as Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The great value we place in Favorite Remedy comes from the fact that it is the only medicine that will effectually dissolve this acid, thus curing rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney, liver and urinary troubles and the sicknesses women suffer from. These and many other troubles all come from the one cause, as I said before, the death-dealing uric acid."

Perhaps there has been no one person in Wyoming county, Pa., that has suffered more than Mrs. Carrie Bouton, formerly of Scottsville, but now of Harvey's Lake, Luzerne county. Mrs. Bouton, in relating her restoration to health, said: "From a growing girl I suffered from female trouble or weakness peculiar to my sex. Several physicians prescribed for me but I found no relief. I was reduced in flesh down to 68 pounds. By accident I heard of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and determined to try it, and to my great joy I began to realize that I had found a medicine that was doing me good. I think I had used five bottles when I found that I weighed 121½ pounds and was better in health than I ever was before."

Inquiry among Mrs. Bouton's neighbors shows that she states nothing but the facts in regard to her case. Many other instances of the kind are widely talked of in Scottsville, Tunkhannock, Wilkesbarre and other places where Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has effected many cures after physicians had given up hope.

"But," says one of our prominent druggists, "Favorite Remedy is equally efficacious in other diseases, as talks with people I have sold Favorite Remedy to affirm. To my knowledge right in our town Favorite Remedy has cured people suffering from rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney, liver and urinary troubles."

Since the publication in one of New York's medical journals of the case of Mr. E. P. Tayer of East Nassau, N. Y., Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been increasing in sale. Mr. Tayer had suffered for 15 years with inflammatory rheumatism. His case was practically abandoned by his physicians. Favorite Remedy was brought to his notice and in less than three months after its use he was a well man.

In commenting on this case, Dr. W. H. Morse of New York city says: The great good in Favorite Remedy lies in its power to dissolve this deadly uric acid. In cases of dyspepsia, eczema, scrofula or any urinary diseases I have never known it to fail when taken according to directions. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is not only used by physicians now but can be found on sale by every medicine dealer.—*Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Record.*

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

Captain Jacob H. Vanderbilt.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., March 22.—Captain Jacob Hand Vanderbilt, brother of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, died at his home on Grimes hill, Staten Island, at 6 o'clock this evening. He had an attack of congestion of the lungs two weeks ago. His son, J. H. Vanderbilt, Jr., was at the bedside with the nurses at the time of his death, his daughters and his nephew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, having left the house but a short time before the end came.

Captain Vanderbilt was born on the east shore of Staten Island September 2, 1807. When only 18 years old he commanded a steamboat. For nearly 40 years he commanded steamboats plying between New York and ports on the Hudson, on Long Island sound and in New Jersey. When the East Shore railroad was built on Staten Island he became president, and gave his time to the management of that road and the ferries to New York, until the railroad passed into the hands of the rapid transit company, organized by Erastus Wiman, in 1884. He then retired from active life.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the spring time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

THE WEEKLY POST is the most reliable market paper in Pennsylvania. Renew your subscription for 1893.

CHEERED IN THE STREET.

Public Demonstrations in Favor of Carlyle Harris.

MUCH SYMPATHY FOR HIM IN COURT.

His Scathing Words Caused One Lawyer to Leave.

WILL GOVERNOR FLOWER INTERFERE NOW

NEW YORK, March 22.—After making a sensational address in court Carlyle W. Harris, convicted of poisoning his wife, was this morning again sentenced to death. Recorder Smyth ordered his electrocution to take place on May 8 next. In his plea the condemned man attacked several persons connected with the prosecution and said he was innocent. The court room was crowded. Carlyle was brought thither shackled to a deputy sheriff. He was pale and his voice was scarcely audible. Among the spectators was Mr. Potts, father of the wife for whose death Harris is to die.

Recorder Smyth looked Harris squarely in the eye during the scene. Harris's voice lifted when he denounced Dilworth Choate, exclaiming: "Dilworth Choate, sneak and perjurer, newspaper outcast, the district attorney's tool." Harris continued to excoriate Choate, but his voice fell. There was a dramatic moment after Harris said that Juror Mason would have given a different verdict if the evidence presented by the recent affidavits had been before him at the time of the trial. Harris turned to Mr. Howe, his counsel, and said: "Don't file that affidavit with the county clerk, Mr. Howe. Lay it in my coffin." There were wet eyes then in the court room and sounds of a throng deeply moved. While he was talking of Assistant District Attorney Wellman having said that Harris was married in 1888, Harris suddenly hissed forth: "And I know and Wellman knows that Wellman lied." A few minutes later Wellman abruptly left the room.

"He would better have gone before," remarked Harris. Mr. Wellman after a little came into the court room again, and was visibly affected. His agitation was noticed by all around him.

A most affecting scene occurred when Harris turned to Mr. Howe and in broken accents said: "Mr. Howe, you know what a poor man I am, and that I have not and cannot repay your devotion. I want you to take this, my dearest possession, and keep it ever."

As he spoke Harris drew an envelope from his pocket and handed it to Mr. Howe with these words: "Take it, Mr. Howe. It was Helen's last gift to me; take it with her love." As he turned away to face the recorder again Harris sobbed convulsively and tears ran down his cheeks.

Harris had spoken 1 hour and 40 minutes. He was taken back to the Tombs. The envelope which Harris handed to Mr. Howe had in it a pair of gold link cuff buttons.

A great throng ran after Harris as he walked from the general sessions to the Tombs. Again and again he was cheered. His face flushed as if with pleasure. When Harris reached the Tombs there was a big crowd waiting. "Three cheers and a tiger for Harris," cried some one. They were given, and Harris, still handcuffed to Deputy Sheriffs Brown and Burke, walked inside with a smile on his face.

Once inside he began to talk. He said: "Well, it's all over now, and I am ready to die, although I declare solemnly that I am an innocent man. I feel like a man who has done a good day's work and is tired. I am surprised at the way I held out, for this morning I was very sick. I am very happy now, for I have proved my case."

Mr. Howe said that in accordance with the special request of Harris no mass meeting would be held in his behalf. Harris will probably not be taken up to Sing Sing before Wednesday of next week. His lawyers believe the demonstration to-day indicates a general public sentiment in favor of giving Harris another chance, and are confident that the appeal to the governor will be successful.

When he was concluding his speech in court Harris paused and then leaning far over the bar, he said: "I am before my judge, as you will some day come face to face with your Judge, Recorder Smythe, stripped of all these earthly dignities."

He turned with a trembling voice to Mr. Howe and thanked him for his services. "There is a sustaining power in innocence, Recorder Smythe," he went on, "which in this case has risen superior to the terrors of death. Two years ago I visited a lonely grave and to-day, as then, I thank God that he who will may read in this new evidence my innocence of this foul crime."

CHARLEY IS NOT A CADGER.

He Was a Friend and Pal of 'Squire Abingdon.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Charley Mitchell, who is staying at the Gedney house, rose early this morning and read carefully the biography of his deceased friend and backer, 'Squire Abingdon Baird. To many of the published statements Mitchell took decided exception, particularly that which represented the 'squire as a sort of person about whom prize fighters were wont to hang, and the inference that might be deducted concerning his own connection with the deceased millionaire sportsman.

"'Squire Abingdon and I," he said, "have been friends, I might say 'pals,' for seven years, but never in my life have I been under any obligation to him either financially or otherwise. He accompanied me to this country at his own solicitation. It was not necessary for the 'squire to find any money for me to bind this match with Corbett. My father-in-law, Pony Moore, put up $2,500 to make the match for $10,000 a side 10 weeks prior to any intimation that the 'squire would back me. "Now, I want to make clear the way in which the 'squire came to present me with $10,000 to back myself in this fight with Corbett. On arriving in New York we were met with the exorbitant demand of Corbett that I should put up $10,000 at once, and in one deposit, to secure a match, or else shut up. Of course that was rough on me, but the 'squire at once came to my assistance and said: 'I will give you the money and as much more as they want to bet. Here is the money; make your own match. I want nothing to do with it. If you win, take all.' The money was, therefore, a wholly voluntary gift, which I all the more appreciated as I was not in a condition to refuse it. I also want to say that I have never been indebted otherwise to anybody in my life for a dollar. I have always been able to earn my own living and never was a 'cadger.'"

In talking about the offer of Jim Corbett to fight him for the purse and honor, without any side bet if necessary, Mitchell said: "It is the only good thing I have ever known Jim to do or say. Of course I appreciate his kindness, though I think his charity comes a little too late. The only time I want Corbett to treat me nice is when we are in the ring, and then the better he treats me the worse I will use him."

Mitchell also said that Hall was ready to fight Fitzsimmons at the middle-weight limit in the same week and before the same club where the fight between himself and Corbett would come off. "'Squire Abingdon had been willing to put up $10,000 to bind this match, and the money is still ready and will be put up at any time. It was my own opinion and that of many others," he said, "that Hall can fight better at 158 pounds. I want it understood that this is not meant as a 'bluff.' It is a bona fide offer. I leave here on Wednesday on the Majestic, and want it understood that Hall and his friends mean business. The money is ready."

Ike Thompson, the wealthy bookmaker, said he was willing to guarantee that the money to bind a match between Hall and Fitz at the middle-weight limit would be put up as soon as Fitz accepted the offer.

THE ANIMAL ACTORS.

Remarkable Story of the Life of Ali and Beni.

The antics of the donkey and the lion in "Ali Baba" at the Duquesne theater have tickled a good many thousands of people in the last 10 days. The two young men who play these parts have an interesting history. This is the case with many stage performers, but it is not always easy to get their life stories. The stage names of these two wonderful acrobats are George Ali and Charles Beni. They are brothers. Their real names are George Alfred Bolingbroke and Chas. Bolingbroke. They are from London. Neither of them is over 25 years old. They are perhaps the only white men in this country who were ever sold into slavery. They also enjoy the distinction of having almost involved Great Britain and Turkey in a quarrel.

They are the sons of Charles Spencer St. John Bolingbroke, a well-known London solicitor, whose home is out on Old Kent road, Walworth, London, S. E. The father is a second cousin of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke of Lincolnshire, a peer of the realm of Great Britain, and a member of the house of lords. The family is one of the oldest and best known in England, and it was mainly on account of the prominence and influence of the members of the nobility in the family that the home office was induced to take such an active part in securing the release of the boys from the Arabs who held them as slaves under the ruling of the sultan's vizier.

George, the elder, was with the Arabs three years longer than his brother. Yesterday a POST reporter met him, through the agency of a mutual friend, and asked him for his story. At first he declined to speak of it, saying that he had had trouble enough with the affair, and didn't care to think about it. Finally, however, he agreed to tell the main facts.

He said: "When I was a little bit of a chap I was always tumbling about. I rigged up a trapeze in the house and would practice on it for hours at a time. I got Charlie interested, and the pair of us would perform all sorts of acrobatic pranks. Father took an interest in our capers, and used to tell us we were born acrobats. Some friends of father's often came to the house and we would perform for them. They strengthened his belief that we were born to be acrobats.

"One day father took us to the Royal Aquarium at Westminster to see a band of Arab performers. There was a boy in the troupe whose performance I knew I could excel. I told father so, and he, to gratify a whim of mine, waited until after the performance to see the leader. We saw him, and I performed a few of my tricks. The fellow complimented me very highly on my ability. He predicted great things for me if I would only keep up the practice. He finished by offering then and there to take me with him through the provinces. Of course father wouldn't listen to it, and we left. After that I would go to the aquarium every day. I got very friendly with the chief, and his stories of travel and life on the road so filled me with wonder and admiration that I wouldn't let father rest until he promised to let me go.

"Well, this Arab, whose name was Hagsh Ali—I won't forget it as long as I live—agreed to take me. He wanted father to article me for seven years. He said it was only a matter of form, and I could go home whenever I chose. So off I went. After playing in the provinces awhile I was more delighted than ever with the new life. Hagsh Ali had promised father to take the best care of me, and so far he had kept his word. I was sent to the best hotels, and everybody made a great deal of me.

"Then we went to the continent, and things began to look different almost before we crossed the English channel. Ali got cross and brutal, and forbade me, under pain of a severe beating, to talk English. I asked him what I should talk, and he said, 'Anything—no English.' Instead of the best hotels I had to sleep in tents and with the other performers. I was advertised as the child acrobat of Constantinople. I was supposed to know nothing of the English language, and if I made a slip and spoke a few words I was sure to get a licking. By my association with others I picked up a patois of the Arabic tongue—it is called Tamosel—and a little French. We traveled everywhere—France, Italy, Spain, back to France, to Holland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Roumania, Servia, Greece, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt and back to Constantinople.

"All this time, mind you, this fellow Ali was writing home for me, telling them how much I liked it, and how I often spoke of the dear ones in London, and how they ought to see me now, but I didn't want to return. Hagsh Ali had kept his promises and treated me like his own son. He treated me like a dog, though. Finally he got to telling my people that I longed to see my brother Charlie. All this was unknown to me at the time. So well did he work on their feelings that Charlie was sent out to Constantinople. A few days before he arrived Hagsh Ali told me he was coming. Of course I was delighted, but ashamed that Charlie should see the way I was being mistreated.

"When we got to Constantinople they made him join us on the promise that we would soon go back to England together. He was not allowed to speak English either, and at the end of two years he was as bad as myself. We had both almost forgotten our native tongue. Father's eyes were finally opened and he sent for us to come back. Hagsh Ali then sold us to a confederate of his, who treated us well for awhile, that is while he thought there was any danger, and when he found there wasn't he was worse if anything than Hagsh Ali. We soon found, too, that Hagsh Ali was really our master, and that this new fellow was only a tool.

"Then we got an Englishman in Constantinople who spoke French to go to the British consul for us. He did so, and the consul wrote home. Father answered that we were his sons, and were being abused and wanted us back. The consul called to see us, and when he found that we could talk but little English was diffident about making any special efforts in our behalf. Things dragged along that way for sometime, until some of father's relatives got the home secretary interested in our case. A sharp letter was sent to the consul at Constantinople, and that brushed him up a bit. He came to see us and demanded our release. This was refused, and the thing got into the courts, where we were proclaimed to be the lawful slaves of Hagsh Ali, who had a perfect right to dispose of us as he chose.

"This was sent to the home office, and the home secretary sent another scorching letter to the consul, telling him to go to the vizier and make a formal demand for our release. He did so, and the vizier replied that he could not interfere. The home secretary was so notified, and in return came a cable ordering the consul to take us to the British consulate, and to claim protection for us in the name of Great Britain, and that if necessary a war ship would be sent to protect him. The vizier then saw that England was in earnest in the matter, and he accorded us every protection. We were then free from Hagsh Ali and the next vessel going to England had on board two of the happiest youngsters in the world. I had to go to school and learn English all over again, and even now I cannot speak it as an Englishman should.

"All this happened less than eight years ago and, while we have both been all over the world, we like America and Americans, next to England, better than all the others. But we have no respect for the Arabs."

AVOID ALL RISK with a stubborn cough by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for all coughs and colds, and well calculated to exert a beneficial influence on the lungs and throat.

DEAD IN A STRANGE LAND.

Squire Baird Dies at New Orleans of Pneumonia.

TAKEN AWAY IN THE BLOOM OF YOUTH.

The Sad Event Will Not Interfere With the Big Battle.

CORBETT DOES NOT REQUIRE A SIDE BET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—'Squire Abingdon, the noted English patron of sport, breathed his last this morning at the St. Charles hotel at 8 o'clock. His death created something of a sensation here, as it had not leaked out that he was so seriously ill. When the 'squire came here from New York with the Hall and Mitchell party he was in the very best of spirits and in splendid health. He found New Orleans very fast in a sporting sense, and he cut out a pace that all who were with him had to follow. On the night of the fight he was selected to go into the corner with Hall, not because he was thought to know much about handling a man, but simply for the honor of having been in the corner. He wore nothing but a loose undershirt, as did the other seconds. It was rather warm during the early part of the evening, but before the fight began it had changed considerably and there were many dangerous draughts whizzing through the big pine building. The 'squire handled the ice and bottles in the corner and made himself generally useful until the fight was over and Hall had been taken back to his room. After the defeated pugilist had been escorted back to the hotel the entire party went out for a lark, and a general round of dissipation was begun then, in which Jim Hall and the 'squire played the leading parts, and which did not end until the 'squire broke down and had to go to bed. He became delirious and violent, suffering with pneumonia. He had dissipated so much the past fortnight that his physical vigor had been impaired, and disease made rapid inroads upon him. During the night the condition of the patient continued to grow worse, and despite the unremitting attention of the physician and nurses he was so far gone when daylight broke that his death became only a question of a few hours. Sinking slowly, his death finally occurred at 8 o'clock. He has been ill but a week.

His family in England, consisting of a mother, sister and cousin, were notified of the squire's death. Replies were received placing all the arrangements in the hands of Ted Baily, the private secretary. The body was embalmed and was shipped to New York this evening. The Majestic sails on Wednesday with the remains to the beautiful home of the squire in Cambridge.

The squire was only 31 years of age, but was a millionaire in England, which means that he was worth more than $5,000,000. This was the first time he had ever been in America, and he was so delighted with the country that he declared he would return later in the year with Mitchell and do a general tour before the fight in December. His estates in England are represented to be magnificent and his stock farm is one of the finest in that country. The squire was the son of a very rich iron founder. Some time ago he came into international notoriety through kicking Mrs. Langtry in the face, the English beauty being at that time under his care in a financial way. He had a beautiful home at Moulton Paddocks and training quarters for his fine stock at Newmarket. He owned some of the finest brood mares in England and some of the speediest horses. He was probably the finest gentleman rider who ever straddled a horse in England and his excellence in that respect was universally conceded.

WON'T STOP THE BATTLE.

That's What Mitchell Thinks, but Other People Differ.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Charley Mitchell and Jim Hall arrived here this morning and learned of 'Squire Abingdon's death. When Mitchell was asked if the 'squire's death would affect the fight he replied that it would not; that the 'squire had given him money to bet and if he won he was to keep it. Mitchell began sending telegrams at once about 'Squire Abingdon's death. He will accompany the remains to England on the Majestic next Wednesday.

It is believed by many that the death of the 'squire may have some effect upon the Mitchell-Corbett match. The executors of his estate may insist upon the withdrawal of the $10,000 stake money, which the 'squire put up. In that case the match will likely fall through, as it is thought there is no man in England who will back Mitchell for the amount.

CORBETT TALKS.

Says He Will Meet Mitchell Without a Side Bet.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—James J. Corbett said this afternoon in regard to the death of Abingdon: "I am very sorry to hear of his death for he was a great friend of sporting people, was a thorough gentleman and did much to help pugilism. I don't think that his death will in any way affect the arrangements made between Mitchell and myself. In the first place, Mitchell does not want to get out of fighting, but is anxious to meet me, as he has everything to gain and nothing to lose. His $10,000 is already up and covered by mine. But even should the friends of 'Squire Abingdon want to take down his money, you may state from me that I am willing to fight Mitchell without any side bet, merely for the championship of the world."

TRAINING UNLAWFUL.

Fighters Who Trained in Mississippi Will Be Proceeded Against.

JACKSON, MISS., March 22.—It is currently reported here that the new attorney general has recently issued instructions to the officials of gulf coast counties of Mississippi, notifying them that training for a prize fight is just as much a violation of law of the State making prize fighting a penal offense as prize fighting itself, and instructing them to proceed at once against persons who have trained on the soil of the State for a prize fight or so-called glove contest. As almost all the principals who participated in the recent fights in New Orleans trained at Bay St. Louis and other coast towns in this State, the indications are that they will all be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

A $100,000 PURSE.

Subject to the Sanction of the Minneapolis Legislature.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 19.—The Phœnix Athletic club of this city wants the Corbett-Mitchell fight and will present a communication to the chamber of commerce in the morning asking the sanction of that body to the offering of a $100,000 purse for the fight. They also ask aid in securing the passage of a law allowing boxing contests before incorporated athletic clubs. In view of the prevention of the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight two years ago not much stock is taken in this proposition.

Blackened Langtry's Eyes.

NEW YORK, March 22.—An evening paper says: "Baird was proud of the fact that he had struck Mrs. Lily Langtry while he was under the influence of drink and blackened her eye. He often boasted of his cowardly piece of ruffianism. It is said that he gave Mrs. Langtry a check for $60,000 to abandon her American tour. The 'squire had few friends. His associates were men that benefited at his hands without a single exception. His immense wealth will probably go to his brother, Douglas Board. Baird's income was from £300,000 to £500,000 a year."

BIG CHURCH GONE.

Celebrated Tremont Temple in Boston Totally Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON, March 22.—Fire broke out about 7 o'clock this morning in Tremont temple on Tremont street, opposite the Tremont house, and before noon the entire structure was burned out, causing a loss estimated at $375,000.

Fireman Patrick Dunn had a leg broken, and another man, name unknown, is reportrd to have been seriously injured.

The fire in the temple was discovered by one of the guests on the fourth floor of the Parker house adjoining. He had first been aroused by the smoke, and on going to his window was startled by seeing flames darting from the window fronting him. He thought it was the hotel, and smashing the glass on one of the signal boxes on his floor sent in the first alarm. The hotel guests proceeded to remove themselves and their effects, and no mishaps are reported.

The temple was a fiery furnace 20 minutes after the first alarm. The blaze poured from all the upper widows, threatening the Burnham building and W. S. Butler's building adjoining on Tremont street, placing the Parker house and the Park hotel in danger in the rear, and alarming the firemen lest it should get down among the rookeries on Province court. The firemen ran lines of hose up through the Parker house and the Park hotel, and both buildings were damaged by water.

At 9:30 o'clock the fire was well under control, the 1,000 occupants at the Parker house and Park hotel were returning to their rooms and the insurance brigade were busy covering goods, guarding as much as possible from the water that damaged more or less all the adjoining buildings and contents.

The loss on the temple is variously estimated at from $325,000 to $375,000, while the Parker house is believed to have been damaged by water to the extent of $50,000. Besides the Union Temple church, there were a number of offices in the building, including the American Baptist missionary mission, the Home mission society, the business and editorial departments of the *Watchman* and the Baptist social union, the office of the *Woman's Voice* and the *Loyal Women of America.* Under the temple was the store occupied by Federhen & Sons, opticians, and Mrs. S. A. McDonnell, gloves. This store was badly flooded and the stocks much damaged.

Tremont temple, which was originally a theater, has been one of the most conspicuous public buildings of Boston in the current generation. Since 1863 it has been celebrated all over the country as the largest Baptist church in New England, if not in America, and the headquarters of that denomination. The purpose of taking it for religious purposes was stated in the original appeal for purchase money to found a free church in Boston, where "all persons, whether rich or poor, without distinction of color or condition, might worship."

On the night of March 31, 1852, the temple was burned and John Hall, a citizen, was killed, and George Estes, a fireman, had his back broken and died shortly afterward. The loss was $178,365, insurance $45,244. A new building on the old site was completed, however, in December, 1853, at a cost of $126,000. On August 14, 1879, the building was destroyed again by fire, but was promptly rebuilt and reopened on October 17, 1880, at a cost of more than $230,000.

The auditorium was one of the largest in the country, being 122 feet in length, 72 in width and 66 in height. The seating capacity was equal to an audience of 2,000 people. Beneath this great hall was the Meionian, with a seating capacity of 1,000.

Delicate Ladies!

Who have that tired and all-gone feeling, and don't like to be disturbed, will continue to be troubled with this complaint until they renew their impure blood. Sulphur Bitters will cause new and rich blood to course through every artery and vein in the human system. See another column.

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SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RHINE WAS LUCKY.

Much Indignation Over the Second Degree Verdict at Kittanning.

HOW THE JURY WORKED IT OUT.

Mrs. Shaffer Much Aided by Major Beale and Others.

RHINE RELATES A NEW STORY.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

KITTANNING, PA., March 22.—The first of the Leechburg murder trials is at an end and W. J. Rhine stands convicted of murder in the second degree. Armstrong county never received such a surprise. A first degree verdict was expected by all except the friends of the defense. The generality of the people denounce the result of the jury's finding. Leechburg is still incensed and up in arms. Armstrong has still preserved its tradition, "that no man shall ever hang within its jurisdiction."

Groups of people discussed the verdict in the streets of Leechburg to-day, and noise of still mobbing the jail was murmured around.

When court resumed this morning the jury had been out just 37 hours and 54 minutes. Although they had agreed to a verdict at 6 o'clock A. M., they didn't make their appearance in court until 10:15. The moment they entered the prisoner was brought in. He was asked to stand up while the clerk read the verdict. His face grew sickly looking for a moment, but he never wavered. When his fate was announced he smiled a faint and bitter smile.

Judge Rayburn called him up for sentence, but postponed it until Thursday, so that all the counsel could be communicated with. When the verdict was read every spectator arose without waiting for a word, and left the room in disgust.

HOW THE JURY BALLOTED.

When the jury retired at 8:21 Saturday evening the first ballot stood five for conviction of murder in the first degree, five for murder in the second degree and two for acquittal. On a second vote those for a second degree verdict added one to their number. In the sixth ballot one of those for acquittal threw in his with those in favor of a second degree finding. At the seventh ballot the vote stood, 10 for murder in the second degree, one for murder in the first degree and one for acquittal, and so the battle was fought until 2 o'clock Sunday morning without a change. At that time P. W. Steele of North Buffalo township, who had been for acquittal turned over to the second degree men, leaving it 11 for that verdict and one for first degree. The jurors smoked and talked for an hour or so and then balloted for the 25th time, but in vain. All of Sunday they argued and balloted. Up to this morning at 4 o'clock they had taken 54 ballots. The one man who has held out wos John Upperman of Kittanning, the last juror selected, who stated during his examination that he had formed a settled opinion. On the 55th ballot which was taken precisely at 6 o'clock this morning, Upperman voted under protest for a second degree verdict. This story of the jury room was given to the POST by Foreman McEntyre.

NO NEW TRIAL LIKELY.

There was no attempt made to ask for a new trial, and nobody expects there will be. The statement of Attorney Dunn while addressing the jury that little had been done for the widow of the murdered man caused considerable indignation in Leechburg. On her return from Kittanning Saturday evening she was called upon by a delegation of the Fitzpatrick mill workmen headed by W. J. Roberts. They presented her with a purse of $640, to which was added a check for $360 from the Kirkpatrick firm. She was also presented with $300 by the rollers of the Apollo Iron and Steel Company's works, and $300 from George H. McEntyre of the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, making in all $1,600. It was only this evening that the kindness of Major Joseph G. Beale was discovered. He has lifted a $1,200 mortgage on her house. The widow sobbed and wept all day.

Sprague's mother and sister called for the last time to-day, as they left for Findlay. He swore yesterday at everyone who appeared for the prosecution, and said when he got out in June he would meet them all. "If I go to the penitentiary," he said to one man, "look out for 'Doc' Sprague's friends." Major Beale is so disgusted that he says he will only appear in the cases against the other men under compulsion.

Rhine stated to one of his attorneys last evening that he was not the man who shot Shaffer. He said the man who did the killing was the son of a Pittsburgh merchant, prominently known, and that the young man, who was two inches taller than himself, was well known to a front office man of Pittsburgh to have been connected with the attempt to burglary.

O'LEARY.

SHE WAS ABDUCTED WILLINGLY.

The Odd Manner in Which a Mexican Got His Sweetheart.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 22.—A sensational elopement with remarkable circumstances attending it has been brought to light by the police of this city. A few nights ago the residence of Refugio Martinez, a wealthy and prominent citizen living near Chapultepec, was entered by seven masked men. Mr. Martinez and his wife were severely beaten by the supposed brigands. The house was searched and a few hundred dollars in money taken. The robbers then departed, carrying off with them the beautiful young daughter of Martinez, who made great show of resistance.

The police were notified of the crime soon after it had been committed and detectives were put to work on the case. Mr. Martinez and wife were stricken over the loss of their daughter. The detectives traced the bandits to this city, and after a prolonged search located one of them at a fashionable hotel. They were surprised on further investigation, to learn that the criminal was Louis Salazaa, a prominent young man, and that he was living with the abducted daughter of Mr. Martinez. Salazar, was arrested and has made a confession of the whole affair. He states that he was the lover of Miss Martinez and that her parents opposed his suit and forbade her seeing him. In order to get possession of his sweetheart, he arranged the attack with a party of friends disguised as bandits. They raided the house and carried off the prize, who says she was not taken against her will. They were married on the day following the abduction. The daring young lover and his companions must answer to the charge of robbery and assaulting Mr. and Mrs. Martinez unless the latter refuses to prosecute them. They are in jail.

The Pope's Doctor's Death.

ROME, March 22.—The *Messagero Patria* says that an inquiry has been ordered to ascertain the facts concerning the recent death of Dr. Ceccarelli, the pope's physician. There is a suspicion, says th *Messagero*, that he was poisoned at the instance of his relatives and a woman belonging to one of the oldest Catholi families in Italy.

PRISON AND FINES.

Baihut Sentenced to Five Year Blondin Two, Chas. de Lessep One.

PARIS, March 22.—Charles de Lesseps accused of corrupting ex-Minister of Public Works Baihaut to support the Panam lottery bonds bill, was to-day found guilt by the jury. Baihaut, who confessed hi guilt in open court, and Blondin, wh acted as go-between in the bribery o Baihaut, were also found guilty. Thos acquitted were: Marius Fontane, Panam canal director; M. Sans-Leroy, ex-deputy who was accused of changing his vote i committee on the Panama bill as the r sult of bribery; Senator Beral, accused being bribed by Baron Reinach, an Deputies Dugue de la Fauconnerie, Gobron and Antonin Proust, who were accused of corruption.

The court sentenced M. Baihaut to imprisonment for five years, to pay a fine 750,000 francs and to the loss of civ rights. M. Blondin was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and Charles d Lesseps to imprisonment for one year, th one year to run concurrently with the fiv years sentence already imposed on him All three of the convicted prisoners we condemned to pay the costs and damag demanded by the civil parties to the pr ceedings. The sentences of Charles d Lesseps and Blondin were made compar tively light on the ground of extenuati circumstances in their cases. The cou also ordered M. de Lesseps, M. Blondi and M. Baihaut to pay to M. Monch court, liquidator of the Panama Cana Company 375,000 francs, the amou taken from the treasury of the compan and paid to M. Baihaut for his influen in favor of the lottery loan bill.

Charles de Lesseps received his se tence calmly, although the strain of th trial has rendered him exceedingly ha gard and nervous. When he rose, befo the retirement of the jury, to reaffirm h innocence, he spoke with difficulty an occasionally hesitated for almost a minu to compose his feelings. He told the ju with apparent earnestness that he had a ways tried to do his duty as a director o the company. He repeated briefly h charges of extortion against M. Baihau and alluded with emotion to the troubl which had overtaken his father. In h testimony he had told the truth and h conscience was clear. When his wi visited him in his cell shortly afterwa he broke down and wept like a child.

M. Baihaut talked for an hour in h cell with his wife and two daughter Despite the hopelessness of his case, evidently was unprepared to bear the fu weight of his sentence, for during t interview with his family he sobbed r peatedly and begged their forgiveness f the disgrace that he had brought up them. M. Blondin was hardly less affect when he bade good-bye to his son a daughter.

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Hair Vigo

Restores faded, thin, and gray hai to its original color, texture, an abundance; prevents it from fallin out, checks tendency to baldnes and promotes a new and vigorou growth. A clean, safe, elegant, an economical hair-dressing,

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"Nine months after having the typhoid fever, my head was perfectly bald I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigo and before I had used half a bottle, th hair began to grow. Two more bottl brought out as good a head of hair a ever I had. On my recommendatio my brother William Craig made use o Ayer's Hair Vigor with the same goo results."—Stephen Craig, 832 Charlott st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mas
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The publishers of TH WEEKLY POST have cured a number of the Colu bian souvenir 50-cent coins, da of 1892. As these coins a already becoming scarce, a sell for a premium already, th will be very valuable as m mentoes of the great Expositi and of the Columbian year.

These coins will be offered premiums for THE WEEKL POST. For every club of t NEW subscribers, at 90 ce each, the getter up of the cl will receive one of these coi

We want 20,000 new read for THE WEEKLY POST 1893, and we will get them.

FLURRY IN COINS.

Big Premiums Offered For World's Souvenir Coins Dated 1892.

From a Contemporary.

Coin collectors are on the for the new World's Fair souvenir half dollar bearing the d of 1892. In Pittsburgh yest day some sold at $2 apiece premium of $1 on the price fi In New York it is reported same price is being offered, in Chicago they are selling from $1.25 to $1.50. There w but about $850,000 of these pi coined with the date 1892. remainder to bear the date of present year, hence the scram for them among curiosity seek

WANT MORE MONEY

The World's Fair Commissioners Decided to Ask For Another $100,000.

THE VOTE WAS ALMOST TWO TO ONE.

Gov. Pattison Spoke Strongly Against the Increase.

BUT HIS VIEWS DID NOT CARRY.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The world's air commission met in the supreme court oom to-night to consider the question of inance. Twenty-five of the members were present from all over the State, and Governor Pattison presided. There were no committee reports, but Commissioner Farquhar read a lengthy report detailing he work accomplished up to the present. A communication was received from Mrs. H. A. Lucas of Philadelphia, formerly in harge of the women's work, criticising ertain expenditures for women's work as xorbitant. It was explained that Mrs. Lucas had originally indorsed the work nd its cost.

The report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the financial status of the work, recommending an additional appropriation of $100,000, was ready, but nobody seemed disposed to speak on the matter. This aroused Governor Pattison, and asking Secretary Wright to take the chair he said:

"Well, if nobody else will talk, I propose to say something."

Before he reached the floor, however, Lieutenant Governor Watres said he would open the ball, and he told how the executive committee has twice gone on record as being in favor of an additional appropriation. He said the whole question is whether Pennsylvania can be properly represented at Chicago on $300,000.

"If we can't, we ought to take some acion. The original appropriation was nade at a time when nobody had any idea f the grand scope of the exhibition. Ceraínly in its magnitude Pennsylvania ught to keep pace with other States, and he cannot do it unless she is given more noney. This is not the only State that is sking for more money. Twenty others t least have asked, for the reason that hey want to keep step with the procesion.

THE ADVANTAGE OF A BRAVE AIR.

"It will be an advantage for Pennsylania to go to Chicago holding up er head and not ashamed of herelf. We want a proper representation f the State, that we may compare with ther States. We must not forget that e are to meet and compete with the orld at Chicago. Germany alone will pend $100,000 on her coal exhibit, and e have to compete with that. The world ill never see the magnitude of Pennsylvaia's coal exhibit if we do not have more oney. I feel humiliated at the attempt o collect money from private sources. It time to speak out our honest indignaon. I have the kindliest feeling for our ommissioner, but I have the utmost conempt for the passing of the hat.

"We are $7,000 short to properly exibit mines and mining. If Pennsylvania short one whit of doing what the act of 91 requires—making a creditable exibit—then we ought to act to bring the xhibits up to the standard. I am not aming anybody. We could not foresee e immensity of the work, but we should ot pass the hat to obtain money. We e the creatures of the people of this tate, and they demand that we see Pennylvania take the proud position she is entled to. To do this we must go to the legslature and tell them that certain things ill not be exhibited unless they give us ore money."

Mr. Woodsides was of opinion that the creased cost of the State building was sponsible for the shortness of funds, and advocated more money.

GOBIN HEARD FROM.

General Gobin said this entire difference simply on what is a proper representan of the State at Chicago. He objected ornamental representations and trills, d sought to show that if the work is cared along the lines originally agreed upon ere is plenty of money without asking r more.

Captain Hasson advocated an additional ppropriation to meet emergencies.

Mr. Walker of the committee on hortilture insisted that his committee be ven the sum originally promised it.

Governor Pattison said he was satisfied ere was much suppressed discussion re to-night. He had no question of the yalty of this commission to the State—at does not enter into the question. nnsylvania to-day has the best exhibit, d that is conceded by the general comssion.

"I rise to enter my earnest protest ainst an additional appropriation, beuse I think the original sum is sufficient carry out the exhibit on the original es. Every expense has been provided ."

Then the governor took up the various ms of anticipated expense and showed at the committee had been exceedingly eral and far exceeded the amounts that e needed. Pennsylvania will not be nsidered by the tinsel and gloss that ll surround her exhibit, but by the exbit itself, and the idea of paying out oney for the instalment, which means setting up attractively of the State's ds, is a Chicago bunco scheme.

He showed by Mr. Farquhar's own ret this evening that the exhibit in the ricultural department is complete, and l yet $5,000 additional is asked for. The e stock people, he said, were in their siness for gain and yet they ask for ,000 expense money. Every exhibitor every other branch might just as well k for expenses. The governor turned attention to the items called "miscelleous and incidental," amounting to ,000 and denounced it as dangerous.

OBJECTS TO JUNKETING.

He had been told it was for the social tures of the affair. He wanted to prot against any such feature as endanger the success of Pennsylvania's exhibin. The governor also raked Mr. Farhar for passing the hat and said he had authority whatever for so doing. This litional appropriation is going to innch on the charities of the State and s great financial question must be conered. In closing he seriously and nestly protested against any further propriation. The governor's address all way through was warm and passionand was regarded as a warning that if additional appropriation is passed by legislature he will veto it.

Lieutenant Governor Watres, replying he governor, said he did not regard as rect the glowing account of Pennsylia's exhibits given by Mr. Farquhar. present the educational and mines and ing exhibits will be incomplete withmore money. Questioning Mrs. eton as to how the women's work ld get along without more money, she wered:

In a very poor way."

r. Watres decried frugality which ld put us to shame before the world.

r. Emery put the question direct to Commissioner Farquhar as to whether more money was needed, and Mr. Farquhar said it was. At this Governor Pattison demanded to know of Mr. Farquhar if he had not said on January 1 that the present appropriation was sufficient.

"I did," said Mr. Farquhar, "but since then the question of instalment has come up."

"Oh, installment has nothing to do with it," said the governor, waving Mr. Farquhar off; "it is the exhibit that counts."

Mr. Herr moved to amend the report by substituting $30,000 instead of $100,000. This was defeated by a vote of 13 to 7.

The original resolution to ask for $100,000 more was then carried by a vote of 13 yeas to 9 nays.

FREE SCHOOL BOOK BILL.

Farr's Favorite Measure Gets Quite a Shaking Up.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The Farr free text book bill, upon second reading to-day, was the cause of considerable discussion, but went through after the insertion of an amendment providing that if any school district refused to supply school books free to the pupils on the plea of lack of money the courts shall, on the petition of 12 citizens, order an investigation of the financial condition of the district, and if found necessary an additional tax of three mills shall be levied in the district and the proceeds shall go to the purchase of the text books.

The bill will be brought up for third reading as soon as possible. The action of the school-book trust lobbyists is puzzling everyone. Some of the lobbyists are working for and some against the bill. Mr. Farr, who introduced the measure, says he believes the trust is against the bill, as it will reduce the number of school books used in the State by one-third.

During the discussion Mr. Smith of Bedford alleged that the house was cut up into sections and each section was in charge of a lobbyist. Mr. Hewit of Blair subsequently took up this charge and said he would like to know to which section he belonged. He had not been seen. As Mr. Hewit was not speaking to the question at the time before the house Speaker Pro Tem Riter called him to order. The gentleman from Blair flushed up and angrily said that if he was to be shut off he would give notice that he would offer a resolution for a committee to investigate the actions of the book-trust lobbyists.

IS NOT ALARMED.

President Cleveland Has No Quarrel With the Senate on Committees.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Republican organs will not be happy unless there is a grand tilt between the President and the Democratic majority in the senate. They insist that such a row must be arranged in some way, and they are bending their energies to bring it about. They have started with the wild story that the President had sent word to the capitol that unless the senate committee was rearranged to suit him he would sent in no more nominations, allowing Republican officials to keep their places.

The childishness of this tale is so apparent that it hardly needed the denials which Democratic senators and members of the cabinet laughingly gave it to-day. It can be said on authority that the President is not at all worried about the makeup of the senate committees. He does not mean to permit himself to be worried about that or anything else beyond his control. He has announced it privately as part of his policy during the coming four years not to worry. He means to do the best he can to discharge the duties imposed on him, and if those who with himself share the responsibilities of government by the mandate of the people fail to cooperate with him it will be their fault and not his. It is in a measure true that leading committees of the senate have been constituted in a manner that cannot be satisfactory to the President, conspicuously the finance committee, which has on it an overwhelming majority of senators committed to the policy of free coinage of silver. This majority is made up of men who, it is supposed, will even resist anything like a compromise on the money question. They will insist on going it whole hog for free silver.

Other committees are so constituted that it is no violent assumption to suppose the President will not expect from them any great amount of consideration or co-operation in carrying out his policies. These committees are arranged of course without consulting the President. The senators want their own way, and did what to them seemed best. So far so good. But the senators who controlled this arrangement of committees will of course in time come to the President asking his consideration and cooperation in many little matters in which they are interested. In fact, they are now daily going to the President in this way. They are asking as their right the control of this, that and the other appointment. It is part of their senatorial prerogative, they say. Still they do not seem to remember it is a prerogative they cannot exercise unless they have the positive action of the President as an essential part of it.

This escapes their minds altogether. But those who ought to know assert that the President will jog their memories in a good-natured but none the less decisive manner, and convince them before the game is played out that reciprocity and mutual consideration are good things, and that it is well for brethren to dwell together in harmony. There will be no row between the President and senate. The senate has the making and is responsible to the country for its committees. The President has the making of and is responsible for his appointees to office. He is not worrying about the committees. Of course the senators will not worry about the appointees to office.

INDICTED FOR ASSAULT.

A Leading West Virginia Politician Gets Himself Into Trouble.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., March 22.—A sensation has been created throughout the State by the finding of an indictment by the grand jury against Colonel J. H. B. Staggers of this place for outrage. Colonel Staggers is one of the leading lawyers and politicians in this section. He is a prominent Republican leader, and has been a candidate for congress. He is married and the head of a highly respectable family. It is charged that the assault was made on a well-known married woman in a hotel at this place. The details are sensational.

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THE PITTSBURGH
WEEKLY
POST.

THEY MAY NOT GET SEATS.

Rocky Road of Two Western Appointed Senators.

BECKWITH AND MANTLE THE ONES.

The Legislatures Failed to Fill the Vacancies.

SOME SIMILAR CASES BROUGHT TO MIND

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The first of the reorganized committees of the senate to get to work was that on privileges and elections, which held a session this morning lasting about 2½ hours. The only cases discussed were those of Mr. Mantle and Mr. Beckwith, appointed by the governors of Montana and Wyoming respectively. In these two cases the vacancies in the senate occurred by reason of the expiration of the terms of service of Senators Sanders and Warren on March 3, and the legislatures in the meantime had adjourned without exercising their prerogative by the election of successors.

Both the new men came to the senate bearing certificates of appointment by the governors of their States. The question before the committee was whether, this being the beginning of a full term and the legislature having refused to elect, the certificates were valid and whether the governor was authorized to appoint under the clause of the constitution, which says: "If vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature which shall then fill such vacancies." The conditions in the case of Mr. Allen of Washington, whose credentials have not yet arrived, are somewhat different. When the term of his predecessor expired the legislature was still in session and did not adjourn until March 8. There was a vacancy in this case which it could have filled but did not, and after the legislature adjourned the appointment was made. In the other cases the law required the legislature to anticipate the known vacancy and elect. The result appears to be the same in all three cases, and it is probable they will be considered from the same basis.

INTERESTING PRECEDENTS.

The precedents most referred to in the senate are the cases of Mr. Sevier, a senator from Arkansas. That State was admitted in June, 1836, and in the following October Mr. Sevier was elected senator. On the allotment to their respective classes, as required by the constitution, Mr. Sevier was placed in the class of senators whose terms expired in March, 1837, and the legislature had no opportunity to fill the vacancy, not having been in session after the result of the allotment was known in that State. In January, 1837, Mr. Sevier was appointed to fill the vacancy occurring March 3 next, and the committee held that he was entitled to his seat for the reason that the time when he was to go out of office was determined by lot, and the legislature not being in session after this decision it had no opportunity of filling the vacancy.

The other case is that of Mr. Bell of New Hampshire, appointed senator from that State by the governor at the beginning of a term in March, 1879. In this case the governor also appointed to fill a new term. Under an amendment to the State constitution two legislatures had been elected, one under the old constitution, whose term would terminate in March, 1879, and the other under the new constitution, whose term would begin in June, 1879. The senate committee had in the previous congress reported that the last named was the proper legislature to elect a senator. There was no election, however, by either legislature, and the majority of the senate committee reported in favor of unseating Mr. Bell. This report was signed by Mr. Vance, the present chairman of the committee, and the minory report by Mr. Hoar, and these are the only members of the committee as then composed who are now in the senate. The minority report was, on motion of Mr. Hoar, adopted, and Mr. Bell was given his seat.

WAS DENIED HIS SEAT.

In 1825 James Lanman, appointed by the governor of Connecticut to fill a new term, was denied his seat, and according to the records of the senate his case was for more than 50 years the established precedent of the senate in such cases. It was held that the constitution conferred upon the legislature alone the power to appoint a senator for a new term. The present committee is divided on the question, and the division is not drawn according to party lines. There will probably be a majority and minority report, and this, it is thought, will be the cause for a protracted debate, with the end in view of finally establishing a precedent that shall be the law of the senate.

The committee will meet again on Monday afternoon, and the two senators-elect will be permitted to come before it and make such statements as they see fit.

THE SILVER STATUE.

Montana's World's Fair Offering Successfully Cast.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The largest silver statue ever known since the world began was successfully cast to-day. Sixteen hundred pounds of sterling silver were melted in a crucible at Grand Crossing, the molten mass was poured into a huge mold, and Montana's silver statue of justice was an accomplished fact. For six weeks past half a dozen of the most expert founders in the world have been engaged preparing for the event. The plaster model of the statue made by R. H. Park, the sculptor, stood before them, and their business was, first, to construct a mold which should reproduce the exact counterpart of the model in precious metal, and second, to cast it without a flaw or blemish. The mold was made of French clay, and when it was finished a baking process followed.

In the presence of a distinguished company the molten metal was slowly poured into the mold, which had been buried in a deep pit. When, after the lapse of an hour's time, the mold was removed and the statue revealed it proved to be indeed a beauty. In the white shining metal the majestic proportions of Mr. Park's model were seen to the greatest possible advantage, and encomiums were fairly showered upon all concerned in the work. Cheers were given for the sculptor, the founders, the State of Montana, and Ada Rehan, the beautiful model whose exact proportions are reproduced in the statue. The total cost of the statue, it is stated, is $70,000. Not only is the statue an exact reproduction of the figure of Miss Rehan, but the features are hers also, though the expression has been made rather more severe than Miss Rehan is wont to wear, in order to carry out the idea of justice.

The height of the statue is 5 feet 10 inches, and it will stand upon a silver globe two feet in diameter.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

A Civil Rights League Organized in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The Associated Press correspondent at Honolulu sends the following: The Hawaiian Civil Rights League has been organized. Among the projectors are Samuel Parker, the ex-queen's premier; A. P. Peterson, her attorney general; Chas. Creighton, ex-Marshal Charles Wilson, and C. W. Ashford. Mr. Ashford made a stirring speech at the first meeting in which, after saying that the Hawaiians were to be annexed by the United States whether they wanted it or not, he spoke of the principle of free speech and taxation without representation as one contended for by force of arms in the early days of the republic. He read a draft of a constitution drawn by a committee of which he and Mr. Peterson were members, the gist of which was that the object of the league shall be to promote the love of country and free representative government, and to encourage such action on the part of the people of Hawaii.

It will, he asserted, serve to acquaint the people of America with the conditions and sentiments prevailing in the islands, so that no illiberal or despotic schemes of government may be imposed upon the land by any foreign power, and to preserve to Hawaii in her future political career a continuance of the privileges of self-government. Provision was made for the organization of island precinct clubs. Any person over 20 years of age who shall pledge himself to support the league is eligible to membership.

When the time came for signing the constitution Parker and one or two others who had not participated in the debate held back, Parker stating that he understood the meeting was only preliminary, and he was not then prepared to sign. After further discussion it was decided to postpone signing the constitution until a copy of it in the native language could be prepared.

It was evident that Mr. Parker did not care to be associated with the movement. On Parker's refusal to accept the nomination the office of president was passed until the league could be established in other islands, and Colburn was chosen vice president-at-large. He withdrew in favor of C. W. Ashford. Seven members of the proposed executive council of thirteen were elected.

The *Advertiser* denounces the organization of the league as a royalist move and anti-American. Mr. Ashford says:

"The league favors neither monarchy nor annexation. It is a coalition of monarchists and annexationists who hold their freedom more dear than forms, and who will accept no form of government which does not include freedom as the fundamental principle."

Minister Stevens in an interview makes the following statements in justification of his course:

"While I have been accused of precipitating a revolution, the fact remains and will be vouched for by many here that I did not desire the responsibilities that would devolve upon me in the event of a change in the government of Hawaii, and when the Jones ministry was appointed and I went with the Boston to Hilo I was relieved, for I thought the government was safe. We returned to find the best ministry in some respects that the islands ever had ousted from office and a different set in their places. The revolution followed, and I can say that in taking the course which I did I was simply following the policy specifically laid down under Secretary Bayard for just such a contingency, and which, as history shows, has been the logical policy of the United States. There was a time when it was thought by our representatives in congress that a coaling station and naval rendezvous at Pearl harbor would amply manifest our authority here, but that view would not have been generally sustained in the face of the revolution."

Minister Stevens said he had long ago made up his mind that he would relinquish his position in May, if not earlier. President Dole says he has no reason to believe that annexation will not come, though it should be deferred. The news from the United States that annexation had not been decided upon caused great depression here among those favoring it.

LEARNED IT IN THE PEN.

HOW WEST VIRGINIANS PICKED UP COUNTERFEITING.

They Sent Bad Money to Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 22.—The preliminary examinations of the counterfeiters developed a sensation here to-day. Beaver and Mills were held to bail in $2,000 and Kimes in $500, in default of which all were committed. Webb waived an examination and gave $1,000 bond for his appearance at court. Anderson was discharged, the evidence showing that he purchased the metal for Mills in ignorance of the purpose for which it was intended.

There was a pronounced sensation when Mills took the stand and confessed that Beaver made the proposition for him to engage in the business, and that Beaver had learned the art of making moulds, etc., while in the penitentiary. He said all the counterfeit coin pushed by the gang was made in an outhouse connected with Mills's residence at Bellville and told where everything used in the business could be found. He gave a most interesting story of their operations, saying that Beaver passed hundreds of dollars worth of the spurious coin in the vicinity of Bellville, and at one time sold over $300 worth to Pittsburgh parties for use in that city and Allegheny. Webb and Kimes were taken into partnership for furnishing money to buy the "raw material," and to assist as "shovers" of the finished product. The trips of Webb and Beaver to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania towns were for the sole purpose of "planting" the stuff and locating agents to handle it. They never sold any corn planters in Pennsylvania, or anywhere else, as pretended.

Mills also gave to the treasury officers the names of many persons in this State, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio who have been connected with the business, the biggest of its kind of recent years, all of whom will be apprehended. Searches made to-night have discovered additional evidence against the prisoners in the places indicated by Mills, which abundantly prove the truth of his confession.

In a Splendid Tomb.

The remains of John McKeown, the oil magnate of Washington county, have been removed from the grave to the splendid vault which was built in Calvary cemetery, Hazelwood, at a cost of $40,000. The vault was completed Tuesday. On one of the bronze doors is a representation of "Martin No. 4," a well which produced thousands and thousands of barrels of oil.

IF THERE ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

A GOOD WEEK FOR TRADE.

The Iron and Coke Industries Holding Up Well.

THE MONEY MARKET IS STILL TIGHT.

Big Wheat Surplus Predicted For July.

WHAT THE COMMERCIAL AGENCIES SAY

NEW YORK, March 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Distribution of goods continues very large for the season, in spite of the extraordinary weather, with some failures and a tight money market. Storms and severe cold have retarded trading and collections throughout a large part of the country. This is doubtless the cause of much of the money pressure, though much of it is due to the great excess of imports over exports. Europe is not shipping products from the country nor lending money as much as usual. The natural results of the great Reading collapse are seen in some failures at Philadelphia and more caution among lenders. Money is not, as usual, tight only on call or for speculation, but there has been greater difficulty here than for many years past in effecting commercial loans. In spite of all these things confidence is unabated and business is remarkably large with some signs of improvement.

Exports of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, cattle and oil in February were but $40,892,331, against $66,304,712 last year, which, with the increase of nearly $8,000,000 in imports at New York, indicates a probable excess of imports in that month of about $15,000,000, against an excess of exports in the same month last year of $21,000,000. Exports in March have been small, at New York $4,540,000 less for two weeks than last year. Speculation in products has been naturally depressed, cotton being at one time ¼ and now 3-16 lower than a week ago, with sales of over 1,200,000 bales. Wheat is 2½c lower, with sales of 36,000,000 bushels. The government reports 135,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands, besides 79,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, making it clear that a great surplus would have to be carried over next July.

Receipts at the West continue heavy, there being 1,700,000 bushels in four days this week against less than 400,000 exported. Corn is nearly a cent lower and pork products have declined a little. The enormous strength of speculative combinations to uphold prices prevents free movement of products abroad. Bessemer products are stronger than usual. At Pittsburgh hardware is more active and coke improves. At Cleveland trade is fair; at Cincinnati whisky and tobacco is quiet and firm, and at Indianapolis money is close. Trade at Detroit is quiet and lumber heavy. Chicago reports a great demand for currency in the farming regions; active trade with satisfactory orders. Storms interrupt at Milwaukee, but at St. Louis trade is very heavy, especially with the Southwest, while lead is strong, but flour mills are running only half time. Cattle receipts at Kansas City are liberal, the tone at Omaha is sanguine and collections are improved at St Joseph. No improvement is seen at St. Paul, but trade at Denver and Little Rock is fair, at Nashville good and at Montgomery and Atlanta fair. At Columbus collections are slow and money very light. At Mobile business is good. At New Orleans sugar is dull, and rice not improved with money firm, but in ample supply. The iron industry shows improvement. Prices are steady though extremely low with less pressure to realize. A little more demand is seen for bar and plate iron and steel, while structural works are well employed, though not at better prices.

Copper is steady, lead firm at 3.9 cents, but tin a quarter cent lower. The shoe business is large. Cattle receipts at the West are smaller, and bad weather and strikes, or fears of strikes, affect all railway movement to some extent.

The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days number 220, as compared with 225 last week. For the corresponding week last year the failures were 240.

PLENTY OF WHEAT.

There Will Be a Big Reserve Next July.

NEW YORK, March 22.—*Bradstreet's* to-morrow will say: The general trend of prices is downward. Cotton has been down ⅛c on prolongation of the English strike and liquidation of holders who felt the sqeeze in money, but later in the week it recovered ⅛c, due to purchases in speculative account. Wheat shows a small gain of ⅛c; corn is no worse off. Foreign trade in the United States for seven months ended January 31 was 5 per cent less in value than in a like portion of 1891-92, owing to a decrease in the value of exports amounting to nearly 30 per cent, while importations, both free and dutiable, increased only 15 per cent. The falling off in values of domestic exports is more than accounted for by decreases in values of breadstuffs, cotton and other agricultural produce sent abroad. Leading financiers admit that commercial discounts are still greatly restricted, but claim that while money is tight the ability of commercial interest to resist the pressure and postpone borrowing is as remarkable as it is unquestioned.

The surprising strength of the price of wheat in the way of the most bearish statistics ever reported at a like season of the year is attributed to the ability of the bull clique at Chicago, aided by the enormous short interest there. Stocks of wheat available here and abroad leave no doubt that the world's reserves on July 1 next will be heavy. The United States is evidently able to export 6,000,000 bushels of wheat each week, flour included, for the remainder of the crop year if required, whereas the average weekly exports are hardly more than 3,000,000 bushels. This week the total sent abroad from both coasts is 2,886,000 bushels, compared with 2,894,000 bushels last week, with 3,818,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and 2,733,000 bushels two years ago.

General trade is dull in the Province of Quebec. Wholesale trade throughout the province of Ontario is fairly satisfactory, and prices generally are firm, except for grain, which is dull. Spring trade in Nova Scotia will be later this year than last, as the interior is still covered with ice and snow. Bank clearings at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Halifax aggregate $19,982,000 this week, which is 5 per cent more than last week.

Liquidation, attended by increased selling for the short side of the account, supplied the chief basis of activity in this week's market. Financial stringency, with high rates and uncertainty regarding the outcome of the present complications, have been fatal to speculation. The clearing away of weak accounts has left the market in the hands of strong interests, while the steady and in some instances excessive declines have reduced values to a basis which reduces the danger of further liquidation. The latter process has, nevertheless, continued with some violence in particular instances, Sugar being the most conspicuous example in this week's market, its decline having an unfavorable influence on the whole list.

Money was the chief object of attention. Wall street seems to be adjusting itself to the change of conditions involved in the curtailment of supplies of loanable funds.

A MARVELOUS INVENTION.

To Improve the Steam Engine 100 Per Cent.

WELLSVILLE, O., March 22.—Prof A. C. Wolfe of this city is the inventor of an engine which he has been a long time in perfecting, and it has just been offered for public inspection. The new machine resembles the ordinary steam engine in an incomplete condition, as no connecting rods, valvestems or cross-heads are visible, but when steam is admitted the superiority of the machine is apparent to even the inexpert observer. The remarkable claim is made for this engine of ability to secure double the power or speed of any other engine having the same size cylinder, and consequently to do the same work with half the expenditure of fuel.

The means of gaining power are simple and convincing, and like all such inventions create surprise that no one has evolved the idea before. A compound crank, Mr. Wolfe's own invention, doubling the stroke of the engine (while the piston travels the same as before) by means of fulcrum rods, which is attached to the crank of the engine. Still another important feature is that the engine will run without flywheel or shaft, and the one now on exhibition has made as high as 1,200 revolutions a minute without the flywheel and 2,257 revolutions a minute with the wheel. And the inventer insists that these gaits are not the limits of the new engine's speed. A new valve is also his invention, and has many advantages over the ordinary valve.

No more power is required to move the valve or reverse the engine with full steam power than when the steam is entirely off, and at any time the valve can be worked by hand without the use of the lever, as easily as any other valve can be moved when no steam is on. The part of the mechanism on which the patents were obtained, is the mechanical movement where the end of the compound crank is fastened, to, or, in other words, on the face plate or driving wheel of the engine.

"The engine now on exhibition is a model of diminutive size, the cylinder being 2½x3 inches and by means of the compound crank, giving a 6 inch stroke. This engine is running the equipment of a machine shop as follows: A 33x33 inch planer, with a 10-foot head; 3 lathes, one 16x30 inches, another 8x22, and the third 9x86; 1 bore mill 7 feet 10 inches diameter; 2 drill presses, 28 and 38 inches; 1 screw cutter from ⅜ to 1½ inches; and a wood lathe which swings 8 feet, besides smaller machinery. The compound crank is simple, and it is claimed will last for 20 years without oiling.

The crank can be applied to almost any engine at a small cost. It can also be attached to the gearing of a bicycle, and opens up infinite possibilities for new speed developments; because it enables a bicycle to travel twice as fast with the same power as given by the gear now in use. By his device the foot only travels 14 inches in making two revolutions of the wheel, instead of the 42 inches which the foot travels in modern bicycles. The sprocket wheel used by Mr. Wolfe is twice the size of the ones now in use, and requires no more power than the ordinary wheel. Mr. Wolfe will start out with his engine in a few days to visit the different manufacturing centers with a view to selling the right to use his patent, having thus far declined all offers made him by local capitalists.

QUAY'S FOOT IN IT.

The Rejection of Graham Makes Him Enemies in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22—The action of Senator Quay in crushing the movement to make District Attorney Graham of Philadelphia candidate for supreme judge has not made him any new friends in this city, and the servile manner in which the local leaders carried out his order has increased the discontent among Republicans with the present leadership. And yet some of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Graham in his letter declining to become a candidate for United States senator were as displeasing to Quay as was his course at the Republican national convention in voting and working for Harrison.

Mr. Graham might have made a successful fight for the nomination, but he thinks the office is one that should not be contested for like other political places. If Judge Fell of Philadelphia is nominated and elected supreme judge, Governor Pattison will have the appointment of his successor. Ex-United States District Attorney John R. Reed will probably be appointed by Governor Pattison. It Mr. Graham had been the nominee the judges of the common pleas would have selected his successor, and First Assistant District Attorney John L. Kinsey would most likely have been chosen.

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VOTES CAME HIGH.

A Topeka Republican Offered $15,000 to Two Kansas Populists.

IT WAS IN A SENATORSHIP FIGHT.

Revelations of a Would-Be Bribe-Taker on the Stand.

MORE BLEEDING IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 22.—The bribery investigation in progress here before a committee of the State senate, intended originally to cover charges of corruption made in connection with gamblers, developed a huge sensation this morning. The testimony had no connection with the original charges, but was incidentally brought out. Representative McEleney, Populist, of Kansas City, swore that he and Mr. Burgard, a Populist representative from the same city, were both subject to corrupt offers made by Cyrus Leland, the noted Kansas Republican, if they would vote as he suggested. He testified that Leland offered him $5,000 to vote for W. H. Rossington, Democrat, for United States senator, and that Burgard told him that Leland had offered him $10,000 to vote for the Republican candidate for State printer.

McEleney said: "I had an offer of money from Cyrus Leland on Saturday morning, February 25, to sell my vote for United States senator. Mr. Lillis of Kansas City, Kan., came to me and arranged for a meeting with Leland on that day. We met in Senator Williamson's room in the Keith block. He said the Republicans were going to elect a United States senator; that they had 92 votes; that mine would be sufficient to elect; but that they had in addition two others who were pledged. I asked him what he wanted me to do and for what. He said he understood it would be money, and he named $1,000.

M'ELENEY WANTED MORE.

"I told him I knew what my vote amounted to; that I had been approached before on the subject, and that as I had voted for no candidate when Judge Martin was elected senator my vote was worth more for that reason. The amount finally agreed on was $5,000. This figure was not exactly stipulated, but I understood that if we could agree on a stakeholder that would be the amount. The man he wanted me to vote for was W. H. Rossington, a Democrat. Having agreed on an amount, the next question was the stakeholder. I told him I would act as stakeholder, and that was where the first serious hitch came in. He wanted me to accept some of the politicians or senators, or some of the banks. He said he could not think of giving me the cash because it would place him at my mercy. He wanted me to go with him to one of two banks which he did not name. I suggested a certified check but he objected. When we talked about the price I told him that a large sum had been offered when Ady was the Republican candidate; that $10,000 had been offered for a single vote. He denied this at first, but I knew better and told him the trouble then as now was about the stakeholder. I told him the money was offered to Mr. Burgard of Wyandotte county in a cloakroom five minutes before Judge Martin was elected senator, and that the deal broke off at the last moment because they could not agree on a stakeholder. Burgard insisted on a stakeholder Leland would not trust.

BURGARD'S FOOL MOUTH.

Leland then admitted the offer and said Burgard should have kept his fool mouth shut. Then when I insisted that my vote was worth half as much as Burgard's he said the offer to Burgard was for state printer. At 10 o'clock Leland went away. That is the last time I saw him. Leland said the Republicans had agreed upon Rossington because all the Republicans would not vote for B. P. Waggoner. Leland did not want to discuss the Burgard deal, but he practically admitted that he had made an offer to him. We did not exactly agree on $5,000, but he said perhaps if we could agree on a stakeholder we could agree on the amount. He said repeatedly that he did not want to be placed at my mercy, and I did not propose to have it any other way. In the Burgard deal he and Leland had agreed on Barney White of Argentine as the stakeholder, but Leland backed out because he was afraid that the relations between him and Burgard were such that he couldn't trust him."

McEleney further testified that on the Sunday evening before the Leland interview Frank Strickland approached him and told him that if he would vote for B. P. Waggoner for senator he could control the federal patronage of Wyandotte county. If he was not wanting office, maybe something else could be obtained for him. Strickland promised to see him later. The witness saw Strickland late at the Thropp hotel and told him he could get what he wanted, but there were three Republican members out of the city, and an election would not be attempted until their return. He showed me how futile it was to stay in the Dunsmore house.

LELAND SHOWED THE STUFF.

He said the supreme judges had already held a meeting among themselves and decided upon what the decision would be, and that the Dunsmore house would lose the fight. Continuing, the witness said: "Owing to the absence of the three Republicans, Strickland went to Kansas City, saying he would be back Friday, but he changed his mind, and left the country to keep out of jail. I was approached the afternoon after Martin's election, but I did not let it go very far. It was Burgard himself who told me that Leland offered him $10,000. Leland's proposition then was for Burgard to vote for Ady. A. A. Harris's name was, however, mixed up in the proposition in some way. Burgard said that he caught sight of the money in Leland's hands. No one was present when Burgard told me this, but he told me a story about a proposition made to him to vote for State printer when others were present."

This closed the work of the committee for the day, and an adjournment was taken until Tuesday at 11 A. M. when it is expected that Jim Legate and other witnesses will be present.

To-day's developments complicate matters, and the investigation will probably last a week.

Skins of White Foxes.

A Vancouver furrier was exhibiting a short time ago what he claimed were the pelts of white foxes. The man is an expert naturalist, and has been dealing in furs in the northwest for 40 years. He says these are the first white foxes he ever heard of, but he is absolutely sure the pelts are genuine fox skins. The conformation has been carefully preserved and the big brush is of course attached. The fur is snow white, spotless and beautifully soft.

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DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

though I had tried so many different medicines without any help, I had but little faith. Before I had taken one bottle I felt a great deal better. I have now taken two, and do not feel like the same woman. I can go to bed and SLEEP ALL NIGHT. The terrible pain has departed. The tired feeling I had is entirely gone. My face is well. I think one more bottle will cure me entirely. Yours respectfully,
Ticonderoga, N. Y. MRS. FRINDA HAMS.

To whom it may concern:—I hereby certify to the truth of the above. P. W. BARRY,
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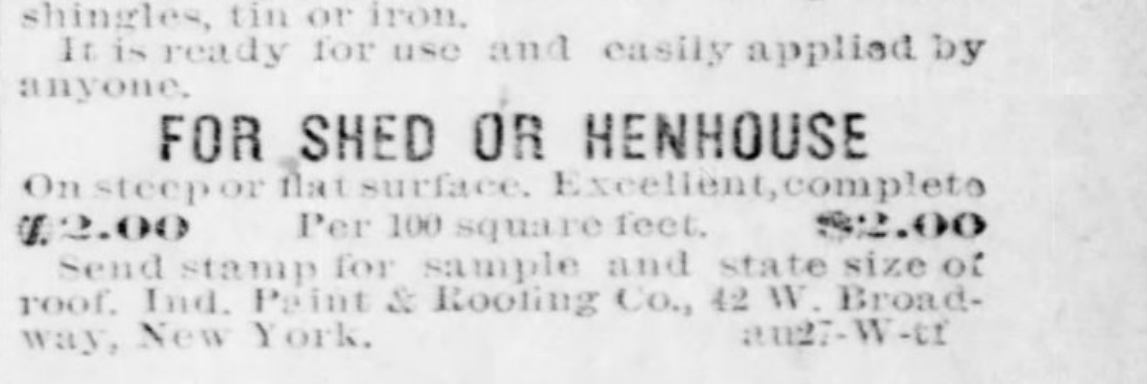

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SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of The Weekly Post.

A STATESMAN OF MARK.

Jules Ferry, the president of the French senate, whose death was announced Friday, was of the sturdy growth of the French Alps, and was quick to seize great opportunities. He early discovered he was not intended for the bar, and took up journalism as the pathway to a political career. His first cabinet position was minister of instruction in 1879, and he then initiated a vast change in French educational methods. It excluded from teaching or managing schools the members of "unauthorized religious communities," meaning the order of Jesuits. He found laws that had fallen into disuse, and when the French senate refused to agree with the chamber in expelling the Jesuits from the country under new laws, the measure was carried out by M. Ferry under these obsolete laws. Following this, Ferry was prime minister for a year, and was succeeded by Gambetta. They were bitterly hostile, though both extremists. M. Ferry became premier a second time in 1883, and started out wildly on a policy of "colonial expansion," undertaking the invasion of Tonquin. He was charged with having fallen into a trap laid by Bismarck, in weakening the power of the French at home. It was also alleged that he belonged to a syndicate that was making money out of his official opportunities. Amid great excitement he was overthrown from power a second time, was the most unpopular man in all France, and apparently without the shadow of a future before him. He had the intense hatred of the royalists, the clergy and the socialists. But in 1887 he was a formidable candidate for the presidency to succeed M. Grevy. His recent election as president of the senate was supposed to have put him in the way of succeeding M. Carnot as president. More than any man since Thiers and Gambetta, Jules Ferry impressed his will on France. He had ideas and made them operative.

THE COMING TARIFF BILL.

The esteemed *Gazette* should not borrow trouble about the kind of tariff bill that may be presented to congress for its consideration. Its party has had its innings in devising a tariff bill, and the probabilities are that the effort will relieve it from the responsibilities of power and government hereafter. The McKinley bill will be wiped out with the general approval of the American people, and there are good prophets who assert such a measure will never be heard of again. It has had its uses as an object lesson. Its radicalism on the protection line aroused the people to an investigation of the subject of taxation and revenue such as this generation had never before bestowed on it. The McKinley law did good work of a certain kind—of the boomerang kind, most notably.

If Mr. Ellery Anderson of the New York Reform club, one of the most thorough political economists in the Union, is engaged on a tariff bill to be submitted to Secretary Carlisle, we may be sure it will be a valuable contribution to the work of details. Probably Mr. Carlisle will have a bill of his own, and Mr. Springer may have one, and Mr. Mills, the veteran tariff reformer of the Lone Star State, may also present his solution of the problem. There will be others, but out of all of them will emerge the tariff of the future, as it will pass the next congress and be approved by President Cleveland. Within a year we expect to see it in operation.

In one important respect the preparation of this Democratic tariff bill will differ widely from the processes by which the McKinley bill was evolved. When Mr. McKinley was preparing his bill he summoned to Washington every one who had or hoped for a share of the pork. The rates of duties were established by the beneficiaries of those duties. As each squad got to the capital it went into executive session with the Republican members of the committee. Then were arranged all the details of how much tariff would insure a certain amount of campaign subscriptions. Less than a thousand men in the United States made the McKinley tariff law. It was the product of the interested ones. All were consulted save the consumers. Millions were voted to the producers, and these millions were taken from the consumers. It was the last straw, and the consumers got in their work at the November election.

Now, the Democrats in preparing their tariff bill will pursue an exactly opposite course. They will consult the interests of the great army of consumers. It will be their day in court. The trusts, combines and monopolies that determined the McKinley law, on the principle of their own interests, and their own interests only, will have very little to say in framing or enacting the coming Democratic tariff of the future.

OFFICE SEEKING AND GIVING.

The amount of loose information received from Washington about the offices and how they are to be dispensed, did it not mainly originate with Republican correspondents and newspapers, would be very apt to start the anxious Democrat, who has his eye fixed on some snug place, wool gathering with all his wits. We advise them to patience, to believe little that they hear, and less that they read. There are some points pretty well settled, however, that they can take into consideration. Officials who have attended to their duties up to the average standard will not be troubled until their four years' term expires. Then it is expected they will make room for Democrats. This we believe to be right. We want no permanent office-holding class in this country. Where attempts are made at removals, which is a rather ungracious business, on the old ground of "offensive partisanship," the "heinous crime" must be very clearly defined. Ordinary devotion to one's party does not fill the bill. To be "offensively partisan" one must have assessed the clerks, used the public office as a place for partisan caucussing, or in other ways made life a burden to the Democrats of the postal district. No one is to go out because he hurrahed for Harrison or marched in a Republican procession, at least not until his four years are up. In the way of advice, we do not think any one advantages his claims by taking up a temporary residence in Washington and boring the President, the heads of departments, or even the local congressman. If your papers are properly prepared, and there is something in that, they go on file and are called for when the case comes up for determination. Personal influence is of value, but each one can tell for himself whether he is strong in that respect. There have been rare instances reported by the unrighteous where the proper appellation of the congressman, in whom you confide your all, would be Mr. Facing-both-ways—not an entirely unknown product in American politics.

Individuals naturally interested in their claims for office to the exclusion of almost everything else, and therefore impatient of a decision, would do well to remember that there are a great many other people in the same box. How many places do you suppose there are under the federal government, according to the last Blue Book? Only 183,488. Of this number 112,800 are in the postal service. About 3,000 are presidential offices, and the rest offices that are fixed by Mr. Bissell or his assistant, Mr. Maxwell, who is supposed to hold the place of chief guillotinist, although he goes on record that he will make no removals until the four years' limit has been reached. In the postal service must be subtracted from the list of offices to be filled, 34,000 on the classified list, and subject to the rules of the civil service commission.

Deducting all the places that are not filled directly by the President or his cabinet, and there remain about 6,550 offices of all descriptions in Washington that can be rendered vacant or refilled by the new administration without cutting into the civil service law. For these places, many of which are said to be not worth more than two or three dollars a day, there is an eager rush. The delights of life at the capital carry away the good judgment and common sense of many young men, and induce them to accept salaries and positions that they would reject at their homes. In a few years they get fixed in the ways of a Washington career and are rarely good for anything else, sacrificing their independence and chances for a successful life in their old homes or new fields. It is pitiable to hear the old government clerks tell of their mistakes in this direction. To a young Democrat who thinks of applying for a clerkship at Washington our advice is "don't," unless Booth & Flinn have no vacancies in their labor roll.

There is a great desire for consular and diplomatic appointments, often by those who have no qualifications whatever other than a fancy for a few years in a foreign land. There are 75 positions in the diplomatic service, and 238 in the consular, at the disposal of the President. To all the important consulates a very rigid rule as to qualifications is applied. They must understand the language, and have a knowledge of commercial life. These are the good paying consulates. Most of the others do not yield as much salary as a first-class mechanic can earn, or a man working at a fair salary in mercantile or professional pursuits. In the long line crowding up for these places are rich men's sons, and applicants who care nothing about the salary, but chiefly seek the honor of a residence abroad under the prestige of official station. Don't join the consular procession.

COURTS AND STRIKERS.

The action of the United States district and circuit judges in Michigan on the railroad strike in progress in that State is of far-reaching consequence, and should it be sustained on appeal, will have a very important and deterrent effect on all railroad strikes. In brief, the action of the court required Chief Arthur, who has had more "taffy" lavished on him than any other labor leader of the country, to revoke an order he had issued to a section of the engineers' brotherhood for a boycott against a road on which there was a strike. The boycott required the employes of connecting roads to refuse to handle the freight of the road on which the strike was in operation. Following this came even a much more extraordinary order from another federal judge, that if the locomotive engineers quit work without sufficient notice to the corporation they would be held liable for contempt of court and to summary punishment. That is, the railroad may summarily discharge, but the engineer or fireman may not summarily discharge himself; if he does he runs the risk of going to jail. Of course the railroad organizations will find a way of evading these decisions. It is almost impossible that they can be made operative as against the most perfect form of labor organizations that we have in this country, as well as against what promises to be a very strong display of public sympathy for the railroad workers.

Mr. Powderly and some other labor leaders reach the conclusion that the decision is exactly in their line, as it maintains the power of the general government over the railroads of the country. That is, if the roads have the power to say to the men, through the courts, "you must work," so has the government the power to say to the roads, "you shall not discharge an employe." Mr. Powderly also very well says if the federal government has the power to step in on behalf of capital it has also the right to interfere on behalf of labor. It becomes a question of numbers and voting strength. It is said the Western judiciary find the legal authority for their action in the interstate commerce law or the anti-trust law. If that is so we will find congressmen tumbling over each other at the next session to modify the laws to meet the views of the labor interest.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT BATTLE.

For some reason Mr. Gladstone has been forced to "let up" in his purpose of rushing the home rule bill, and it is now conceded it will not reach the committee stage of consideration for two or three weeks. The vote on second reading is accepted as a test of the general principles of the bill, and if it is then rejected that ends the matter for the session, and would be followed by a resignation of the ministry. But no such mishap is expected, and Mr. Gladstone will have a majority of between forty and fifty on second reading. There is a possibility of backsets to the bill when it is considered in detail, which is the committee stage of the parliamentary work. It would be a miracle to make a bill that would be acceptable to the queer mixture that makes up the Gladstonian majority. Still it is believed the bill will be sent to the house of lords before the first of May, and then the music will commence. The attempts of the Ulster people, by threats of civil war, to intimidate the friends of home rule have had little or no effect. Neither the Irish nor the English people are of the kind that are diverted from a course they think right, and to which they are committed by years of agitation, by a ridiculous clamor of armed rebellion against home rule at Dublin. The Tory coercion laws meet this emergency, should it prove to be anything else than a wind storm.

The position and number of Irish members in the imperial parliament under the Gladstone bill is the point of greatest difficulty. The Irish members will have to be retained, and the bill proposes to do it in diminished force. The number now is 103, but the bill reduces this to 80, which is on the basis of population. An alternative proposed is to reduce the Irish members to 30, which would be according to property and taxation, and allow them to vote on everything. The restricted vote of the Irish members under the Gladstone bill is one of its most awkward features. In fact this is the great point of difficulty. If the Irish members are excluded from Westminster the prospects of the Tories would brighten. The 80 solid Irish votes is a barrier to that party that it cannot get around. The Liberals hold that the representation of Ireland in the parliament is necessary to imperial supremacy. On this question Mr. Gladstone asks that parliament shall make a decision, and thus evades a dangerous ministerial responsibility, as it is uncertain how the Irish representation will be determined. He will not make a ministerial issue of it to fall or stand by.

SINGLE-HEAD COMMISSION.

Ex-Congressman Blount of Georgia, who has been dispatched as a special commissioner to the Sandwich islands, will have the important duty of investigating all the facts, not only in relation to the late revolution, but whether under any circumstances the annexation of the islands would be desirable and of advantage to the United States. That is the selfish view that must be taken of the matter and control the decision. We don't want to annex for the good of the Hawaiians, or to advantage the sugar speculators, but do what is best for ourselves. With the colored people, the Indians, and the Chinese, we have about all the race problems that we need care to undertake. Mr. Blount is probably well fitted for the duties of investigation. He has been a leading member of congress for twenty years, and in all that time has had a high reputation for ability and integrity. In the last congress he was chairman of the committee of foreign affairs, and therefore has knowledge of the matter he is to investigate. We have had the story of the revolutionists and of the deposed queen. What is now wanted is the thorough report of an agent of our own government, independent of the factions on the island. The American minister, in his way of rushing things, has shown himself to be a very unsafe counsellor. He was the backbone of the revolution.

There is something attractive to many persons in the idea of flying the American flag over these far distant islands. There is always a latent amount of jingoism in the average American that needs only the provocation to explode, but the sober second thought is a prime curative. The last news from Hawaii covers an address of the provisional president, Mr. Dole, that is not very reassuring as to the annexation project. If the treaty should be rejected, President Dole says, "our only alternative would be a republic," but he admits:

> We should find this form of government most difficult to carry on, owing to the mixture of races here and the preponderance of an uneducated vote. It would necessarily be a government by force. I have no doubt that resolute men could manage it, but we could hardly hope for public confidence and security under such conditions.

This is hardly the material or the conditions out of which to make an American State, yet President Dole said if annexation could be accomplished he would favor as the proper form of government for Hawaii "Statehood undoubtedly." We have been rushing the State business the last few years, but have not undertaken anything quite so bad as here proposed. Every new development reflects on the indecent haste with which the Harrison administration pushed the annexation scheme. Evidently they took it up and decided with eyes bandaged.

NULLIFICATION.

Twenty years ago in revising the constitution of the commonwealth a prohibition was inserted against the issue of free passes by any railroad company, and the legislature was commanded to enforce the article by appropriate legislation, as it amounts to nothing in the absence of laws to enforce it. Since then at various times efforts have been made in the legislature to pass laws to enforce the free pass prohibition, but they have amounted to nothing. Members were content to pocket the "swag" and let the constitution go to the dogs. On Monday in the house of representatives Mr. Tewksbury of Columbia county forced a vote on a bill he had introduced early in the session, and which had been killed in committee, proposing to shut off the supply of free passes for members of the legislature. He made a strong argument for his bill, showing very clearly the giving or acceptance of free passes was in flagrant opposition to the direct commands of the constitution of the State. There is no doubt of that, nor is there any doubt that the members of the legislature take a solemn oath "to support, obey and defend" the constitution, anti-free pass section included. But when the vote was taken on Mr. Tewksbury's bill, while there were a good many who dodged the vote, only 44 were recorded in favor of the bill, and 85 against it. That is, the 85 members voted against doing the thing the constitution commands them to do, and which they took a solemn oath that they would do when they entered on their duties as members.

This is not very surprising, for at every session the legislature avoids the performance of duty that the constitution and their oaths of office make mandatory on the members. This is so as to the railroad article, the apportionment article, as well as the free pass section. They have become so accustomed to ignoring the commands of the constitution and the solemn obligations they assume that they no longer think anything of it. Yet these same members manifest a great reverence for the Sunday laws of 1794, and pose as the guardians of public morality. All the same they are constantly setting before the people of the State the pernicious example of disobedience to the constitution and contempt of their solemn official obligation, and they do it for their personal profit and convenience.

OUR EX-PRESIDENTS.

The question what shall be done with them is not a very serious one at this time, as the country is in the possession of but one ex-president, and he has been taking time easy shooting ducks in the Illinois bottoms, and Mr. Cleveland gives this as one of the most entertaining ways of putting in time for a true sportsman. The President and ex-president, who differ so widely on many things, are in happy accord on the duck question. As to his future Mr. Harrison has a flattering and remunerative offer to deliver a course of lectures on constitutional law at the University of California. He is to get $10,000 for ten lectures. It is stated that he saved one-half his salary the last four years, which would give him the comfortable sum of $100,000 in hand. He will continue in the practice of his profession as the consulting member of his old law firm at Indianapolis. Altogether, Mr. Harrison is comfortably fixed, and has shown a wise discrimination in not going to Europe and not writing a book. As an ex-president he will always be honored and respected by the American people.

The best use to make of our ex-presidents is to allow them to do exactly as they please; as Mr. Cleveland took up the practice of his profession four years ago and as Mr. Harrison is now doing the same. Not that they need the money, but they need dignified and useful employment. Mr. Cleveland's course in this respect is a model for all who may come after him. Immediately on the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of his profession, and one of his friends says that he refused to accept many and large retainers to appear in cases in which he thought an ex-president of the United States should not appear. He sat down very flatly on the idea of a pension when it was suggested. We only give the widows of our presidents pensions. It is the rule to vote them $5,000 a year. "All I ask," Mr. Cleveland is reported to have said, referring to the continued attacks of a certain newspaper on him when he was leaving the White House four years ago, "is the right which any other citizen has, to be permitted to support my family without constant assaults upon me. I am not president now, but a private citizen earning my living by my labor." He did not want a pension, neither did Mr. Hayes. They both opposed the proposition that they should be pensioners. Mr. Harrison would have answered in the same way had the idea of a pension been suggested to him. And it is this answer that the judiciary of Pennsylvania should make to the scheme hatching at Harrisburg to retire them on pensions. The dignity of the country or of the presidential office has not suffered a jot in the last hundred years by the failure of congress to provide a pension for the ex-presidents or of Pennsylvania to provide a pension for the judges.

THE CONSULTING FORCES.

A short time ago it was given out from Washington, in a very emphatic way, that as regards the federal offices in Pennsylvania the work of distribution would be in the hands of the congressional delegation, aided by a few prominent leaders, who would act as consulting engineers. The scheme was very thorough as it was outlined. Each congressman was to be supreme as to his own district; and as there were only ten Democratic districts, in the other twenty the ten Democratic congressmen would pool the places and make the distribution among themselves, aided and assisted by the influential outsiders called in for consultation. This was generally interpreted to mean that the State administration and the Cleveland radicals, who were supporting Cleveland a year ago when most of the congressmen were pushing another favorite son of York, were to have no part in the cake-walk. The scheme read very well on paper, and only tumbled to atoms within twenty-four hours of its birth.

Now we have another plan for the distribution of the patronage that inures to the Keystone State. It follows the recent visit of Secretary Harrity and Attorney General Hensel to the President and the heads of departments, about which the correspondents have been supplying the world with a wealth of knowledge. It has been "absolutely determined," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "that the political patronage of Pennsylvania shall be disposed of upon the recommendations of Mr. Harrity and his friends of the State administration," and that "no man will be appointed to office in the Keystone State who is objectionable to those gentlemen."

All this may be taken with many grains of allowance. There are no ones in the State who have better earned the right to be consulted than Governor Pattison and his associates of the State administration, as their labors to make certain the nomination of Mr. Cleveland last summer were in the highest degree important, if not essential. The only "break" possible in the Cleveland ranks in the Chicago convention that promised anything like success would have been one in favor of the governor of Pennsylvania. He had great elements of strength in the convention and proffers of support came thick and fast to break the Cleveland column, but neither Governor Pattison nor his friends were swerved an iota from the line of duty to which they were committed by the action of the State convention and the well-understood fact that the Democracy of Pennsylvania were for Cleveland and entertained no second choice.

Considering these facts it is not at all surprising that President Cleveland should repose great confidence in Governor Pattison and his official and political associates. Certainly on every principle that looks to the recognition of political fidelity and good faith they are entitled to it. But—and this is the important point—we do not believe that President Cleveland will lend himself to building up a party machine in Pennsylvania by giving to any men or set of men a complete monopoly of the public patronage, such as that suggested by the Philadelphia *Times*, no matter how deserving or worthy they may be. It is not the Cleveland way. Nor do we believe that Governor Pattison or Secretary Harrity desires to take on the load of any such weighty and dangerous responsibility. It would not be well for the Democracy of Pennsylvania that in days fruitful of promise its organization should photograph the abuses and wrongs that have wrecked the Republican party, and which have largely grown out of the boss and machine ways of handling the public patronage. All the elements of the party that worked in good faith for its success, and are now in line in the grand good work of redeeming Pennsylvania, should have their legitimate and just share in the distribution of the honors and emoluments that follow party success. We believe they will have it. Governor Pattison and Mr. Harrity, setting aside all other reasons, are much too shrewd in their political knowledge and experience to surrender great opportunities and duties to become the mere purveyors of federal patronage. It is not in their line. The records of their public careers is against it.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

A bill is before the New York legislature making an additional appropriation of $300,000 to the exposition managers of the State. It is vaguely hinted that it is necessary to maintain the credit of the State, but it is very difficult to get a bill of particulars. The same way in Pennsylvania. Credit is an indefinite article largely allied to spending other people's money.

It is said that General Reeder, who has been training for the Republican nomination for governor, has taken himself out of the race, very much to the gratification of the friends of General Hastings. It is to be hoped that Major Montooth is not to be juggled with again. It is time the gallant major was getting something more substantial than promises. He would make a better governor and a stronger candidate than General Hastings, who is a trifle flamboyant.

To carry out the law of the last congress requiring all railways to adopt automatic car-couplers on all their cars, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew says, will require a very large expenditure of money. There are about 2,500,000 cars, and the equipping of a single car will cost about $20, making the total for all the roads $50,000,000. If the sole owner of any patent could get his invention adopted by all the roads, he would soon be the richest man in the world. But as there are some twenty patents there is no danger of a monopoly by one individual.

Secretary Carlisle got the resignation the other day of a very competent immigration official in New York on the supposition that he would beat the guillotine. Being a Republican, he fully expected to be removed. The secretary inquired concerning the record of the man, and found him to be of great value, a Polander speaking half a dozen languages. Thereupon he returned the resignation and told the man to keep right on at his work. Of all things going that the gentle-tempered Carlisle is said most to abhor the greatest is the spoils system.

The President sent several important appointments to the senate yesterday. The leading one was that of ex-Senator Eustis of Louisiana as minister to France, and Theodore Runyon of New Jersey to succeed that other Jerseyman, William Walter Phelps, as minister to Germany. U. S. district Judge Jenkins of Wisconsin, appointed by Mr. Cleveland during his first term, was named to succeed Judge Gresham on the circuit bench. Wade Hampton gets the position of commissioner of railroads, an honorary and good paying office with very little work. It seems to run to ex-Confederates, as General "Joe" Johnston held it under Mr. Cleveland's prior administration. A number of marshals, district attorneys and postmasters were appointed, mainly for the South and West.

There is a fair prospect for a general road law at this session of the legislature which will at least make a beginning in the direction of better roads, something that Pennsylvania needs about as much as any State of the Union. A State appropriation of $2,000,000 is proposed for the next two years, and this is to be disbursed in proportion to the amount of work done by the people of the counties. The county and township supervisors are to declare what roads shall be considered public highways, and therefore under the provisions of the bill. Local revenues are to come from a tax levy of 8 mills on property now subject to taxation, and a tax of $1 on each male person. A county supervisor of roads is to be elected next November for a term of three years. He must have a special knowledge of road-making, or be an engineer or surveyor. His compensation will be fixed by the township supervisors who are to be elected at the February election. The whole thing will depend on the choice of county supervisor, and whether the country people will be liberal enough to vote a salary that will command first-class capacity.

President Cleveland is making fair progress in admitting Democrats to the enjoyments of public position, although he is not working the official guillotine with half the zeal that characterized President Harrison's first month. But then the Democrats were always modest, and Cleveland is moderation itself. Among the important appointments yesterday were Seymour of Connecticut as commissioner of patents, and Lamoreaux of Wisconsin as commissioner of the general land office. These are the most important of the bureau offices in the interior department with the exception of the pension office. There is uncertainty about this place, as the President is evidently looking for a man who will be equal to important and unusual duties. The original Cleveland element in Indiana is very disgruntled at appointments by the President in that State, where a preference was shown for the bitter anti-Cleveland men of last year. Senator Voorhees seems to have carried his men, as would be expected from a seasoned old campaigner such as he is. The rule holds that, no matter how good the appointment may be or how bad, where one man is content a half-dozen or more will be disappointed. That will continue until the end of time of human nature, or until there are offices enough to go around.

Public opinion is making itself felt in regard to the oleomargarine prohibitory law, and the movement for more stringent legislation at this session seems to have been abandoned, but this is not enough. There should be agitation for the repeal of the existing statutes so unjustly discriminating against a healthful and cheap article of food, and one that would be much cheaper were it not for the vexatious laws against which dealers have to contend. They are in restraint of trade and increase the price of the commodity. A merchant of Indiana, Pa., writing The Post on this subject says: "I have been talking to the poorer class of our people, who cannot pay 35 cents for butter, and to our farmers and butchers, and find a revolution is going on in regard to the oleomargarine laws. The feeling now is that those who will repeal that unrighteous 'prohibitory tariff' on a good and wholesome article of food will serve the public and be honored for their work. Give the weight of 'The Only' to the cause of right." That is what we have been doing for some time as to this most iniquitous tax, but the people who are most interested show great indifference, else they would bombard both branches of the legislature with petitions for repeal.

$5,000,000 FOR ULSTER.

Bloodshed Regarded as Certain if Home Rule Passes.

London, March 23.—A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* who is traveling in Ulster writes that preparations have now gone so far that nothing can prevent bloodshed in case the home rule bill be passed. Despite the denials of Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, the correspondent says, it is certain that the military authorities are seeking barrack accommodations in Belfast for a considerable body of troops. The names of the officers who have been engaging quarters and the property owners who have been approached, he adds, could be given if necessary to prove his assertion.

The guarantee fund, intended for the war-chest of the Men of Ulster, is swelled daily by large contributions. Each of four eminent Irishmen, says the correspondent, has subscribed £50,000 and the mayor of Belfast has given £10,000. The total amount subscribed already is more than £1,000,000.

ENVELOPED IN MYSTERY.

Not Known Yet if the Mayor Is Alive or Dead.

Moscow, March 23.—Owing to the extreme care exercised by the authorities to suppress all information concerning the shooting of Mayor Alexejeff, it is impossible to get more light on the case. Even the fact of his life or death is enveloped in mystery. This morning the *Novoe Vremya* announced that he was dead. This afternoon an official bulletin denied this report, and stated that the surgeons had extracted the bullet, and the mayor might recover. Two hundred policemen surround the city hall and keep back the crowd, which has decreased but little since the first news of the shooting went out. Only the family of M. Alexejeff, the authorities and two surgeons are allowed to enter the building.

It is reported this evening that Adrianoff is a half-crazed nihilist, once arrested in St. Petersburg for conspiracy, but adjudged insane and sent to an asylum.

An Obituary Gem From Old Fayette.

Uniontown Standard.

G. W. K. Minor says he has the best poetical library in Fayette county. He has all the English and American poets, and is very ready in poetical quotations, being specially fond of Shakespeare and Burns. But he says Poet Henry Peden, the old Uniontown bard, would not be outdone by any of them in the matter of epitaphs. He recalls the death of Betsy Baker near the foot of the mountains many years ago, upon whom Peden wrote the following:

Betsy Baker had an acre
Upon the mountain's brow;
They dug a hole, put Betsy down,
And Betsy's down there now.

OPPOSED TO FUSION.

The Pennsylvania Populists Declare Against It.

Dubois, Pa., March 22.—The State executive committee of the People's party to-day fixed June 14 and Williamsport as the time and place for the State convention, and passed a resolution in favor of a straight State ticket and opposed fusion with any party on the State ticket.

The basis of representation to be one for each representative district and an additional one for each 100 votes cast for Weaver.

PUBLIC PLACES AND PERSONS.

The United States Marshal's and District Attorney's Offices and Their Perquisites—Reminiscences of H. Bucher Swoope.

During the campaign last fall United States Marshal Harrah is reported to have made the declaration that, in the event of the election of Cleveland, he would at once send in his resignation. Of course he had no idea that Cleveland would be elected, but since he was, and has been inaugurated, this seems to be an opportune time for recalling the bluff of Mr. Harrah and suggesting that he make it good. Last October he was a believer in the Quay doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils, and this was the supposed basis of the statement he then made as to what he would do in the event of Democratic success. Is Mr. Harrah any the less a believer in that doctrine now than some months ago? His office is one of the most desirable among all the federal appointments in the western part of the State. During the existence of the bankrupt law it was worth some years to the occupant as much as $12,000, but about half of this sum was derived from fees in cases of bankruptcy in which the marshal was made provisional assignee. The recognized regular income of the office now is $6,000 a year, the earning of which depends a good deal on the activity of the district attorney's office. The position is a sinecure, there being so little to do that an hour a day enables the occupant to thoroughly look after everything that may require his attention. He has a clerk, of course, who performs all the routine work of the office, and still has time to spare to read the newspapers. The fact that there are so few applicants for this place is probably attributable to lack of knowledge as to its desirability. Those who are acquainted with Marshal Harrah declare that, despite his bluff of last fall, he will hold on to the last moment, if he can. A good many of the people in the government building account him a rather odd character, albeit he has been a satisfactory official. Some of the leading officials in the building have no personal acquaintance with him, although he has been going in and out among them for years.

The office of United States district attorney can also be made worth $6,000 a year, the maximum, if the incumbent is disposed to do a little hustling. If not, the fees are likely to fall below that figure. And, as stated above, the fees of the marshal's office are to some extent dependent on the activity of the attorney. The district attorney has three assistants. The first gets $2,500 a year, which is equivalent to about $25 a day for all the actual work necessary in the course of a year. The second assistant gets $1,200 and the third assistant $1,000, their real duties not requiring more than three months of their time out of every 12. All the occupants of this office have a nice, easy time, and the chief has ample opportunity to cultivate a large and profitable outside practice, if he should choose to do so.

During the incumbency of the late H. Bucher Swoope the labor of the office was much heavier than at present, and Mr. Swoope had but one assistant. No attorney since the time of Swoope has made the reputation in the office that he did. He came to Pittsburgh from Clearfield county practically an unknown country attorney, and when he died he was a giant among the members of the bar of this county. He was a remarkable man in many respects, his extraordinary will power keeping him alive and enabling him to perform the duties of the office long after a man of commoner material would have succumbed completely. He was a terrible sufferer from hemorrhoids, and often had to be carried into and out of the court room in a chair. This disease gave his complexion that of a victim of jaundice. His thin, pallid lips, their marked compression denoting at once his intense physical suffering and unconquerable will, his yellow skin, conspicuous nose, massive forehead, raven hair and restless deep black eyes, mirroring behind his gold rimmed glasses the utter fearlessness of his nature, made him a notable personage at any place and any time. He hated his enemies and he loved his friends. He would go far to serve the one, and just as readily he would go as far to punish the other. He was an awful terror to evil-doers, and when he set out on the trail of a violator of the law he knew no relenting short of conviction. And if the accused was really guilty the chances were nine out of ten that Swoope would land him in prison.

The district attorney's vigor in this regard led to an extraordinary incident one day in the United States circuit court room when he and Judge McKennan were having an encounter that was more than usually tart. Judge McKennan said, in substance:

"Mr. Swoope, don't you think you have some men in the penitentiary that oughtn't to be there?"

Of course Mr. Swoope vehemently combatted such an idea. More than that, it made him extremely indignant, and when offended he was a man of action, if action was called for. He denounced the insinuation of the court as a needless indignity to the attorney for the government, and a reflection as well upon the jurors who on their oaths had tried the cases. The district attorney rather had the court on the hip in this matter. He sent a private note to the judge demanding satisfaction. The trouble was finally settled, and settled, too, to the satisfaction of Mr. Swoope.

It is the history of mankind that a man like Swoope had friends who admired him as sincerely and devotedly as his enemies hated him. To the newspaper fraternity, the reporters, he was an inexhaustible mine of valuable news. A good many sensational raids on counterfeiters were made during his administration, and the district attorney's office was carefully cultivated by the reporters. A few of them, to whom he took a fancy, he actually let into the secrets of his plans against the counterfeiters, reposing confidence that they would not disclose their information. And they did not. When the time for publicity came these reporters had inside information that was of inestimable value to them in the preparation of the news. On one occasion, when he had an item of special value, he sent a messenger for a certain morning paper reporter toward whom he felt particularly friendly, and gave it to him exclusively. It was about a terrible fight between United States officers and counterfeiters at Tyrone, Pa., in which one man was killed and several wounded. Was it any wonder that this reporter would go to any length compatible with his duty to serve Swoope? He called this same reporter into his office at another time and recited to him a political speech which he had prepared f delivery on a notable occasion in t Academy of Music, when the crowd th went to hear him was so immense that was feared it would overtax the streng of the building. Great speaker that he w to all, he was greater still in the estim tion of those who knew the frightful phy ical discomforts he was obliged to ove come.

If he had his friends among the new paper hustlers he had also his dislike One of the latter was a sandy hair editor, to-day one of Pittsburgh's mo prominent journalists, connected with evening paper, a man of affable dispo tion and gentle manners, in whose natu there is a pretty well defined streak cynicism. This gentleman dearly lov to prod Swoope in the columns of an eve ing paper for which he was then writi salty squibs, and in the gratification this taste he earned the rancorous hostili of the district attorney.

"If ever I get my clutches on that haired scoundrel," said Swoope one da in an outburst of animosity, stretchi his arm toward the office where l tormentor was employed, "I will se him to the penitentiary as sure as name is Swoope."

But Swoope did not mean all of th Physical pain often put him into irrita moods, when he said things wholly f eign to his real nature. But still he w an enemy to be feared. He was not at times aggressive. In the case of a c victed culprit where there was no e dence of confirmed vice, and but a sin act of wrong had probably been comm ted, and there was prospect of reform tion, Mr. Swoope did not hesitate to this aspect before the court and ask t justice be tempered with mercy. heaven help the criminal who had no ing of this kind to commend him to good graces. The district attorney's s Roland D. Swoope, then developing i manhood, was the apple of his eye.

A remarkable career was cut sh when H. Bucher Swoope's life came to untimely close.

The Congress of Authors.

Chicago, March 22.—The following co mittee to aid the local committee has be appointed for the congress of authors to held during the world's fair:

Oliver Wendell Holmes, George E. Wo berry, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Char Eliot Norton, Charles Dudley Warn William Dean Howells, Thos. Wentwo Higginson, Horace Howard Furness, Ri ard Watson Gilder, Thomas Bailey A rich, George W. Cable, Maurice Thomps Thos. Nelson Page, Frank Dempster S man and H. H. Boyesen.

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Kidney Troubles—Bright Disease Cured

Now Able to Work and Sound a Dollar.

Mr. John Saxton
Of Scottdale, Pa.

"I do think Hood's Sarsaparilla is 'wort weight in gold.' For four years I suffered mi with terrible pains in my back and trouble my kidneys. The doctors thought I had Brig disease. Many a time I had to give up w and continually grew worse, and when I s stooped down I had to be helped up. A had to give up and go to bed and remain six weeks. It was then I began to take Ho Sarsaparilla, and I soon found that it was h ing me although I had been told nothing w help me and thought

I Would Have to Die.

But I continued to improve till I am now in fect health and have as good a back as any in town. Today I can do a good day's w and truly feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla w God-send to me. I am as sound as the best

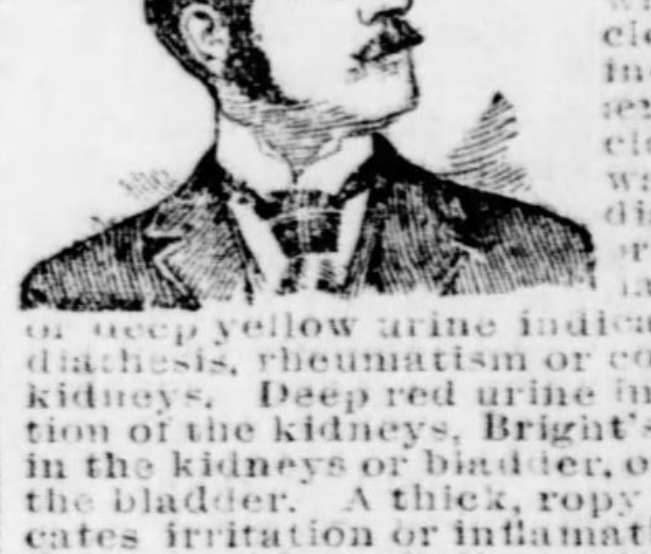
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

lar that was ever made, and I want this s ment put into print so that everybody ca what good it did me. Every word of the a can be proved by a score of people here know how I suffered and how I have cured. I took but six bottles. I think no can praise Hood's Sarsaparilla as much will praise itself." John Saxton, Scott Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner assist digestion, cure headache. Try a bo

URINALYSIS!

If your urine has any of the following normal conditions you should have it amined. Place your urine in a clean tle and after a few hours examine it.



Healthy u should have straw color deposit no ment. Urine c when voided, cloudy when c indicates aemia. Urine clear, like sp water, indic diabetes, anae r nervous haustion, Ye or deep yellow urine indicates a uric diathesis, rheumatism or congestion of kidneys. Deep red urine indicates ulc tion of the kidneys, Bright's disease, s in the kidneys or bladder, or ulceratio the bladder. A thick, ropy sediment cates irritation or inflamation of the der. A white, chalky sediment indic imperfect excretory action. A rather urine, with a faint yellowish red tint, cates the first stage of Bright's disease very dark brown sediment indic Bright's disease, with ulceration of the neys. A greenish tint indicates liver rangement. A muddy white sediment dicates poor digestion and assimila Bring a bottle of your morning urine Dr. Shafer will tell you what your dis is, *free of charge*.

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NEW TARIFF BILL.

The New York Reform Club's Measure Ready For the Administration.

WILL GIVE $120,000,000 REVENUE.

Provisions, Raw Material, Crude Iron and Tin Plates Free.

TO LESSEN THE BURDENS OF THE POOR

NEW YORK, March 22.—A special committee of the Reform club of this city, consisting of E. Ellery Anderson, Charles S. Fairchild, Thomas G. Shearman, David A. Wells, John Dewitt Warner and Everett P. Wheeler, has completed a draft of a bill which, when perfected, will be urged upon congress as a substitute for the present tariff laws and a fulfillment of the pledges under which the Democracy has obtained control of the national government.

This special committee was appointed immediately after the election of Mr. Cleveland. Its report, which is the product of much labor, assisted by competent expert knowledge has been submitted to the regular tariff reform committee of the club for suggestions and criticism. After such further consideration and amendment as may be thought advisable, the bill drawn in accordance with the recommendations of the report will be presented to Secretary Carlisle for his information and assistance in the work of formulating a measure which shall constitute the administration scheme for reforming the tariff.

The general principles upon which the proposed tariff has been framed are in the main as follows, according to the report:

CRUDE MATERIAL FREE.

Crude material, to be used in the process of manufacture, is in general made free of duty. In taking other articles the general object has been to fix such rates as would produce the largest amount of revenue in a series of years consistent with large importations. The purpose of obtaining the largest revenue has, however, been limited by consideration of the welfare and necessities of the people at large, and especially the poorer classes. The purpose of obtaining revenue for the government having been made in good faith the sole reason for levying any of these duties, it has not been thought necessary and hardly proper to reduce rates merely for the purpose of avoiding some incidental protection to domestic producers. All duties have been made strictly ad valorem, except some of those which have been levied as compensatory for internal revenue taxes upon similar articles produced at home. In order to secure the honest administration of an ad valorem tariff, it is essential that the duty upon the great mass or articles should be kept at moderate figures. Upon articles of immense value and small bulk it is absolutely necessary to impose low duties, because otherwise they will be smuggled by wholesale and no revenue will be obtained.

INCENTIVES TO FRAUD.

Upon other articles experience has shown that duties cannot be raised above 25 per cent without offering dangerous incentives to fraud; while if they are kept at or below that rate the inducements to fraud are not often sufficient to compensate for the risk of punishment. A few articles of luxury may be expected from the operations of these general rules in deference to a widespread prejudice on that point, although it may well be doubted whether a duty of 25 per cent is not as much as can wisely be levied upon anything whatever. All foreign articles which if made here would be subject to internal revenue tax must, of course, be subject to at least an equal tax.

Silk is classed as a luxury, but silk ribbons are practically a necessity of life to the vast majority of women. Marble may be considered a luxury, and, therefore, we put a higher duty upon that than upon ordinary stone. As to liquors and tobacco, the duties upon them should be made with a view to obtaining the greatest possible amount of revenue without any concern in so doing as to whether we give or withhold protection to the domestic producer. Yielding in part to the popular opinion that silk is a luxury, we have placed silk manufacturers generally in schedule D at 20 per cent instead of with cottons and woolens. Silk yarns, silk threads and sewing silk which are now charged 30 per cent are placed in schedule F at 20 per cent and spun and thrown silk at 15 per cent raw, leaving silk of course free.

A MOST IMPORTANT SCHEDULE.

The 25 per cent schedule is the most important of any, and is purposely made the most sweeping. Long experience has shown that this rate of duty upon the whole is the most productive of revenue.

All forms of crude metal, not merely in ores, but in pigs, ingots and bars, with the exception of iron and steel, have been made free of duty.

The duty on woolens and worsted manufactures of every description is placed at 25 per cent. Leather gloves and all other gloves, except of silk, are placed in the 25 per cent schedule. Gloves are not a luxury; they are a necessity.

Tin plates should certainly not be taxed more than 20 per cent, and perhaps not more than 15 per cent. Manufactures of wood in the most finished forms are placed in the 20 per cent schedule, as are also buttons, except of metal or glass. Most provisions are made free of duty; but some which partake in a mild degree of the nature of luxuries, are put in the 20 per cent schedule, while breadstuffs are mostly made free. Potatoes are left subject to a duty of 18 per cent. Domestic books could not be admitted without the consent of the domestic publisher; and foreign books, copyrighted here, could not be admitted at all. On the other hand, so long as paper, binding materials and machinery are taxed it is not just to make competing books free. The demand for revenue may well turn the scale and 30 per cent is probably the best revenue duty.

PLACED ON THE FREE LIST.

It would be exceedingly desirable to have no specific free list, but to make everything free which is not made expressly subject to duty. All articles upon which the revenue collected is too small to pay for collection *and upon which it is not probable that any mere reduction of rates would produce substantial revenue* have been placed on the free list.

We are satisfied that the proposed tariff would produce an immediate revenue of $120,000,000, if not more. If the existing duty of half a cent a pound on refined sugar should be retained, it is suggested by two of our number that a specific duty of seven-sixteenths of a cent per pound might be imposed on raw sugar, which would produce an additional revenue, on 3,600,000,000 pounds, of probably $15,000,000, besides reducing the bounty by $2,000,000. To this, however, one of us is entirely opposed, and three express no opinion. The amount of revenue which would be produced by this duty is so large as to make a full discussion of the propriety of the tax necessary.

OHIO LEGISLATION.

Some Exceedingly Important Bills Acted Upon.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—The senate today defeated Taylor's house bill making it a crime for a married man to represent himself to any unmarried woman as a single man. Representative Brittain's night-school bill passed the senate to-day. The Clark pure food bill, which has been the biggest bone of contention in the legislature this winter, was discussed today and made a special order for next Tuesday. Senator McMaken's bill providing that city treasurers must also be treasurers of school funds passed the senate to-day. Senator Lampson's bill providing that legislators shall be paid an additional $100 per annum for traveling expenses, and making it a crime for railway officials to offer a railway pass, also passed the senate.

Holcomb's bill exempting school district elections from the operation of Australian ballot law passed the senate. Representative Daugherty introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to consider the matter of building an addition to the State capital. The Ford bill repealing the Weitzel law was defeated in the house this evening. This is a victory for the street car franchise monopolists, as the Weitzel law effectually prevents competition.

NON-UNION MEN PROTEST.

They Present a Petition to the President.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A committee of non-union employing printers of this city, headed by Edward Clark, called on Mr. Cleveland to-day and presented a petition asking him to recognize non-union men in his selection of the public printer, and protesting against the effort made by a delegation of union printers, headed by Congressman Amos J. Cummings, to induce Mr. Cleveland not to appoint C. W. Edwards of Delaware to the office on the ground that he is not a union man.

The petition closes thus: "We pray that in exercising your presidential prerogative in appointing a public printer you will impartially consider the rights of that immensely larger, less noisy, less guilty body of your industrial fellow citizens who are members of no unions, no boycotting labor organizations, and that the public printer whom you shall select will be a man who will remember that non-union printers have rights to be respected equal to those of union printers, and that as good, common citizens of a common country they have as much right to labor at the case in the government printing office as have members of any printers' union."

FOR LOVE OF A SCHOOLGIRL.

A Seventeen-Year-Old Boy Commits Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Because of unrequited love Will Fry, aged 17 years, laid his head on the Louisville & Southern track near Shelbyville yesterday and suffered decapitation. He had been in love with a schoolgirl in his neighborhood for some months past, and while she was always kind to him, she did not encourage his attentions any more than she did a number of other young men.

Young Fry asked to be excused from school, and walking to a point on the railroad where there was a sharp curve, waited for the train, which was soon due. At its approach he laid his head on the track. When the engineer saw the young man it was too late to defeat his purpose. The teacher heard the train stop, and as it was something unusual she called several of her older pupils, including young Fry's sweetheart, to go with her to investigate. When they reached the track a sickening sight met their eyes. Lying in a pool of blood by the side of the track was the decapitated body of young Fry, while under the wheels of the engine lay the head.

AN INHUMAN COUPLE.

Arrested for Cruelty to a Lad in Their Charge.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBIANA, O., March 21.—Peter Frason and wife have been arrested and held for court in $300 bail for cruelly abusing a lad named Peter Finn, whose parents are dead and who has been living with and working for the couple for some time. Frason and his wife were surprised last week while beating the boy with a buggy whip, having first compelled him to strip, and the gossip of neighbors having brought about an investigation, complaint was made before Justice Rohrbaugh which resulted as above. Examination of the boy's body showed it to be in a terrible condition from the punishment, and excited the strongest indignation of all who saw it.

ELI SAULSBURY DEAD.

The Ex-Senator of Delaware Passed Away at Wilmington Yesterday.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 22.—Ex-United States Senator Eli Saulsbury died to-day.

Ex-Senator Eli Saulsbury was for many years prominent in politics in the country at large as well as in Delaware. He served his state for several terms in succession in the United States senate, having retired in 1889 when Senator George Gray succeeded him. Senator Saulsbury's retirement from public life was caused by his advancing years, and not because of any loss of confidence in him by the legislature of Delaware. He was always a consistent Democrat. His health had been poor for some time, and his death was not unexpected.

A New Railroad For Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—[Special.]—Two companies were incorporated to-day to build railways from Cleveland to Steubenville. The first is the Grand River & Mahoning company, capital $1,000,000; the second, the Ohio River, Smithfield & Lake Erie company, capital $10,000. From the courses laid down in the incorporation articles the lines seem to run parallel. The first mentioned road will operate in conjunction with a line of lake vessels. It will run from Fairport parallel with the Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport railroad to this city, and from here to Steubenville. It is supposed the Pennsylvania company is back of the scheme.

Ross For Second Comptroller.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—[Special.]—Since Secretary Harrity and Attorney General Hensel returned from Washington Mr. Hensel has had several conferences with Senator Ross of Bucks, and to-day it is announced that the senator is an applicant for the position of second comptroller of the treasury now held by Judge Gilkeson. It is said he will be appointed.

Celia Boyd's Punishment.

KITTANNING, PA., March 22.—Celia Boyd, the 16-year-old girl who shot her aunt, Mrs. Philip Boyd, last January, and was convicted of involuntary manslaughter, was sent to Morganza to-day, where she will remain until she reaches 21. Michael Gruber, convicted of criminal assault, was sentenced to 4 years and 6 months in the penitentiary.

Damage Suits Filed.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 22.—Mrs. James Metz of Pittsburgh, whose husband, an express messenger, was killed in a wreck on the Allegheny Valley railroad, has commenced suit against the Pennsylvania Company for $10,000 damages. A similar suit has been commenced by Mrs. Wickline, whose husband was killed near Rochester.

The Point Was Well Taken.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 22.—The Montgomery club held its annual banquet last night in the Tod house. Judge King, who responded to the closing toast, "Capitalistic Combinatoins and Socialism," suggested that the Republican party should cease legislating for the rich and do a little more for the common people.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

TALK OF SKINNER.

Said to Have a Chance For the Internal Revenue Commissionership.

SOME NEARBY APPLICANTS.

Wheeler Refuses the Pension Commissionership.

IS NOT PHYSICALLY EQUAL TO IT.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The story was in circulation about the White House to-day that Captain Skinner of Fulton county was going to be appointed commissioner of internal revenue by the President. It was said the members of congress from Kentucky, who have been backing two men from that State for the place, had come to an understanding with some one in Pennsylvania by which the Kentucky candidates would be withdrawn from the race and the Blue Grass State would unite with Pennsylvania in backing Captain Skinner. Who the person or persons were that represented Pennsylvania in these negotiations with Kentucky was not hinted at, much less named. The story, however, gained some credence and was not at all agreeable to the friends of Colonel Joseph S. Miller of West Virginia, who up to the present have been quite confident that he would get the internel revenue commissionership.

The connection of Captain Skinner's name with the revenue commissionership was heard here to-day for the first time, and while it is entirely possible the President may be considering him for the place, there is an impression that rumor has got things mixed. Captain Skinner has been talked of for pension commissioner, and also for internal revenue collector for the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania. Out of his being mentioned for the latter place may have sprung to-day's rumor.

IT WOULD KNOCK OUT MAISH.

Whether or not Captain Skinner will be the man who will be put forward as the Pennsylvania candidate for commissioner of internal revenue, from all that can be learned to-night it looks probable that the place will go to Pennsylvania. Captain Skinner's candidacy would, it is believed, be acceptable to all the Pennsylvanians, and he would likely be indorsed by the Democratic members of congress generally from the State. Politically the commissionership of internal revenue is one of the most important offices in the government, as the bureau has agents or employes in every State in the Union, and has immense patronage. If this office is given to Pennsylvania it is unlikely that either the commissionership of customs or of pensions will go to the State. This would shut out ex-Representative Maish, who is being pushed for pension commissioner, and the four candidates for the customs commissionership.

"Charley" Stow of Girard, Pa., the well-known newspaper and theatrical man, is in the city. Accompanied by Representative Sibley he called on the President to-day. Mr. Stow read law in the same office in Buffalo with Mr. Cleveland, and his greeting by the President was most cordial. Mr. Stow is thinking of becoming a candidate for a consulship, but has not yet thought where he would like to go. He has some idea that Melbourne, Australia, would suit him pretty well, or one of the Japanese consulates.

OTHER APPLICATIONS.

Geo. H. Webber of Titusville, Pa., today filed an application for a position as special agent of the treasury department. Ira K. Polkinhorn of Philadelphia applied for the revenue collectorship of the First Pennsylvania district, and William Brice of Philadelphia for the collectorship of the port.

Ex-Representative Gillespie of Greenville, Pa., returned here to-day. He said he did not come to see about any appointments to office, as he was taking no interest in those matters. He merely came to take home with him the last of his traps and to say good-bye to Washington for a while at least.

The friends of Frank Jepson of Wheeling, who is a candidate for United States treasurer, feel encouraged at the fact that a Connecticut man, John S. Seymour, was to-day given the position of patent commissioner. Another Connecticut man, ex-Mayor Morgan of Bridgeport, is Mr. Jepson's most formidable rival for the treasurership, and the latter's friends do not think it likely the Nutmeg State will be given two such important places as the United States treasurship and the patent commissionship.

E. P. Chancellor of Parkersburg, W. Va., has filed an application for the position of supervising inspector of the Seventh steamboat district. Friends of the Hon. C. Wood Dailey of Keyser, W. Va., have filed an application in his behalf for the internal revenue commissionship.

FAULKNER TO STAY IN THE SENATE.

It now seems unlikely Senator Faulkner of West Virginia will be nominated by the President for the chief justiceship of the new appellate court of the District of Columbia, for which his friends have been backing him. It is understood the President is averse to taking the senator out of his present position, where he is a very active and useful man. The senator himself has made no effort to get the judgeship, but would have accepted it if it had been offered to him.

Horace H. Lurton, nominated to-day to be judge of the Sixth judicial circuit, is the present chief justice of the supreme court of Tennessee. It was for this place that President Harrison nominated Benjamin Hanchett of Michigan, which nomination failed for lack of time in the senate to act upon it. Judge Lurton is about 45 years of age and a native of Tennessee. For several years he was the chancellor of his district and was then elected to the supreme bench, where he is now serving as its chief justice. Judge Lurton is spoken of by those who know him as a lawyer of ability and learning who has made an enviable reputation as a judicial officer.

John S. Seymour, nominated to be commissioner of patents, is a lawyer by profession, about 45 years of age, and a native of Norwalk, Conn. Two years ago he was elected state senator, which was his first public service. In the legislature he took a prominent part in the controversy growing out of the gubernatorial election. At present he is insurance commissioner of the State.

A FINE RECORD.

William H. Sims, who is named as first assistant secretary of the interior, has a fine record in his native State of Mississippi. He was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and left a leg upon the field of battle.

Max Judd of Missouri, nominated to be consul general at Vienna, is a native of Austria, but came to this country with his parents when a child. He has resided in St. Louis for the past 25 years. His appointment is looked upon by the Missouri delegation as a compliment not only to the Hebrew race, which Mr. Judd represents, but to the people of the State. He is a man of wealth, of fine education and good address, and his friends say he will be a credit to his country and his party in his new post.

S. W. Lamoreaux of Wisconsin, nominated to be commissioner of the general land office, is a warm personal friend of Senator Vilas, and received the unqualified indorsement of that gentleman for the place. Mr. Lamoreaux served as a captain in the war. He has been state senator and district attorney, but for the last 14 years has been a county judge.

WHEELER HAS REFUSED IT.

Not Physically Capable to Become Commissioner of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—One of the most interesting developments of the day at the White House was the fact that the commissionership of pensions had been offered to ex-Congressman Wheeler of Michigan and declined. Mr. Wheeler had a long talk with the President yesterday upon the subject, and at that conference the offer was made.

Mr. Wheeler told Mr. Cleveland at the conclusion of the talk that he did not feel himself capable physically of assuming the laborious duties involved in this important position, although he appreciated very highly the compliment.

THE SENATE ELECTIONS.

Democrats Offer a Compromise to the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A provision in the last legislative appropriation bill required the appointment by the speaker of the house and the presiding officer of the senate of the Fifty-second congress of three representatives and three senators of the Fifty-third congress as a commission to inquire into the workings of the several executive departments of the government. Mr. Cullom, one of the senators appointed, applied to the senate to-day to be relieved of his duties on the commission. It was developed that the law did not provide the means of filling any vacancy that might occur. The subject gave Mr. Hoar an opportunity for challenging the constitutionality of recent appointments by the President of senators as delegates to the Brussels monetary conference, and in other civil capacities; and he thought the question of sufficiently grave importance to have it referred, with Mr. Cullom's resignation, to the committee on privileges and elections. Finally, in view of the difficulties in the case, Mr. Cullom withdrew his request, and Mr. Hoar's motion fell.

Mr. Manderson resigned his position as president pro tempore of the senate and Mr. Harris was elected in his place. Both gentlemen made appropriate remarks.

In executive session the subject of reorganizing the senate official force was broached but no conclusion was reached. The Democrats proffered a compromise to the Republicans that the present officers draw their salaries until July 1, when new officers who will be elected, shall assume office. The Republicans took the offer under advisement and will caucus upon it tomorrow.

At the caucus of the Democrats yesterday it was agreed that certain Republicans should not be disturbed, among them the venerable assistant doorkeeper, Isaac Bassett, and Acting Assistant Doorkeeper Charles B. Reade.

MORE PLUMS FALLING.

Further Nominations Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

John S. Seymour of Connecticut, to be commissioner of patents.

Silas W. Lamoreaux of Wisconsin, to be commissioner of the general land office.

William H. Sims of Mississippi, to be first assistant secretary of the interior.

Edward A. Bowers of Washington, to be assistant commissioner of the general land office.

Henry C. Bell, to be second deputy commissioner of pensions.

Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee, to be United States circuit judge for the Sixth judicial district.

Max Judd of Missouri, to be consul general of the United States at Vienna.

John J. Carter of Louisiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana.

Postmasters—Frank D. Hoy at Point Pleasant, W. Va.; Neri A. Hanna at Cadiz, O.

BISSELL ON APPOINTMENTS.

He Tells How Indorsements Will Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 22. — Congressman Bland and a Missouri congressman called on Postmaster General Bissel to-day. He wanted to know whether the recommendation of a member of congress would decide a postmastership contest. Mr. Bissell said that thus far not a single postmaster had been appointed who had not had the indorsement of the member of congress from his district. He thought the question of candidates should, in a measure at least, be decided by the people of the locality. What he most desired was that he should have the benefit of the advice of the people as well as that of their representatives in congress. His great aim was to give the people the best possible postal service.

Mr. Bissell said it was not true that women and newspaper men were to be discriminated against.

A KENTUCKY JUDGE'S BET.

He Won It by Shaking Cleveland's Hand Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A champagne supper for 12 was won and lost at the White House to-day. President Cleveland had something to do with it. In fact, if it had not been for him the bet would not have been made, although he learned of it for the first time to-day.

Early last spring Judge Toney of Kentucky, who is one of Mr. Cleveland's most ardent admirers, made a bet with a friend at a dinner given by the Iroquois club of Chicago that within 12 months he would shake hands with him in the White House as president again. The bet was readily accepted. The judge's confidence in his own prediction was justified, and he visited the White House in order to carry out the exact terms of the agreement. When he related the circumstance to the President, Mr. Cleveland seemed gratified.

Says He Is Not a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—[Special.]—When asked to-night if he was, as reported, a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, Congressman Sibley said he was not. "I don't think I'll ever be a candidate for anything again," he laughingly continued. "I'm getting all I want of office-holding and office-seeking just now. My hands are so full that I hardly know where I am at."

Laundrymen Cannot Return.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Carlisle states that the Chinese exclusion act will be fully enforced and that Chinese laundrymen leaving the United States will not be permitted to return.

LAWRENCE DOESN'T LIKE IT.

A Suggestion to Put Washington in a Doubtful District.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The house subcommittee on congressional apportionment will meet to-morrow. Mr. Bliss (Rep.) of Delaware will submit two schemes, both providing for an additional Democratic congressman in the southwestern part of the state. He favors making a district of Washington, Greene and Fayette, but this will be fought by Mr. Lawrence, who wants Washington put safely into the Republican column. To-morrow will decide whether the house will attempt congressional apportionment, and there is reported a deal between Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Ritter (Dem.) of Lycoming by which the bill printed in THE POST last week will be submitted again to the general committee.

General B. F. Butler!

Still lives, so do hundreds of others who have been cured of Rheumatism and Neuralgia by the great blood purifier, Sulphur Bitters. Send for testimonials.

TOO OLD TO SCAB.

An Engineer Tells Judge Ricks Why He Would Not Handle Ann Arbor Cars.

WILD APPLAUSE IN THE COURT.

Brotherhood Secrets Forced From Reluctant Witnesses.

AN ENGINEER TANGLED UP.

TOLEDO, March 22.—Several interesting features developed in the hearing of the Lake Shore strikers in the United States court this afternoon. What probably created more of a sensation than anything else was the introduction of one of the rules of the brotherhood furnished by Chief Arthur himself. It was during the examination of J. B. Watson, a Lake Shore engineer, who is one of the members of the brotherhood grievance committee, that the document was produced. Watson had been summoned to bring into court all the rules and laws of the order on the subject of boycotts, but had furnished nothing but a set of by-laws that threw no light on the secret work of the brotherhood.

Just after he had stated most emphatically that he knew of no other secret laws governing the strike question, Mr. Hurd remarked that Chief Arthur had furnished a rule which the witness had not mentioned. Rule No. 12, which is as follows, was then read:

> That hereafter where an issue has been sustained by the grand chief and carried into effect by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers it shall be recognized as a violation of obligation for a member of the brotherhood who may be employed on a railroad running in connection with or adjacent to said railroad to handle the property belonging to said railroad or system in any way that may benefit said company with which the brotherhood is at issue until the grievance or issue of whatever nature or kind has been amicably settled.

IT CAUSED A SENSATION.

The reading of the rule immediately after Watson's positive statement that he had mentioned all the secret laws of the order created a sensation and the witness was visibly embarrassed. His explanation was that he had not properly understood the questions of the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Another fact that will have a great bearing on the case was made known yesterday when it was shown that of all the strikers attached only two of them, James Lennon and Leonard Clark, are members of the brotherhood. The latter was one of the first witnesses examined this afternoon. He testified that he had not seen the order of the judge when he resigned; that it had been partially read to him, but that he had not understood it, and that he had not discovered yet just what the contents of the order were. He made a most difficult witness and evaded the questions of Attorney Potter to such an extent that he was thrice warned by the judge. After a tiresome struggle that lasted for over three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Potter succeeded in pinning him down on the following question:

"What motive had you for not wanting to run a train on which Ann Arbor cars were attached?"

The witness squirmed and wriggled, but when finally commanded by the judge to answer blurted out, his voice trembling with emotion:

"Well, I'll tell you why I refused to handle Ann Arbor cars. I'm pretty near the grave now, and I did not want to live the rest of my life a scab engineer."

A STORM OF APPLAUSE.

For a moment there was a complete silence in the court room, then a confused buzz of exclamations and finally a perfect storm of applause from the 200 spectators who packed the apartment to the doors. Judge Ricks was extremely indignant at the interruption.

"Gentlemen," he exclaimed hotly, "this is a court of justice. Whatever your feelings may be, you have no right to express either approval or disapproval. The next man who interrupts the proceedings of this court will be ejected from the room."

Silence once more restored, the examination of witnesses proceeded. Affidavits were introduced by the defense signed by each of the strikers, in which the affiant swore that he had resigned from the company before the reading of Judge Ricks's order, that he had quit work of his own free will, and not at the solicitation of the brotherhood, that he had considered himself no longer an employe the moment he refused to run the trains, and that he had merely exercised the rights of citizenship in not obeying the orders of the company while no longer its servant. Several of the witnesses swore that even now they did not know the purport of the judge's decision, while others were cornered into admitting that they had either heard part of the order read or had refused to listen when it was served upon them.

Watson of the grievance committee, after a great deal of evasion, admitted that any member of the brotherhood who refused to strike after having been ordered by the chief to do so was liable to expulsion from the order and forfeiture of life insurance and all the benefits attached to membership.

The examination of witnesses will be concluded to-morrow, and it is likely the arguments in the case will be reached Friday morning.

A MASHER COME TO GRIEF.

Goes to Keep an Appointment and Gets Licked.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 22.—Leslie Queen, formerly a barkeeper on the steamer Andes, called at the telephone exchange here to-night and claimed to have an appointment with a well-known society young lady. The lady was not there but Manager Mayhew interviewed the caller and gave him a whipping. The affair is the outcome of much gossip about the alleged visits of prominent young ladies to the Andes during the winter, where high-kicking matches and wine-drinking bouts were the order of exercises, Queen being the host. Sensational testimony is expected unless the investigation is smothered.

HAVE NOT DROPPED IT.

Pittsburgh Police Still Hunting For a Leechburg Suspect.

The excitement incident to the Leechburg murder trial and the jury's verdict is causing much comment here. As stated exclusively in Tuesday's POST, one of Rhine's attorneys told a reporter that the prisoner had said the son of a prominent business man of this vicinity was in Leechburg on the evening of the murder, and that it was he who killed Councilman Shaffer. The attorney also stated that this man was known to the front office people of Pittsburgh.

Superintendent O'Mara was asked last night if he had done anything in the case outside of searching "Doc" Sprague's room at 13 Fourth avenue when he was arrested. He said he had, and that the police are now hunting for the particular man that Rhine told his attorney did the shooting. They have by no means dropped the case, he asserted.

An indignation meeting was held at Leechburg last night, and resolutions strongly condemning the Rhine verdict were adopted.

THE FERRY FUNERAL.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES OVER THE DEAD STATESMAN.

Ribot's Eloquent Remarks—Reference to France's Future.

PARIS, March 22.—Thousands of strangers came to the city to-day to attend the funeral of Jules Ferry. An immense mortuary chapel had been erected in the court yard of the Luxembourg. The coffin remained until 1 o'clock in the Salle des Gardes, where the body lay in state, and was then removed to the catafalque.

Already at 11 o'clock the persons having invitations had begun to arrive. There were judges, cabinet ministers, generals, diplomatists, senators, deputies, authors and naval officers, many of them with wreaths, sheaves and floral crosses, which they laid around the coffin. The municipal authorities came in a body, followed by delegates from scientific, military and literary associations. Every department of the national and municipal government was represented. Outside the catafalque rows of soldiers were drawn up along the approaches, and the military bands played dirges as the great throng filled the chapel and grew dense around the entrance.

At 1:30 Senator Bardoux ascended the platform. In an eloquent oration he eulogized M. Ferry as a statesman of great intellectual power, inflexible character and unwavering patriotism. Senator Bardoux was followed by M. Casimir Perier, president of the chamber of deputies, M. Meline and the president of the council general of the department of the Vosges, all of whom spoke of M. Ferry's courage, patriotism and sterling integrity. M. Ribot spoke at great length and with evident emotion. In closing M. Ribot expressed the expectation that the hope uttered by M. Ferry in his inaugural address as president of the senate, of seeing an undivided France rally round the standard of the republic, would be realized soon, and that the nation would march forward on the road of progress the better and the more aspiring for having had a leader of such nobility as M. Ferry.

The coffin, covered with the tricolor, was placed on the funeral car, and, escorted by infantry, cavalry and artillery, borne from the Luxembourg. It was followed by an almost endless procession through streets filled with uncovered crowds. Balconies and windows from the Luxembourg to the railway station were thronged with silent men and women. At the station the troops pressed back the crowd and formed double lines between which the coffin was carried to the train for St. Die. There was no disorder during the services or on the way to the railway station, although the police had prepared for a hostile political demonstration.

A COUGH SYRUP.

Directions For Making a Syrup That Cures Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption.

Get a bottle of Pe-ru-na of your druggist; get two ounces of pure rock candy and add it to the bottle of Pe-ru-na. It should be shaken up occasionally until the candy begins to dissolve, when it makes a good cough syrup which is simply delicious to the taste, prompt in its results and permanently cures. It should be taken according to the directions on the bottle. This cough syrup is not like so many others which simply quiets a cough temporarily, but it cures radically. Children like it; it agrees with the weakened stomach, and has no disagreeable effect of any kind. This syrup can be relied on to cure catarrh, acute or chronic, coughs, colds and all chronic diseases of the lungs and throat.

Any who prefer to can use the Pe-ru-na without the addition of rock candy, as it is not disagreeable to the taste without it. Everyone should avail themselves of the gift of The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, who are sending a free copy of the Illustrated Ills of Life, a treatise on la grippe, catarrh, and winter diseases. Send in your order early and receive a free copy postpaid.

Epidemic of Self-Murder.

BRADFORD, PA., March 22.—Joseph R. Hillibish of this city took a dose of morphine last night, he has been unconscious all day and is now dying. Hillibish is a prominent member of various fraternal orders and a popular citizen. Mrs. Rush Rockwood has attempted twice within a week to poison herself. Nettie Kershaw, a woman of the town, 25 years old, poisoned herself to death Sunday. It looks like a repetition of the suicide epidemic that struck Bradford about 18 months ago when five persons suicided.

PECULIAR APRIL WEATHER.

Cool in the Early Part but Hot Near the Close.

CLOUD-BURSTS AND FLOODS COMING.

The Edenic Age Was the Scriptural Day of Rest.

GEOLOGY AGREES WITH THE BIBLE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 24.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of a storm wave to cross the continent from 24th to 28th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 28th, cross the Western mountains by close of the 29th, the great central valleys from March 30 to April 1, and the Eastern States about April 2.

This storm will become very severe about the 31st in the great central valleys, probably about the time it is crossing the Mississippi river.

Remarkable weather in many respects will occur in April. The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about March 31, the great central valleys about April 2, and the Eastern States about April 4. With the usual fluctuations in temperature the average temperature will rapidly increase till about the 22nd in the far West, the 24th in the middle States, and the 26th in the Eastern States. Where there are heavy snows on the ground, about the 1st of April there will be danger of very high waters, as the thaw will move northward very rapidly. In northern latitudes and in the Rocky mountains heavy rains will begin about the middle of April. Not general rains but of cloud-burst variety, and this, with the melting snows, will cause high waters on the head waters of the Missouri, Mississippi and other northern water courses.

A Day of Rest.

Following the Mosaic record we find, "Let the waters under the heaven be gathered, etc. Why say under if not to express the idea that another body of water hung over the earth? At the time referred to in the Mosaic record the sun had existed for millions of years, but had not been seen on earth since the advent of the moon-comet. Geology and Moses declare that grass, herbs and fruit had grown on the earth long before the sun appeared to its inhabitants. The Mosaic record gives an account of light during the first day or period, but the lesser and greater luminaries did not appear till the close of the fourth period.

Take the geologic history which tells us of the gigantic ferns that grew during the carboniferous age and it declares that no fierce sunlight or sun-heat penetrated to the earth, and yet we know that a warm and moist climate was necessary to the immense vegetable growth of that period. All this constitutes wonderful harmonies with the Mosaic record and declares that during the first, second or third days, or periods, of the Mosaic record there existed a diffused light but no sun was seen. There was a space of light called day and a space of darkness called night. The moon was not known in that period. It had probably not then receded enough from the earth to place it above the dense cloud belts, and taking the belts of other planets as we now see them as a basis for our reasoning, the earth's cloud belts must have been 25,000 miles deep and therefore the moon was completely hidden from the light of the sun and from the eyes of the earth's inhabitants. I believe the dark spot on Jupiter to be a moon immerged in Jupiter's cloud belts. That moon revolves around Jupiter in about 10 hours and this has misled astronomers to suppose that the great planet Saturn revolves on its axis in about 10 hours. I do not believe that Jupiter revolves on his axis in less than 10 of our days.

In the fourth period of the Mosaic record the moon was known to exist. It had then receded from the earth so far that it was above the cloud belts and therefore was designated as one of the lights of the fourth period. The words, sun and moon are not found in the Mosaic record till after the deluge. Before the deluge they were known as lighters. They illuminated the heaven or expanse which in turn gave light on the earth. There is no evidence in the Mosaic record that the sun and moon appeared as they now do, before the flood, but there is unmistakable evidence that the stars did appear and this, too, is in accord with the law.

The cloud belts would decline and clear away at the poles of the earth or in the northern and southern polar regions before they would over or near the earth's equator. Under the cloud belt conditions of the earth, light and heat would more generally extend to all parts of the earth, but would have most effect near the earth's equator, and there, in that garden of Eden, lived the greater portion of our ancestors. The stars could be seen far to the north or south, but as the sun and moon were more nearly over the earth's equator, they would not come into view till the belts had cleared away.

The Mosaic record says there was an upper deep or fund of water, and to say that the sun and moon were visible at the same time would be a contradiction, and therefore the record does not make the statement.

When the moon had receded from the earth and was above the cloud belts, the vapors had risen near the equator and fallen near the poles, there was a universal greenhouse age all around the earth near the equator, an age of universal quietude, of rest. The great storms caused by the nearness of the moon to the earth had ceased. Where man dwelt it was a rainless age and vegetation was watered only by the dews.

That was the seventh day, the day of rest for all nature, the Edenic age, and the geologic record is even more emphatic in its evidences on this point than are the statements found in Genesis.

W. T. FOSTER.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

On the Head of the Great Victory It Will Celebrated.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The National Association of Democratic clubs has issued a notice recommending a simultaneous celebration on April 13 next of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The address says in part:

"The time is particularly appropriate for a general renewal of our devotion to the principles of Jefferson. For the first time since the civil war the Democratic party is about to return to power in all political branches of the general government. We have professed the purity, simplicity and frugality of Jefferson and his Democratic associates. Let us, The Democratic people, see as best we may that these professions are redeemed by our public servants. The Republican party by its excesses invited the most sweeping condemnation ever visited upon any party in America. It has been displaced and the Democratic party restored, because the people at large desire the pure, just, and constitutional government which Jefferson and his disciples gave them and which we have promised them."

NORMAL SCHOOL RACKET.

Edinboro Quarrel May Come Up in Harrisburg.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22—There is a determined effort being made to bring the Edinboro normal school fight before the legislature. To-day each member of the house received a circular, calling upon the legislature to investigate the management of the school. The circular says: "Three men dominate the trustee board and control its action. These men have confessed, and their attorneys have confessed in court, that they committed a fraud and deceived the State officers to get money illegally from the State treasury.

"Within a period of less than 12 months the president of the board of trustees made and swore to four false reports, knowing they were false, and in one case confessing it in open court. Within less than 12 months the now acting principal of the school made four false reports to the State superintendent, knowing they were false and swearing to them before a notary public. The State superintendent has inquired and learned that the said principal knew that two of the reports were false when he made oath to them; the business manager of the school has admitted that a third one was false; and the fourth one is the most false of the four. Money was drawn on each of these reports, and drawn illegally."

TO GO TO SING SING TO-DAY.

Carlyle W. Harris Publicly Thanks His Friends.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Carlyle W. Harris gave out his last statement before being taken to Sing Sing to the reporters in the Tombs this afternoon as follows:

"A large number of persons, some known to me and some unknown, have sent me messages of sympathy, small amounts of money, books and food. I have not had time or strength to acknowledge these kindnesses individually, and beg that this public expression of my appreciation and thanks will be accepted in lieu of personal acknowledgment."

It is rumore Harris will be takend to Sing Sing to-morrow morning. His mother spent a portion of the day with him. She says had he not proved himself not guilty he would never have been executed, as she would have aided him in cheating the law.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

JANUARY

CLEARANCE

SALES

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POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

DR. WHITTIER,

814 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA., as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASES. Physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitting for duties of business and society permanently cured.

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASES. All forms of scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 5 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pneumonia

instead of La Grippe, is raging this Spring. Other forms of inflammation also are prevalent. All are permitted by a low state of health. It the system were not run down by a hard Winter's work it could withstand or throw off inflammation. What is needed is a nourishment *to overcome quickly* the run down condition of the system.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of COD-LIVER OIL, with hypophosphites of lime and soda, gives strength to ward off inflammation, and thus *prevents* coughs and colds and the *beginning* of lung diseases. Where inflammation has already set in SCOTT'S EMULSION soothes, and by feeding the blood it gives immediate relief and natural recovery—that is, it enables the system to cure itself. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

PREPARED BY SCOTT & BOWNE, N. Y. DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

AN AWFUL GANG.

Findleyville Robbers Add Another to Their List of Atrocities.

CRUELLY TORTURED MRS. KERR.

They Clipped Her Hair and Stuck Pins in Her Baby's Flesh.

POLICE ARE LOOKING FOR THEM.

The four masked robbers who have been operating in and around Findleyville, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Washington county, for the past two years, turned up in that neighborhood again yesterday and added another atrocious outrage to their already long list of crimes. Heretofore there has been more or less grim humor connected with the violence done by these brigands, yet there was anything but a ludicrous side connected with the deed of outlawry perpetrated by them yesterday.

The last time they made a raid they descended upon the office of the Hackett Coal and Coke Company, which has offices at 83 Fourth avenue, bound the clerk, blew the safe open and made off with $300. They disappeared entirely after that and not a single trace of them could be found. Yesterday the band turned up at the residence of J. C. McClelland, a wealthy farmer residing at Hackett's siding on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, one mile below Findleyville station, and in broad daylight, within a stone throw of Hackett's coal tipple where 150 men were at work, committed a deed of outlawry that eclipses all their former depredations. Shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning Mr. McClelland, who last Monday received $2,000 from the Hackett Coal and Coke Company, accompanied by his son started to Washington, Pa., to deposit the money in bank. His married daughter, Mrs. William Kerr, objected to his going as it would leave her all alone in the house with her 18-months-old baby, her husband being away at Gill Hall, which is in this county, attending to some business. Mr. McClelland only laughed at her fears and tried to reassure her by saying that he would be back by night. If anything went wrong and if she wanted help she could call on the men at the coal tipple. She did not raise any further objections and he drove off little dreaming of the terrible ordeal she would go, through before he would see her again.

SURPRISED BY THE OUTLAWS.

Mrs. Kerr watched the wagon out of sight and then turned and went back into the house, going straight to the kitchen where she had some bread baking in the stove. While Mrs. Kerr was examining the bread she was interrupted by the baby screaming. She turned, only to find that she was surrounded by four men, all masked, one of whom had picked her child up and clapped his hand over its mouth to stifle any further screams.

She was dazed for a moment, but quickly realizing her terrible position sprang to her feet and started for the door to give the alarm to the men at work at the tipple. She had hardly taken two steps when one of the robbers grasped her by the shoulder, placed the cold muzzle of a revolver against her temple, and with a muttered oath told her to keep quiet. For a moment no one spoke, when the child, which was still in the arms of one of the masked men, began to struggle and cry. The man grabbed it by the throat and began to choke it. The mother flew like a tiger to the defense of her babe. She grabbed the man by the throat, but in an instant he dealt her a cruel blow in the face which knocked her off her feet.

Before she was able to rise the men drew ropes from their pockets, bound her, and forced a gag in her mouth. Then they picked her up, and laid her on the bed. One man stayed at her side to watch her and the baby and the other three ransacked the house. They turned things upside down, broke dishes and glassware and in one case cut a feather tick open, looking for the money which they knew Mr. McClelland had received from the coal company. Finally after an hour's search, foiled in their attempt to find the money, they returned to where the helpless woman lay.

TORTURED THE BABY.

The robbers held a long consultation and finally turning to her, demanded that she tell where the money was secreted. She didn't know where it was. They reiterated their demand and emphasized it with sundry oaths and threats. She managed to tell them again that she didn't know where the money was, when one of the men left the room. He returned in a moment with a large pair of scissors and walking straight to the bedside, roughly loosened her hair so that it fell in a wavy mass on the pillow. Picking it up he said savagely: "If you don't want me to cut it off tell us where that money is." She repeated her former statement and the man with the scissors deliberately gathered up a handful of the hair and cut it off.

He then made repeated demands and at each repetition of ignorance off came more of her hair until her head was clipped close. Failing in this, the men held another consultation and one took the child out of the room. Soon the mother heard the baby's cries and the men who remained in the room told her the child was being killed by inches and the only way for her to save its life was to disclose the hiding place of the money. The frantic mother tugged at her bands until the cruel strands cut into the flesh and blood gushed from under her finger nails. This was kept up for only a few moments when the men in the other room heard their comrade calling them.

They hastily left the room and in a moment she heard them run across the porch and out into the yard. No sooner had they gone than the baby toddled in crying, and the mother saw where pins had had been jagged into the tender flesh to make her cry. The mother's struggles had loosened her bonds. She was soon able to free herself.

GIVING THE ALARM.

Grasping her child in her arms she staggered to her feet and made her way to the house of a neighbor named Wauk, about 300 yards distant. She tried to speak but words failed, she felt dizzy, everything looked dark, and she fell in a faint on the floor.

Restoratives were applied, and in a few moments the unfortunate woman was restored to consciousness. She was able to tell her story. Word was immediately sent to the coal tipple, and a band organized themselves into a posse to hunt the scoundrels down. A thorough search failed to reveal any traces of the men, and the posse was obliged to return disappointed. Word was sent to the Pittsburgh police last night, and a determined effort will be made to run down the guilty persons.

Sentenced to Death.

SOFIA, March 22.—Georgieff, one of the most active opponents of the present government in Bulgaria, and who has been accused of conspiring against the life of Prince Ferdinand and of other treasonable crimes, was to-day sentenced to death for having been an accomplice in the assassination of Finance Minister Belteneff who, while walking with M. Stambuloff, was shot down by an assassin. The court recommended Georgieff to mercy, and will propose that Prince Ferdinand commute the sentence.

THE STORY OF CELIA BOYD.

Interest in the Girl That Killed Her Aunt.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

KITTANNING, PA., March 22.—The case of little Celia Boyd, who is now in jail awaiting sentence for the murder of her old aunt on December 18, is attracting much attention. It was the local sensation of the county up to the time of her trial, a couple of days ago, when she pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter. The story of the murder is full of pity and misfortune, and exceeds in the recital of all the circumstances a metropolitan romance. Celia Boyd is a petite little girl only 15 years of age with a sweet face and a profusion of the fairest hair. Her victim was Mary Boyd, a kind hearted old creature and the best relation Celia ever had. Philip Boyd, her husband, was a hard working man and a respected citizen of this place. When but a mere baby one year old Celia was deserted by her mother who is now said to be living Buffalo.

Since that time she has grown up with no knowledge of her maternal parent and little or none of her father. The latter works here and there and some time ago was employed in Pittsburgh. As a desperate little waif she has been known by every man and woman living here. She associated with the commonest and most degraded classes, seeing every form of vice. Sometimes she had a home, the greater part of the time none. She was with her father in Pittsburgh during the early part of December and came here about a week before the tragedy. With her came her little 10-year old brother. They ran about the town every day and at night would crawl into any old shanty or freight car they came across to sleep.

HOW THE CHILDREN SLEPT.

The night before the shooting Celia and her brother walked about the streets until 1 o'clock. At that time on Sunday morning they went to the Allegheny Valley railroad depot into an old unused engine cab at the back of the station, where they both crept and lay down to sleep. At 3 o'clock she awoke, and, getting up, left her brother and went to her aunt's house on Grant avenue, alongside the river. Failing to awaken her, Celia hung around the place until 5 o'clock, and then went down the railroad tracks to the house of Josiah Boyd, another uncle. Here she stayed for a couple of hours, when she returned to her aunt Mary's house. She was asked to eat some breakfast and sat at the table. She asked her aunt if she could get her revolver, as some of the Kittanning boys were following her about. Little Johnny, Mrs. Boyd's son, who was also eating at the time, told his cousin that he had one which he could sell her. His mother went to the room and brought it out, and Johnny explained that as the cylinder spring was broken it would not work very well. While examining the revolver she raised the hammer twice, and each time dropped it as she turned the cartridge case round. The muzzle was pressed against the palm of her hand as she raised the hammer a third time. The muzzle slipped between her thumb and forefinger as she pulled the trigger and discharged the contents into the side of her aunt's head, killing her instantly.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

The defense was accidental shooting, while the prosecution claimed she deliberately pointed the weapon at old Mrs. Boyd's head. The child pleaded guilty of involuntary manslaughter on Tuesday and will be sentenced next Monday. She will not get the law penalty, which is two years, but will be sent to the reform school until she is 21 years old. Her mother for some time kept a house on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, but has never paid any attention to her child. Nor has any one but her Uncle Josiah ever visited her at the jail since her incarceration. She is strangely pleasant in her present surroundings here, though she is still anxious to be let free. The family is a peculiar one. Her mother and father had both been married prior to their meeting and had several children. The people here are continually talking of the case and feel sorry for little Celia Boyd.

Tragedy Near York.

YORK, PA., March 22.—Daniel Hamme of Stonerstown and his wife, his mother and Mrs. Sylvester Gladfelter were together in a room last night when Hamme drew a revolver and shot twice at Mrs. Gladfelter, one ball entering her wrist and the other, her right leg. Hamme, thinking he had killed the woman, left the house, running quickly to his own, followed by his wife. Upon reaching home he shot and killed himself.

Take the News to John Jarrett.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The Cumberland tin plate mill has gone into the hands of W. C. Dickey and F. H. Bowen, receivers. The company was incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1892, with a capital stock of $300,000. It erected a plant near Cumberland costing $50,000. The sum of $75,000 in bonds was provided for under a mortgage of which $30,000 were sold and $45,000 pledged as collateral

Nickel Armor Stood the Test.

BETHLEHEM, PA., March 22.—A ballistic test of a 30-ton plate, 16 feet long and 8 feet 4 inches high, of 12-inch nickel steel armor, at the Reddington proving grounds to-day resulted in the acceptance of 500 tons of armor manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Company for the redoubts of the battle ship Texas by the ordnance department of the United States navy. The tests were very satisfactory.

A Chief Justice's Son in Jail.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Caswell Benaett, son of Chief Justice Bennett, has been in jail at Frankfort since night before last on a charge of forging his father's name for $25. Young Bennett has been leading a dissipated career for a year past. His father some time ago wrote a card to the public declaring his belief that his son was insane, and warning people against cashing checks.

Big Back Pension Claim Paid.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—[Special.]—Pension Agent Mitchell drew a check to-day in favor of Sarah A. Carr of Steubenville for $6,613 41 back pension due as the widow of Captain David A. Carr. She will receive $20 per month hereafter.

Two of the Triplets Dead.

LINESVILLE, PA., March 22.—Yesterday two of Mrs. Hugh McClinon's triplet of girls, born last Monday, died. The other is still alive, but the mother is hardly expected to live. There are five other children, all boys.

To Believe the Truth

About the efficacy in obstinate cases of dyspepsia of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, requires no stretch of credulity. Are you troubled with indigestion? If so try it, not occasionally, spasmodically. Take a regular, persistent course. Prompt relief, ultimate cure will be the result. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the rheumatic, the malaria and the kidney-troubled attest its efficacy. A wineglassful before meals.

READ Dr. Whittier's advertisement.

CHAMPION JAMES CORBETT.

Looks Handsome, Dresses Neatly and Talks Properly.

PUGILIST, ACTOR AND GENTLEMAN.

Frank Killen Signs a Pittsburgh Base Ball Contract.

OXFORD WINS THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

What of Corbett as a man? The public knows him pretty well as a prize fighter by this time and is well prepared to fall down and worship him in the peculiar way the public honors a pugilist—if he is a good one. A representative of THE POST found Mr. Corbett in his dressing room between acts at the Bijou yesterday and enjoyed—and he uses the word advisedly—enjoyed a short conversation with him. Of course the subject most discussed was the ring and fistic events, but that was to have been expected, just as much as you talk on politics when you are with a politician. A man is counted wise when he talks about something he is familiar with.

Looking at the champion as he appears on the stage in his part of a gentlemanly young amateur boxer one is rather inclined to be disappointed, for the simple reason that the man is not what was expected. He is good looking enough and carries himself gracefully, and speaks his lines properly. But it is the size of the man that is disappointing. Corbett does not show his size when on the stage. He does not look small, but like an ordinary man with no apparently unusual development of the arms and legs. When he is seen in the dressing room he looks a giant and impresses you as a man that could get away with anything that ever put on boxing gloves. So much for first impressions.

Corbett is a very approachable man unless he is approached when he thinks he needs sleep more than reporters, as some of the latter found out the day of his arrival here. He took THE POST man's hand in his own big one yesterday, but did not give it a squeeze to be long remembered. Grasping a prize fighter's hand is very much the same as taking any other. Corbett talks like any other man, although his language is spiced with the slang of his business to some extent. His English is as good as that of nine-tenths of the men you meet in a day's march. His manners may not be Chesterfieldian, but they are as proper as most people's, and that is enough—at least they were when seen yesterday.

Corbett is a large man, but he does not seem to have an ounce of superfluous flesh on him, and his skin is as white as a baby's. He has a splendid neck, and shoulders on which his head sets magnificently. His features are regular, and his black hair is scrupulously combed, so that it well merits the title of pomapdour. His eyes are bright and his voice clear. A very few minutes will suffice to indicate that Corbett is a man of strong individuality and will not go the way of the average prize fighter, whether he continues to win or not. He is a man of other force than physical, although goodness knows he has enough of the latter.

It soon became evident that the prize fighter has a very large-sized grievance against Pittsburgh, as he does not think he has been treated fairly, and it is only right to say that he has not. He claims that the Pittsburgh sports are resorting to the old trick to secure a little notoriety at his expense. He says they knew he could not fight their man Smith now and had no business to keep bothering him in and out of season. He has had another trouble since he has been in the city, and one that seems to bother him most of all. That is the story that he was refused the hospitality of the Anderson hotel. He says there is no truth in that report, as he could have had accommodations at that hotel, only there was not just at that time the kind of a room he wanted.

Corbett likes the stage and thinks the people like him on it. And it should be remarked that he does very well as an actor. He is not a great one, and may never be, but he does much better than many a man who has been on the stage for years. It is hardly necessary to make an analysis of his acting—it is enough to say that he pleases, and does it without making his efforts too apparent.

But after all is said Corbett is essentially a prize fighter, and that idea never permits itself to be obscured. You cannot forget that you are talking to the wonder who can probably whip any man on earth according to the rules of the prize ring. And one cannot help being curious to know this man's views on matters pugilistic. He was entirely modest yesterday, not referring to his own superiority, except to say that he regarded "Denver" Smith as being a third rate man, while he himself, the inference was, was a first rater. He always spoke respectfully of the fighting powers of Mitchell. Indeed, he said he never thought it good policy to make light of an opponent. On the other hand it was well to magnify the ability of the opponent, so if he licked him there was the more credit to be gained, and if he got licked there was less disgrace. Mitchell, he says, is a mighty good man and to whip him will require hard work.

"If you whip him, what then?" he was asked.

"Then it will be Jackson's turn. He is the only man who has shown that he has any right to meet me. Smith will have to win several more battles before I will fight him. I will back either Goddard or Choynski for $10,000 to fight Smith. If he wants a fight so bad let him tackle them. I will put up the money to-night if necessary. I never have been roasted anywhere like I have been in Pittsburgh and I am tired of it. There are a lot of bluffers running about here, but when it comes to putting up any money they are not in it. Money talks, but these fellows here cannot understand the language.

"Next week I am going to take a rest. I will spend this summer in Chicago, playing an engagement there during the world's fair. About the 1st of September I will leave the stage to get ready for my fight with Mitchell."

OXFORD WINS THE RACE.

Cambridge Defeated by 2 1-2 Lengths in Very Fast Time.

LONDON, March 22.—To-day for the fiftieth time crews of Oxford and Cambridge sat in their shells on Thames water and rowed for dear life to win, and to-day Oxford won her twenty-seventh victory over Cambridge. To-day's course was the historic stretch of water lying between Putney and Mortlake, which measures approximately 4¼ miles. As usual a great crowd witnessed the race. Ashore and afloat there was a gay show of bunting. Along the course balconies were filled with gaily dressed ladies and the scene was one of constant brightness. The start took place from the stone road bridge at Putney. Cambridge, light blues, won the toss and chose the Surrey side. The tide was running strongly and there was a slight wind.

It was exactly 4:34 when the pistol was fired. Cambridge took the water first and obtained a slight lead. Both crews were pulling 38 strokes to the minute. It was a very pretty and close race to Hammersmith bridge, 1¾ miles from the start. Here Oxford, who in the intervening distance had forged to the front, had a lead of a quarter of a length, which she kept to the finish, crossing the line winner by 2½ lengths. The official time was 18 minutes 47 seconds, the best time ever made over the course, the best previous time, made by Oxford last year, having been 19 minutes 21 seconds. The scene at the finish was one of whirling hubbub and agitation. The victors were greeted with a tumult of applause, which was answered by counter cheers from the friends of the vanquished.

The Oxford and Cambridge race is of added interest to Americans this year by reason of the prospective appearance of those famous and famously-trained crews in America and against our petted Harvard or Yale. So the comparison of time made at home and abroad becomes a matter of importance. In the four-mile race Harvard and Yale have never equalled the time made by Oxford last year. In 1888 the distance was covered in 20:19.

From Boston to Chicago on Wheels.

BOSTON, March 22.—A relay bicycle race between Boston and Chicago, in which some of the fastest wheelmen in New York, Boston and Chicago will participate, is planned to start from Boston at 5 P. M. on Sunday, April 30, and the race is expected to be finished in 90 hours.

Not So Bad as Reported.

CHICAGO, March 22.—It will be fully two months before Schaefer is able to handle a cue again, but whether his injury will be permanent cannot now be told. The doctors found that he had fractured his arm just below the elbow and the wrist is badly sprained, the physicians believing that none of the small bones are broken.

Missouri Pacific Officers.

NEW YORK, March 22.—At the annual election of officers to-day for the Missouri Pacific railroad the following were chosen: President, S. H. H. Clark; first vice-president, Geo. J. Gould; second vice-president, C. G. Werner; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Calef; assistant secretary, Guy Phillips; second assistant secretary, F. W. Ireland; local treasurer, D. S. H. Smith.

Roman Bomb Stories Denied.

ROME, March 22.—The police deny the statement sent out yesterday by the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* in London that six bombs were thrown in the city yesterday. They admit, however, that two unexploded bombs were found by them on Monday.

To Prevent Future Stealing.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 22.—Owing to the alarming growth of peculations from the funds of charitable institutions, the house to-day passed a bill placing in the hands of a board of trustees, one from each congressional district, the control of all charitable institutions in the State.

A Groundless Suspicion.

ROME, March 22.—The autopsy in the case of Dr. Ceccarelli, the pope's pysician, shows that he died a natural death. The suspicion which led to the autopsy was that Dr. Ceccarelli was poisoned at the instance of a relative and a Catholic woman of high birth.

Ordered Back to Work.

CANONSBURG, PA., March 22.—The trouble at the iron works has been settled and the mills started. The rollers submitted the matter to officials of the Amalgamated association, and were told that their grievance was groundless.

Another East River Bridge.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The franchises have been granted for a double V-shaped bridge over the East river, to be finished in seven years. Frederick Uhlman is the president, and the capital stock of the company is $25,000,000.

A Preacher Approved It.

TOPEKA, March 22.—There is a liquor war in Orange county, and on Saturday a carload of liquors was poured on the ground by a mob. Rev. D. C. Milner stood by and approved the proceedings.

Two Desperadoes Hanged.

HAZLEHURST, MISS., March 22.—At 2 o'clock to-day Ben McCoy and John Terry were hanged. They were members of the gang who robbed Messrs. Watkins and Taylor and murdered Dr. Davis last September.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Pig iron moderately active and steady; American, $12 75 @15 50. Copper quiet and weak; lake, $11 70. Lead strong; domestic, $4 02½. Tin easier on realizing; straits, $21 00 bid; plates in moderate demand; spelter firm; domestic, $4 30.

Plenty of Columbian Souvenirs Left.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—There are 1,642,000 Columbian half-dollars in the mint here. All orders have been filled, and the coins are a drug on the market.

Are Opposed to an Issue.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A meeting of general mortgage bondholders of the Reading road to-day declared itself against the proposed issue of receivers' certificates.

New Agricultural Statistician.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Morton has appointed Judge Henry A. Robinson of Detroit statistician of the agricultural department, vice J. R. Dodge.

The Ravages of Jealousy.

LARAMIE, WYO., March 22.—W. H. Hunter in a fit of jealousy last night made an unsuccessful attempt on his wife's life and then killed himself.

Morgan Denies the Story.

NEW YORK, March 22.—J. Pierpont Morgan to-day denied that he is going to Europe to raise a loan for the government.

Winslow Denied a Divorce.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 22.—Herbert Hall Winslow, the playwright, was denied a divorce at Yankton to-day.

Because She Jilted Him.

GRIDLEY, CAL., March 22.—J. J. Ewers to-day shot and fatally injured Mrs. Christina Onstoll and then killed himself. She had jilted him.

The Princess Has Sailed.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Miss Cleghorn (Princess Kaiulani) sailed for England to-day.

The World's Fair City.

The "White City," as the world's fair grounds and buildings are termed, has the equipment of a modern municipality. It has a combined water capacity of 54,000,000 gallons a day, and will soon have 100,000,000. It has 25 miles of water mains and 291 hydrants. A hundred more will be provided. There are three steam fire engines, four chemical engines, a ladder truck, water tower, 40 hose-carts, 26,750 feet of hose, 1,050 hand fire extinguishers, 2,500 fire pails, a steam fire boat, 65 firemen, 150 alarm boxes, 150 patrol telephones, 500 guards, complete electric light and sewerage system, etc.

A Successful Revivalist.

Uniontown Standard.

Rev. W. H. Gladden returned home today from Braddock, Pa., where he closed a very successful revival of two weeks, and organized a Methodist Protestant church of 52 members in that vigorous young city, beside a Sabbath school of nearly 100 pupils and a Christian Endeavor society of 50 members. Rev. Gladden's evangelistic labors during the present winter have resulted in 95 conversions in Uniontown, 83 at Bakerstown, 100 at Beaver Falls and 52 at Braddock, total 330.

Do not go traveling without a bottle of Salvation oil. It cures a bruise at once. 25c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THEY HAVE SPRING FEVER.

Both Houses Have Hard Work to Keep a Quorum.

THE ANTI-PINKERTON BILL PASSED.

Members Are Anxious for an Early Adjournment.

THEY WANT TO ATTEND THE DEDICATION

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—This beautiful spring day must have made the legislators lazy, as both houses had trouble securing a quorum. In the senate Senator Grady's Philadelphia wharf bill passed with but one vote more than a quorum, and the effort to bring up other bills on final passage was abandoned for the day. The speaker had to send the sergeant-at-arms after missing members.

Mr. Kearns of Allegheny got his anti-Pinkerton bill passed finally this morning by a vote of 135 to 0. The impression here is that Mr. Kearns has made remarkable progress with this measure lately and that he was smart in securing special orders for it when he did, because of the growing feeling against special orders as unfair to other legislation. The anti-Pinkerton bill now goes to the senate. The bill for the protection of miners in the bituminous coal regions also passed the house finally and went to the senate. The act increasing the compensation of electors was amended so as to give each elector $5 per day and 3 cents mileage, and to the commission $50 for contingent expenses, and then passed third reading.

Among the bills reported favorably in the house this morning was one authorizing assessments for the cost of local improvements in cities of the third class. By it cities of this class are authorized to provide by ordinance for assessment pro rata of the cost of repaving any street, lane or alley against all properties which have not paid for any part of the paving when first done.

In the senate, when the road bill was reached on second reading, the compromise measure agreed upon by committees of both houses was substituted. It carries an appropriation of $3,000,000, and provides for county and township supervision. The appropriation is to be applied according to the miles of road in each county. The township auditors and supervisors fix the mileage, which shall not exceed eight mills.

The Meredith congressional apportionment bill came up and Senator Herring wanted it to go over in its order, but Senator Grady objected and the bill passed first reading with the understanding that it should be open to general amendment on third reading. There appears to be uneasiness on the part of Republican members over the rapidity with which the senate is pushing the Meredith bill, and an attempt will be made to get the discarded Lawrence bill in such shape that it can be put on the calendar and rushed through. THE POST correspondent was told to-day that those who objected so strongly to it last week will now vote to put it before the house just as it is. The trouble was over Cambria county, whose members did not want to be detached from Bedford, Blair and Somerset and joined to Clearfield and Center. But rather than let the senate force the Meredith bill upon them the house Republicans will accept the Lawrence bill and push it through, and there the apportionment business will end, as it is said neither branch will pass the other's bill.

IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Action on a Number of Bills of Local Interest.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The following bills were introduced to-day in the senate: To make the term of constables three years; also, to confine constables' returns to violations of law. To prevent school officers becoming school book agents. To repeal the act to prohibit stockholders, directors, cashiers, tellers, clerks or other officers of banks or banking institutions employing the same from holding office. To provide for the licensing of houses for boarding of infants.

In the house a bill was introduced by Mr. Harvey of Luzerne, giving water companies the right of eminent domain. The following bills were passed finally: Prohibiting the killing of wild deer in the State or having the same in possession for three years. The bill to prohibit members of the board of control of school districts in cities of the second class being employed by said boards. To authorize a copy of Smull's handbook to be placed in every school in the State, which would require about 23,000 additional copies. To make taxes assessed on real estate a first lien, and to provide for collection of such taxes and a remedy for false returns. The bill for improvement of streets and alleys in cities of the second class was postponed for the present; and the bill designating election day a legal holiday was defeated.

FAVORABLE REPORTS PROMISED.

A List of Bills Which Have Passed the Committees.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The house committee on vice and immorality will report favorably in the morning the senate bill allowing a man holding stock in an incorporated distilling or brewing company to hold a retail liquor license. The house committee on judiciary general will report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Wherry of Cumberland providing that voters shall ballot in the election district where they are domiciled. The house committee on appropriations heard a delegation from Washington county in favor of Mr. Lawrence's bill appropriating $100,000 for the repair of the National pike.

The sub-committee of the senate committee on agriculture has decided to report favorably to the general committee, which will make a like report to the senate, the bill providing for a change in the method of selecting the members of the State board of agriculture. The senate committee on judiciary general heard a large delegation from Washington county in favor of the bill giving that county an additional law judge. The same committee will report negatively the Markley bill putting the control of hospitals in the hands of trustees.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT LIKELY.

Members Anxious to Quit in Time For the Dedication.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The impression that this session of the legislature will end by May 1 is growing. The country members and many from the cities think there is a lot of proposed legislation that can be safely killed. Indeed outside of the Niles tax bill, the road law and some appropriation bills, certain members say there is really nothing of importance to be done. The murdering of legislation, if it commences, will be helped by Philadelphia members of the house who, notwithstanding that a majority of them have declared in favor of the public building commissions bill, would be glad to see it included in the general slaughter.

One reason far the anxiety to adjourn early is the general desire to attend the dedication of Pennsylvania's building at Chicago on May 2, and it is felt that to adjourn for good on the last Friday in April would be better than adjourning over and coming back to work for a short time.

TOURISTS AND TALKERS.

Colonel Streator Denies the Story the Philadelphia Fencibles Told of Him—Doctors Banquet at the Central Hotel.

Colonel J. B. R. Streator of Washington, Pa., was in the city yesterday. When asked about the charges that were made against him while on duty at the inauguration he said, with one of his characteristic big, jolly laughs as a prelude:

"Now, I have said very little on that subject for publication for two reasons. The first is that I have very little to say, and the second is that I don't believe in rushing into print on any provocation. There's been enough printed about me anyway during the past few months. I will say this much, however. I was not drunk while in Washington at the inauguration. The statement that I was is a lie from the whole cloth, pure and simple. It is the work of those Fencibles from Philadelphia, who want to cover up their own silly conduct, and the reason for the orders I gave them to simmer down by giving it out that I was drunk. That's how the story originated and that's the reason for its being circulated.

"I was the highest commissioned officer in the building at the time and I've been in this business long enough. The Philadelphia dudes thought that as I was the colonel of a country regiment I had hayseeds spattered all over me. Maybe I have, but I didn't let those fellows mount and ride me like they thought they were going to do. So far as the statement goes that charges are to be made against me, of the truth I am unable to say. The only knowledge I have of it is what I have read in the newspapers. Not a word of it has reached me officially, and until it does what is the use of talking about it? If they have any charges to make they know where to find me."

Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, a missionary from Aniwa who has been doing work for the cannibals on the New Hebrides islands for the past 35 years, is in the city. He lectured last night in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny. Dr. Paton is 69 years of age and has long hair and a long beard which are of silvery whiteness. He spent from 1858 to 1890 on the islands, and three years ago commenced to lecture throughout the country for the benefit of the work. Dr. Paton says the Presbyterian church have a larger number of workers on the 30 islands than the other denominations, and have 200 schools. Of the 100,000 natives on the islands, 14,000 have been converted. About half the others still observe the cannibal custom of eating human beings, but this is only done on festal occasions or as a sacrifice to avert some expected calamity. Within recent years but few white missionaries have been killed, and the savage tribes look upon their converted brethren with awe and respect. There are 18 languages among the natives, 15 of which have been put into written form by the missionaries. The others are being worked upon at the present time. Dr. Paton will lecture to-night in the Second U. P. church, Allegheny.

John F. Miller of Columbus, O., general superintendent of the Panhandle railroad, with headquarters at Columbus, O., was in the city last night. He said that his trip was merely to transact routine business, and not of special importance. "The Panhandle road," Mr. Miller said, "is going to meet the demands which will be made upon it this summer. Over 75 miles of passing siding will be built. Our rolling stock will be increased in the passenger line alone by 150 new cars."

Josiah Work of Redcliff, one of the veteran lumbermen of Forrest county, is in town. He is of the opinion that much timber will be cut and sold this year, but says that the miners' strike, which interferes with the sale of flatboats, will hurt the lumber business very much. The long continued and heavy snows of last winter afforded the lumbermen an almost unprecedented chance for gathering their woody harvest, and he looks for low prices in oak and hemlock.

The third annual banquet of the alumni association of the Western Pennsylvania medical college was held last night at the Central hotel. Covers were laid for 150 guests. The feasting part of the banquet was heartily enjoyed and then gave place to the toasts. W. S. Plotner was toastmaster. Speeches were made by doctors C. H. Hitzrot, E. S. Montgomery, D. E. Sloan, F. L. Todd, E. L. Neff, S. C. Milligan, Prof. J. C. Dunn and Chancellor W. J. Holland.

The inspection of the local chapter of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine was conducted yesterday by Imperial Potentate Melish of Cincinnati in the new Turner hall on Forbes avenue. In honor of the imperial potentate over 100 members of the order were present from adjoining towns. In the evening an excellent collation was enjoyed, followed by toasts.

Attorney W. W. Campbell has been quite ill at his residence for several days, but his many friends will be glad to know that he is now convalescent.

Investors Loss $10,000,000.

LONDON, March 22.—James William Hobbs, of the firm of J. W. Hobbs & Co., limited, and Henry Granville Wright, solicitor, were convicted to-day of forgery and fraud in connection with the Liberator Building Society. Over £2,000,000 were lost through these frauds, most of the victims being poor investors.

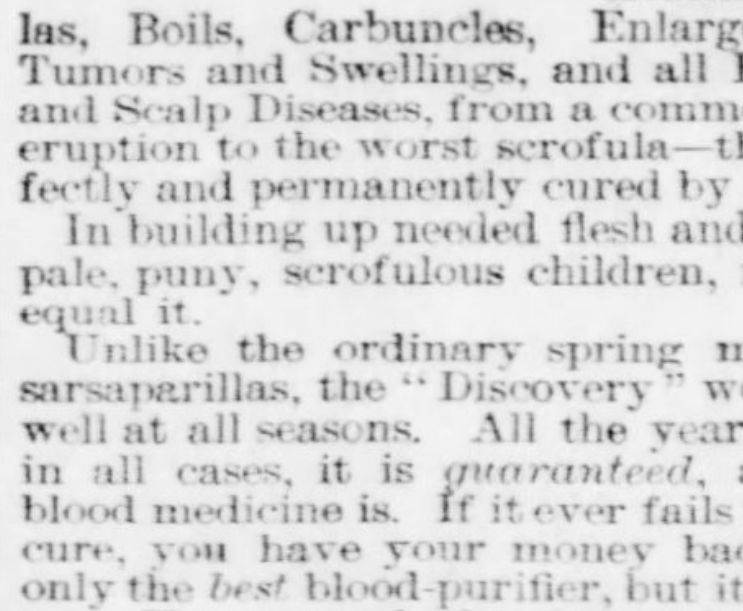
McKinley Settles the Dispute.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—[Special.]—Governor McKinley, as arbitrator, settled the property dispute between the trustees of the State university and the trustees of the agricultural experiment station to-day by awarding the station $5,000. The decision was ratified by both sides.

Magee in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—[Special.]—C. L. Magee and Banking Superintendent Krumbhaar had their heads together to-day over a bill, probably the measure to extend the powers of the superintendent of banking.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.



EXPELLED — every poison and impurity of your blood, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Then there's a clear skin and a clean system. Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings, and all Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula—these are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

In building up needed flesh and strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing can equal it.

Unlike the ordinary spring medicines or sarsaparillas, the "Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. All the year round, and in all cases, it is *guaranteed*, as no other blood medicine is. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. It's not only the *best* blood-purifier, but it's the cheapest. You pay only for the *good* you get.

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others, something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *them*; but it can't be, *for you*.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

The Movements of Boats Down the River—Stages of Water and Local Wharf News.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—The river is 23 feet 3; falling; warm and raining. Business was good, local packets being in and out on time with fine trips. The Telegraph from Pomeroy reshipped 2,000 kegs of nails on the State of Missouri, which leaves to-morrow evening for New Orleans. The Buckeye State departed to Memphis at 5 P. M. with good freight and 25 people. No Pittsburgh packet arrived to-day, but the Keystone State is due to-morrow. The Hornet arrived this morning with 11 barges of coal from Pittsburgh and returned this evening with empties. The John Dana with 18 barges of Kanawha coal arrived and returned with empties. The Sea Lion arrived with a miscellaneous tow. Captain W. W. O'Neil is here from Pittsburgh in advance of the Enterprise, due to-morrow with coal.

On the Louisville Wharf.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—[Special.]—River is falling; 9 feet 9 inches in the canal; 7 feet 5 on the falls, 25 feet below the locks. Business is good. All packets were on time with big trips. The J. P. Jackson and tow left for New Orleans last night. The Spring Hill arrived with a tow of timber. Captain John Ingle, the supervising inspector, is here investigating the charges made against Boiler Inspector Garrett Riggle. Thieves stole a fine shawl from the steamer Jackson at the foot of Sand island.

From the Rivers.

NO BOAT for Cincinnati to-day.

WHARF business was light yesterday.

THE Cyclone has gone up to the fifth pool.

THE Monongahela is rising at upper points.

THE H. E. Pierrepont is coming down with a tow of coal.

THE Little Bill went down to Beaver yesterday for empties.

THE Little Fred brought four barges of coal down yesterday.

OPERATOR PEARSHALL of California was in the city yesterday.

CAPTAIN JIM ROMLEY was a passenger on the Scotia for Cincinnati.

THE marks at Davis island last night showed 7.8 feet of water.

THE Delta arrived from the fourth pool with loaded flats yesterday.

CAPTAIN TOM GARLICK of the Princess is suffering from a severe illness.

WALTON & Co. will send the Joe Nixon with a tow for Louisville next week.

A. J. SLAVIN, clerk of the Andes, returned to his home at Parkersburg yesterday.

THE Sunshine will receive freight Saturday and leave for Wheeling in the evening.

THE Iron Queen will get in from Cincinnati this evening and depart at 4 P. M. to-morrow.

THE steamer James G. Blaine leaves for the upper Monongahela this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE Princess arrived yesterday morning from Louisville with empties. She left for Bellaire in the evening.

THE steamer H. K. Bedford, from Wheeling, arrived and departed yesterday with a good freight trip.

THE Adam Jacobs left for Morgantown on time yesterday afternoon. Captain Jacobs has recovered from his recent illness, and is again in command.

Other River Points.

SPECIALS TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

OIL CITY, March 22.—River 5 feet, rising; raining.

MORGANTOWN, March 22.—River 4 feet 6, stationary. Cloudy.

GREENSBORO, March 22.—River 7 feet 10 inches and standing. Raining.

BROWNSVILLE, March 22.—River 5 feet; stationary; raining.

WHEELING, March 22.—River 8 feet 11, falling. The Frank Gilmore and Beaver passed up with empties.

MARIETTA, March 22.—River 10 feet 1, falling. Up—The Courier at 7 A. M.

PARKERSBURG, March 22.—River 10 feet 8; falling. The Cruiser, Convoy, Diamond and Jessie went up with empties.

POINT PLEASANT March 22.—River 12 feet falling. Down—The Keystone at 8:30; the Enterprise at 4.

POMEROY, March 22.—River falling. Up—The Iron Queen at 5 A. M.; the J. A. Blackmore at 3:30. Down—the Keystone at 6 A. M.; the Enterprise at 2.

CATLETTSBURG, March 22.—River 14 feet 5, falling. Up—The Congo at 4. Down—The Keystone at 1:40; the Bonanza at 3. The Big Sandy river is falling. Business is good.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—River 4 feet 9, falling. Cloudy and warm.

IRONTON, March 22.—River 17 feet 6, falling. Up—The Bostona at 11, the Congo at 2. Down—The Bonanza and Keystone at 4.

PORTSMOUTH, March 22.—River 18 feet, falling. Up—The Bostona at 7:30; the Congo at 10; the Gate City at 1; the Bob Pritchard and O'Connell at 2. Down—Keystone at 7 P. M.

EVANSVILLE, March 22.—River 25 feet, falling. The Ironsides is here repairing her boilers. The Carrollton, with a big trip, went up.

CAIRO, March 22.—River 36 feet and falling. The Ohio from Cincinnati discharged three cars of iron and left for Memphis. The Luella Brown, it is reported, has been sold to Greenville (Miss.) parties.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—River 20 feet; falling. Heavy rains last night. Business is heavy. The Hickman cleared to New Orleans with 700 tons of freight and 75 cabin passengers. Among the passengers are Hon. Claude Matthews, governor of Indiana. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and is making an extended trip South. The Benton departed for Rocheport with her guards dragging in the water. She was compelled to refuse freight. The Paducah left for the Tennessee river with a fair trip.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—River 27 feet and rising. The Iron Duke arrived with two barges of nails and barbed wire, and returned for Pittsburgh. The Cairo went down this morning and had a heavy trip.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Business was heavy, especially in shipments. Miscellaneous receipts were 917 bales of cotton, 140 sacks of cottonseed, 17 hogsheads of sugar, 100 barrels of molasses. The Arkansas City leaving for St. Louis had 750 tons of freight and 25 cabin passengers, with big engagements above. She has 2,000 barrels of sugar aboard.

Industrial Changes.

BELLAIRE, O., March 22.—The Ætna and Standard rolling mills, two of the largest in America, will probably be consolidated, with a capital stock of $2,300,000, divided into 15,000 shares of preferred stock and 8,000 common. The Barvard brick and tile works were sold to-day to Scott McCullough for $32,050.

Is a Relative of Hoke Smith.

ATLANTA, GA., March 22.—Captain Harry Jackson, a brother-in-law of Secretary Hoke Smith, and the father of Thomas C. Jackson, who committed suicide after the disappearance of his friend Redwine, the defaulter, has been appointed counsel for the government in the proceedings against Redwine.

A Race of Ocean Freighters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The Bowden, the Pinmore, the Lord Templemore and the Loche left for England to-day by way of Cape Horn. The City of Athens, which sails to-morrow, will join the race. The captain of each ship put up $250, and the winner will take $1,000, while the second ship will save stake money. The ships are loaded with grain.

Had His Still in the Treetops.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 22.—Revenue officers have seized an illicit distillery in Moore county, operated by Laurence Goins in the middle of a pond. The only means of access was by boat. Goins cut off the tops of some trees and on these built a shanty in which was the moonshine whisky outfit. The still, of 65 gallons capacity, was in full blast.

THERE is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

LYDIA E.

PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a positive cure for all those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life*. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhœa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of *either sex* the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25c., cure Biliousness, Constipation, and Torpid Liver. By mail, or of druggists.

All druggists sell the Vegetable Compound, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. *Correspondence freely answered.* You can address in strictest confidence,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE BEST AND PUREST MEDICINE EVER MADE.

Don't be without a bottle. You will not regret it. Try it to-day.

What makes you tremble so? YOUR NERVES are all unstrung, and NEED a gentle, soothing TONIC to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters

IS NOT A CHEAP RUM OR WHISKY DRINK

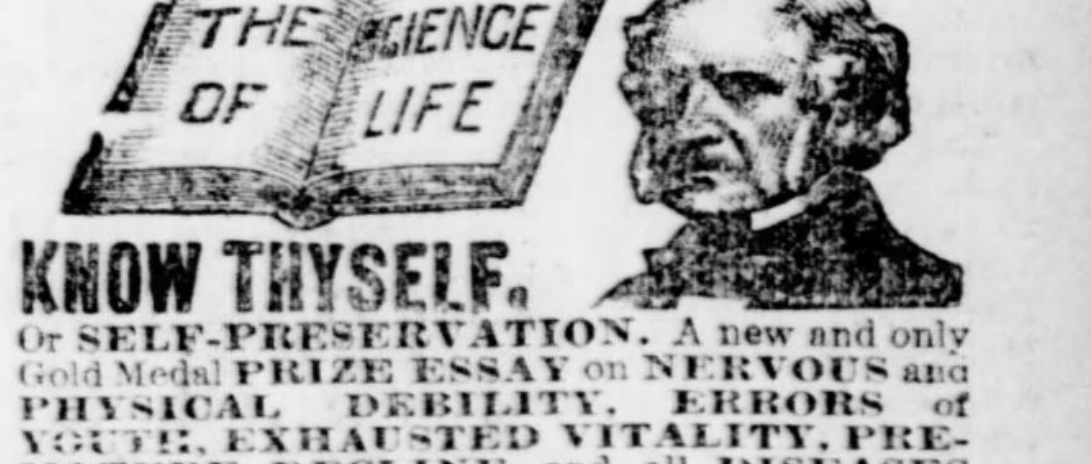
to be taken by the glass like other preparations which stimulate only to DESTROY. If you have FAILED to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use Sulphur Bitters immediately.

In all cases of stubborn, deep seated diseases, Sulphur Bitters is the best medicine to use. Don't wait until to-morrow, try a bottle to-day.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN

Only $1.00. Strength! Vitality!



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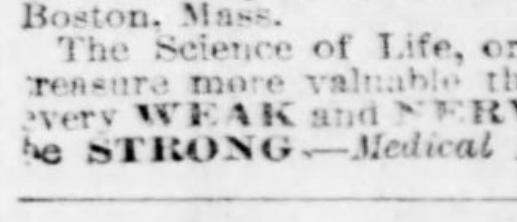
Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only $1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus, with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured, FREE! SEND NOW. Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Science of Life, or Self-preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review*. (Copyrighted.)

GOLD CROWN DENTAL PARLORS,



JACKSON Building, cor. PENN Ave. and SIXTH St. Take elevator entrance to Iron City College.

Teeth Without Plates.

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Best set teeth on gold plate............$30 00
Best set teeth on aluminum plate..... 12 00
Best set teeth on rubber plate.......... 8 00
Good set teeth on rubber plate......... 5 00
Gold crowns $4 and not to exceed...... 5 00
Gold fillings $1 and not to exceed....... 3 00
Silver fillings 50c and not to exceed... 1 00

Teeth extracted positively without pain or danger. Call and see specimens.

DR. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

FREE Dr. Judd's Electric Belt and Battery Combined, sent to any one on trial, free. Price, $3, $6, $10, $15, if satisfied. Cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Effects of La Grippe, Weakness of either Sex, other diseases. Headache Relieved in One Minute. Free Medical Advice. Electric Trusses. Give size. Agents Wanted.

DR. JUDD, DETROIT, MICH.

A DULL MARKET.

Narrow Trading in Stocks Here and London Buys Sparingly.

SOME SECURITIES MOVE UPWARD.

Wall Street Excited Over the Reported Bond Loan Abroad.

BIG POOL IN NATIONAL LEAD.

Only One Rubber Company Will Enter the Combination.

NEW YORK CENTRAL IS QUITE STRONG.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The stock market was extremely dull to-day, but it made up in vitality what it lacked in volume of transactions. Money was so plentiful that the smaller operators were not disconcerted by the spasmodic raids which bears made on unprotected spots, while the short interest has become so well distributed that there were really no stocks for sale when any attempt was made to cover contracts.

London bought sparingly at the opening, because the orders from the other side were limited, and the high dividend securities for which the European demand was more urgent were in scarce supply. Foreign exchange was firm, and the inquiry from the uptown importers was brisker than at any time this month. There are no indications yet as to the amount of gold that may be exported in the near future.

The banking community was intensely agitated this morning over the report that Secretary Carlisle had arranged to float a government loan of $50,000,000 abroad, the Rothschilds and J. S. Morgan & Co. to be intrusted with handling the same. The argument was advanced that, even if Secretary Carlisle should be forced to issue an emergency loan to strengthen the treasury's gold reserve, he had no right to exclude American bankers and local financial institutions from participating in bidding for at least a portion of the proposed issue. All the high authorities whom THE POST correspondent interviewed this afternoon take a different view, and say that there is no law or stipulation handed down by any precedent in the policy of the treasury department which forbids the secretary from accepting a private bid for a new issue of bonds. He is obliged, according to the views of the old syndicate which floated the 4 per cent bonds, to accept sealed proposals for any extra issue of any outstanding loan, but as the new bonds will be worded so as to conform to a special act of 1875, and will call for payment in gold coin, the secretary is at liberty, according to Vice President Garland of the First National bank and President J. E. Simmons of the Fourth National bank, to place them upon the best terms obtainable, irrespective of the locality from which the bid emanates.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. J. C. Rogers of the Boston house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. sailed for Europe this morning on the steamship Majestic. It was intimated that their departure had something to do with carrying out Secretary Carlisle's wishes with regard to a proposed bond issue. That is not the case, as Mr Morgan is taking his usual trip of recreation, and his mission abroad is more directly connected with explaining to the European stockholders of New York Central why the capital of the company was increased to $100,000,000, and also to arouse some enthusiasm in relation to the reorganization scheme of the Richmond Terminal and its allied properties, to be published in the middle of April.

The advance in Lackawanna, Sugar and New England was directed mainly against the shorts, who were extremely nervous when they realized that these stocks were in limited supply. The buying of New England was also stimulated by the report that the company will be able to extricate itself out of its present dilemma through the courtesy and leniency of its friends, who have offered to advance a sufficient of money to lift the floating debt. The only impression which the Cammack brokers were able to make upon the market was when they inaugurated a drive against Chicago Gas on the announcement from the West that the West Division Gas Company was liable to obtain a charter from the city council.

The weakness in Chicago Gas indirectly affected the low-priced industrials, but insiders were large buyers of National Lead at any concession. There is a strong pool about to be formed in National Lead and the only reason that it does not show its hand is that the members are anxious to act independently of Mr. Jas. R. Keene, who has been loaded up for some time with stock at high prices.

A special meeting of the Reading bondholders was held this afternoon at the Mercantile Trust Company, at which were present members of the general mortgage and income bond committees, as well as the English agent, who represents various Reading issues of securities. It was agreed that all three committees should act in harmony and vigorously oppose any steps to issue receivers' certificates.

The Villard party have started in early to canvass for stock at a special meeting next month, and bid as high as 1-16 per cent for votes on every 100 shares of stock. The investigating committee, according to Mr. Henry Clews, has no money at its command to solicit proxies, but the claim is made that the stockholders will recognize that it is to their interest to adopt any plan that will ultimately lead up to the dethronement of Mr. Villard and his associates.

The only outside company which will enter the Rubber Trust is the Woonsockett Rubber Company, and President Converse of the Boston Shoe and Rubber Company telegraphed this afternoon that his concern had positively declined to enter the combination, while other Boston companies also claim that it would be to their advantage to amalgamate with the United States Rubber Company.

One of the features of the late dealings was the strength of New York Central stock, and a large investment order limited to 105 had to be withdrawn because there was no stock for sale.

The Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield road will be sold under foreclosure on May 2, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, as guaranteer of the new $2,500,000 P. C. bonds to be issued, will assume the reorganization of the company.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred sold at 33½@34; 100 shares sold at 33, and 200 shares at 33½; $8,000 4s brought 83.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 22.—The tone of the Wall street market for securities showed a distinct improvement to-day owing to the smooth working of the money market and the fact that up to the present time no gold engagements have been reported for this week's steamers. The professionals evinced a disposition to take the bull side, because of a belief that the government will shortly announce the issue of a gold loan, and also for the reason that an advance in rates by the Western roads is looked for. The dealings, although comparatively small, were well distributed, and the advances were also more general than of late. The highest quotations as a rule were made before 1 o'clock, and showed an advance on yesterday's closing figures of ½ to 2½ per cent, with the industrials, the coalers, Manhattan and New England in the lead. In many instances a material improvement took place on comparatively light offerings.

During the afternoon Chicago Gas declined from 88⅞ to 87 and Lackawanna from 141¾ to 140¼. The former was influenced by advices from Chicago that the committee on gas of the Chicago common council had reported favorably two ordinances for new gas companies, and the latter by an announcement that freights on anthracite coal from the mines to tidewater had been reduced 15c per ton, to take effect April 1. The general market sympathized with these stocks to some extent, but the reaction was short lived, and toward the close a rally of ⅛ to ¾ per cent occurred. The improvement was partly due to a rise in New England to 29 from 27½ early in the day, on purchases attributed to Austin Corbin and his friends. The market closed firm in tone, with prices anywhere from ⅛ to 1¾ per cent above last night's final figures.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The sales were $987,000. Reading issues were strong, rising ⅛ to ⅛ per cent, except for the 4s, which fell ⅜ to 72¾. Chicago & Erie firsts declined 1½ to 100⅛; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western firsts 2 to 123, and St. Louis & San Francisco class C 1 to 112½. Chicago & Erie incomes rose 1¼ to 39½; Hocking Valley 5s 1 to 91; Edison Electric Illuminating 1sts 1½ to 119; Houston & Texas debenture 6s, 6 to 95; Richmond Terminal Trust 5s, ⅞ to 46⅞; St. Paul & Manitoba 6s 2 to 118, and Toledo & St. Louis and Kansas City 1sts, 1½ to 83.

Bonds closed steady as follows:

U. S. 4s reg.	112½	North. Pac. 2ds	113
do. 4s coup	113½	North. consols	134½
do. 4½s reg	99½	do. debent's 5s	103
Pacific 6s of '95	105	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	88⅞
La. stamped 4s	94	St. L. & S. F. g. m	110
Missouri 6s	*102	St. Paul consols	126⅛
Tenn. new set 6s	102	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	116½
do. do. 5s	101	T. P. L. G. Tr. rcts	77¼
do. do. 3s	75¾	T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts	24¼
Canada So. 2s	101½	Union Pac. 1sts	107
Cen. Pac. 1sts	*107	West Shore	101⅛
Den. & R. G. 1sts	118¾	R. G. W. 1sts	75½
do. do. 4s	86¼	Atchison 4s	82½
Erie 2ds	95⅛	do. 2ds	53⅜
M. K. & T. gen. 6s	81¾	Gal. H. & Sa. 5s	103
do. do. 5s	44¾	do. 2d 5s	103
Mutual Union 6s	109	H. & T. con. 5s	106
N. J. C. Int. Cert	111	do. do. cons. 6s	105¾
North. Pac. 1sts	116½		

*Bid.

Bache & Co to Oakley & Co.: The market to-day, although dull, has developed strength, and has given holders more encouragement than at any time during the past fortnight. The features were an advance in the coalers on the report that Mr. McLeod was devoting his energies to arranging a scheme by which prices would be maintained and the production equitably devided. The trunk lines and grangers were strengthened by the publication of an interview with President Depew of the New York Central, in which he gave it as his opinion that there was great prospects of prosperity for railroad properties for the balance of this year, owing to the increase of business brought about by the world's fair. Erie stocks and bonds advanced on denials by the president of the road of their being in any financial trouble or of reason to anticipate any.

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: The market was raided two or three times to-day without any material result, prices after every attempt of this kind generally creeping up to a little higher level, although in point of activity the trading was below the recent level. The only feature was a drive at Chicago Gas, which declined on reports that new opposition is to be started. The buying of Reading and New England continued, and one house is believed to have absorbed 40,000 shares of the former stock in the past few days. It may be that these people are simply taking profits on the short side, but it is also probable that they have knowledge of some kind to justify long buying, as they certainly had when there were heavy short sellers.

The *Post* says: Positive action on a bond issue, of which London still seems confident, need not be expected until the Western banks cease to offer gold to the government, and until heavy exports of specie are resumed. Both of these events may be for some time postponed. The readiness of interior banks to exchange gold for currency, like the hesitation of gold shippers to make fresh contracts, arises from the sharp demand for currency in the interior. Small notes, as is well known, are always preferred where business is stirring in the grain trade.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 241,000 shares, including Burlington, 6,000; Chicago Gas, 18,900; Lackawanna, 22,800; Distilling, 6,100; Erie, 5,000; Louisville & Nashville, 3,400; Missouri Pacific, 4,300; New England, 6,100; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,500; Reading, 43,900; Richmond Terminal, 5,400; St. Paul, 14,500; Sugar, 24,000; Western Union, 3,900.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atchison, T. & S. F.	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	48¼	48¼	48	47⅞
do. preferred	81	81	81	81⅛
Am. Sugar Refining Co	103⅜	104	102¾	103½
do. preferred	....	....	....	97¾
Baltimore & Ohio	88⅛	88⅛	87½	87¾
Canada Southern	52¾	53⅛	52¾	53⅛
Canadian Pacific	83¾	83¼	83¼	83⅜
Chi. Gas Trust Rcts	88½	88⅜	87	87⅛
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93	93⅞	93	93⅝
Col., Hock. Val. & T	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27½
Consolidated Gas	123	123	123	123
C., C. C. & St. L	48	48⅞	48	48
Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23⅜	23	23⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	139½	141¾	139½	140⅝
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126¾	126½	126¾
Dis. & Cattle F. Co.	34¼	34¾	34⅛	34⅝
Erie	19¾	20	19¾	20
do. preferred	....	....	....	44
General Electric Co	101½	102½	101½	102½
Illinois Central	....	....	....	98
Lake Shore & M. So	126¾	126¾	126	125½
Lake Erie & Western	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
do. preferred	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75¼
Louisville & Nashville	73¼	73⅞	73⅛	73½
Michigan Central	....	....	....	103
Man. Con	165	165½	165	164¾
Missouri Pacific	52	53¼	52	52⅝
National Lead Co	37⅜	38⅛	37⅛	37⅞
do. preferred	83	84⅝	83	84¾
New York Central	104⅞	105	104⅞	104¾
National Cordage Co	59¼	60½	59	60
do. preferred	106¾	107¼	106¾	106¾
N. Y. & N. E	27⅞	29	27⅛	28⅞
New Jersey Central	116⅛	116½	116	116
N. & W. pref	....	....	....	32⅛
Northwest	110¾	111	110¾	110⅝
Northern Pacific	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16
do. preferred	40¾	41¼	40⅝	40½
North American Co	9½	9¾	9½	9½
Omaha	52½	53	52½	52½
Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	24¼	23¾
Pullman Car Co	....	....	....	193
P., C., C. & St. L	18	18	18	17½
do. preferred	....	....	....	55
Reading	23½	24	23⅜	23¾
Rich. & W. P. T	9⅞	10⅛	9¾	10
Rock Island	82	82⅝	82	82
St. Paul	76¾	77⅛	76¼	76⅞
do. preferred	....	....	....	123
Silver Bullion ctfs	....	....	....	82¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26	26⅜	26	26⅜
Texas & Pacific	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
T., A. A. & N. M	38⅞	39	38⅞	38¾
Union Pacific	36⅜	36½	36¼	36½
Wabash	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
do. preferred	21½	21¾	21¼	21½
West. Union Tel	93⅛	93¾	93	93½
Wheeling & L. E	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17
do. preferred	57½	57⅞	57½	55⅛
Wisconsin Central	....	....	....	12
U. S. Rubber Co	48¾	49¼	47½	48½

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, March 22.—Closing prices: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 32½; American Sugar, 103½; do. preferred, 98; Bay State Gas, 15; Bell Telephone, 202; Boston & Albany, 218; Boston & Maine, 173; Boston & Maine preferred, 145; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 93⅞; Fitchburg Railroad preferred, 91; General Electric, 102½; Illinois Steel, 36; Mexican Central, 9 15 16; New York & New England, 29; Old Colony, 194; Oregon Short Line, 19; Rubber, 48½; San Diego, 15; Union Pacific, 36½; West End, 17½; West End preferred, 83; Westinghouse Electric, 34; Westinghouse Electric preferred, 47; Wisconsin Central, 11¾. Atchison 2s, 52½; Atchison 4s, 81¾; New England 6s, 119; General Electric 5s, 96; Wisconsin Central 1s, 87½; Allouez Mining Company, 65; Atlantic, 9; Boston & Montana, 31½; Butte & Boston, 101½; Calumet & Hecla, 312; Centennial, 8; Franklin, 13; Kearsarge, 93; Osceola, 35; Quincy, 133; Sante Fe Copper, 5; Tamarack, 164.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 21.—The demand for wool has been good for small lots and prices are steady and unchanged. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces scarce and firm at 29c for X, 30@31c for XX and 31@32c for XX and above, with Michigan at 27½@28c per lb; No 1 combing at 35@37c; Ohio fine delaine at 35c; Michigan fine delaine at 30c, and unwashed combing at 25@28c for one-quarter and three-eighths blood. Territory wool active on a basis of 55@60c clean for fine; 53@55c for fine medium; 48@50c for medium.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The first lot of new wool to come into the market this season was a lot of 15 sacks from Texas. It was of fair medium quality, and sold for 23c to-day. This is rather early for new wool considering the severe winter, and shows growers are after the good market prevailing. Prices are firm and unchanged.

A LAGGING STOCK MARKET.

Few and Small Trades in Local Securities.

PEOPLES PIPEAGE SELLS AT THE TOP.

The Tractions Quiet and Little Movement in the Group.

POSITIVE VIEWS ON THE BUCKET SHOP

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1893.

The distinguishing feature of the local stock market to-day was that which has been characteristic of it for some time recently, and all acquainted with its movements are well aware that that is dullness. The opening was sluggish, and only one small transaction was made on the first call. The lagging disposition held firmly to the market all day, and the final board was as dull as the first one. The trading feature was uphill work, and the sum total of the day's transactions only amounted to 233 shares of stock. This is about half the business of yesterday. The total sales of the stock so far only amount to 868 shares of stock, and unless a trading movement soon sets in the week's record of business will be less than that of the previous six days, which was unusually light.

In the traction group Birmingham held its own until the final call, when it weakened under slight support and one small lot was sold at 24⅜, which is a concession of ⅛ as against sales yesterday. The demand for the stock was small and it closed under yesterday's quotation at 24⅜ bid, 24½ asked. There was no demand of any note for Duquesne traction, and no change in the price. Pleasant Valley was stronger to-day, but no transactions were made. The strength of the security is ascribed to the increased receipts of the company and its encouraging prospects. Pittsburgh traction was weaker and Citizens and Central made no especial change. After the close of the final call 24¼ was bid for 100 shares of Birmingham traction.

In the natural gas group Peoples Pipeage was in demand, and 100 shares were sold at 15⅝, the highest figure reached in this stock for some time. On the final call it weakened and was bid down to 15½, but subsequently recovered the loss and closed but ⅛ below the top. There was but little movement in Philadelphia company, and at the close of each call it stood the same. There was a slight demand for Wheeling Gas, but it closed below yesterday.

In the miscellaneous group Monongahela Water Company sold at 31, an advance of one point as against recent bids. Switch and Signal preferred sold at 38¼, and the common stock closed unchanged. Air Brake was in some demand, and it advanced two points as against the opening bid. U. S. Glass common made another advance, and closed higher than yesterday at 52½ bid. The remainder of the list was quiet, and the market finally closed dull and barely steady,

The *Rural New Yorker* has the following: "It is reasonably estimated that there are over 10,000 bucket shops scattered throughout the country. They are located in the small as well as large towns and cities, and even in large villages they have correspondents who get commissions on the business they secure or pay for the quotations sent to them. Many of them start with little or no capital, for what is required beyond enough to furnish the office more or less roughly or elaborately? They never pay the general public unless they have to, and most of them manage so that they never have to. Of course, they pay in individual cases, but they are always 'ahead of the game,' while customers are certain to fall away in the long run. For a man without principle, keeping a bucket shop is an easy and safe way of swindling the public. The patrons always play on a small margin, generally from 1 to ½ per cent. Suppose a man puts up $10 on 10 shares of Manhattan or Chicago & Northwestern stock, and forty-nine others do likewise. The shares are constantly fluctuating, and though at the close of the day they are higher than in the morning all the investors may readily lose. How? By secret arrangement between the bucket shop owner and some unscrupulous member of the stock exchange or an intermediary; the broker during the day quietly sells 50 or 100 shares at one point below the opening price regardless of the fact that it has since risen 1 point. This costs him from $100 to $200, which the bucket shop man, having received $500 from his dupes, readily pays with $100 more for the man's trouble, still retaining $200 for his own share. This trick is often played with farm produce through a member of a produce exchange. When failure is threatened or a specially fortunate run of luck has filled the rascal's coffers to an unusual extent he shuts his doors, and what can his dupes do even if he remains to face their reproaches? Usually, however, in such cases he disappears, not infrequently to return to start the same business again, and finally to fleece very often the same gudgeons. The bucket shop is an unmitigated evil, an incentive to the baldest kind of gambling, and a source of rich reward for dishonesty, and should be promptly suppressed."

Henry Sproul & Co. sold 40 shares of Switch preferred to H. M. Long at 38¼.

Sugar common is a buy. It had its little advance and then its reaction, but around 103 it can be safely bought and will show a good and a quick profit.

Boston quoted Westinghouse Electric firsts at 47½ asked and the seconds at 33¾@34¼.

Preferred Sugar is a dead sure thing at any figure below par. It is good for speculation or investment, and to hold is much better than the common.

James Carothers bought a small lot of Solar Carbon stock from J. B. Barbour, Jr., at 7½.

Atchison is a purchase most assuredly. It has only begun its advance and will show its heels to the other grangers in a fine way before long. Like the other stocks already named it is well to take profits when they are visible for reactions will come. This stock does not show the wide fluctuations that some others do, but it is a good safe stock and there is money in it on the long side when judiciously bought.

Birmingham traction 5s are a shade firmer at 99@99½. Duquesne traction 5s are quoted at 99⅝ bid, and Manchester traction 5s at 103¼ asked.

Reading looks very weak, but it can be bought with safety on the slumps. The worst is said to be over on this property, and that the declines will be in fractions, while the advances, when they come, are to be in whole figures. It looks very low at closing quotations.

The spurt in Manhattan is due to something beneath the surface. A prominent gentleman, who is in a position to know what he is talking about, says that before the 1st of January, 1894, Manhattan will be selling at $250 per share.

Lead, both common and preferred, have a healthy look and will bear close watching for an advance.

A big effort is being made to boom Whisky, and the parties interested in the scheme are very strong. It is not improbable that the stock may be forced down again, but the indications are it will enjoy a future rise.

The Chartiers Railway Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, an increase of 1 per cent, which places the stock on a 10 per cent basis. The dividend is payable April 1, and blanks for its collection may be obtained from W. R. Thompson & Co., the Wood street bankers. Stock transfer books will open April 1. At one time Chartiers railway was quoted at $19 per share, and is to-day quoted at $61@65, par $50.

Morris & Brown bought 100 shares of People's Pipeage from McCutcheon at 15⅝. This is the largest transaction and at the highest price in Pipeage for some time.

The following trades were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.

8 shares Mon. Water Co........ 31

AFTER CALL.

60 shares Solar Carbon Co........ 7½
100 shares Peoples Pipeage........ 15⅝

SECOND CALL.

40 shares Switch and signal........ 38¼
15 shares Birmingham traction........ 24½

THIRD CALL.

10 shares Birmingham traction........ 24⅜

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Bank of Pittsburgh	101	....
Commercial National bank	99	....
Fidelity Title and Trust Co	121½	125
German National bank	....	320
Iron City National bank	....	92
Liberty National bank	118	....
Mechanics National bank	113	116
Peoples Sav. Bank of Pitts	150	....
Real Estate Savings bank, lim.	140	....
Second National bank	296½	302½
Citizens Insurance Co	32	33½
Peoples Insurance Co	25	30
Chartiers Valley Gas Co	10	10½
Peoples Nat. Gas and Ppg. Co	15¾	16
Philadelphia Co	21¼	21⅜
Wheeling Gas Co	21¼	22⅛
Ft. Pitt Incline Plane Co	....	17½
Central traction	28¾	29
Citizens traction	63½	64
Pittsburgh traction	55	62
Pleasant Valley	23	24
Second avenue	50	....
Birmingham traction	24⅜	24½
Duquesne traction	30½	30⅝
Manchester traction	42	43
Chartiers R. R	....	65
Pitts., Youngst'wn & Ashtabula	....	50
Pittsburgh Junction R. R. Co	32⅛	....
N. Y. & Cleveland Gas Coal Co	50	52½
Luster Mining Co	7¾	9
Enterprise Mining Co	1½	2¼
East End Elec. Light	....	32½
Monongahela Water Co	31	....
Union Switch & Signal Co	18	18¼
do. pref	....	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	140	141
Westinghouse Brake Co. Lim	....	105
Standard UndergroundCableCo	78¼	79
U. S. Glass Co., common	52½	....
do. pref	....	115

MONETARY.

The local money market has changed in no essential particular recently and the rate is still 6 per cent for time and call loans. The clearing house figures compare as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges........ $2,525,657 85
Yesterday's balances........ 301,058 67
Same day last year:
Exchanges........ $2,530,340 48
Balances........ 533,897 27

NEW YORK, March 22.—Money on call easy at 2@4 per cent, last loan 2, closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85¾ for 60-days.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Clearings, $116,645,154; balances, $4,917,898.

BOSTON, March 22.—Bank clearings, $15,980,607; balances, $1,655,051. Money 6 per cent. Exchange on New York 10c discount to par.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Clearings, $11,895,203; balances, $1,776,088; Money 4@5 per cent.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Clearings, $2,234,121; balances, $440,711. Money 6 per cent.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Bank clearings to-day $15,354,450. New York exchange 10c discount. Sterling exchange firm; $4 85¾ for 60-day bills; $4 87¾ for demand. Money easier at 6@7 per cent.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Clearings, $3,818,916; balances, $402,438. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Exchange on New York 90c premium.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Clearings, $1,497,988. New York exchange, commercial 75c per $1,000 premium. Bank $1 50 per $1,000 premium.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—New York exchange selling at $1.50. Clearings, $317,273; balances, $72,187.

Foreign Financial.

PARIS, March 22.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 97½c for the account.

LONDON, March 22.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000.

LONDON, March 22.—Closing—Consols, 98 1-16 for money and 98 5-16 for the account; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1sts, 26; Canadian Pacific, 85½; Erie, 20½; do. seconds, 102⅝. Illinois Central, 101; Mexican ordinary, 21¾; St. Paul common, 78½; New York Central, 109½; Pennsylvania, 55¼; Reading, 22¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 63; Bar silver, 29 5-16d; Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1¾ per cent; three months' bills, 1⅝.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Damage to Winter Wheat Reported From Many Points—Corn Dull and Provisions Lively and Irregular.

CHICAGO, March 22.—There is a great restriction of trade in wheat, on account of the fear that the load of the bull clique is becoming unanimously heavy and unmanageable. Business to-day was light from the outside, and not heavy even among the local traders. The price was ½c lower at the start, but recovered ¼c of the early loss. Corn was stagnant and unchanged. Provisions were lively and irregular, with victory perching on the shoulders of the bears in the end.

The reports coming to hand concerning the winter wheat were somewhat varied, but generally speaking was acknowledged from many points. Europe, where everything up to date was coleur de rose regarding their wheat prospects, reversed the picture to-day and noted a failure of a portion of the Algerian crop and injury to that of Spain and Hungary. General rains were reported in the wheat belt, with mild weather and a growing probability that the serious drought in Kansas would be broken. Linn was a generous seller of May and bought puts last night of Pardidge on 1,000,000 bushels at 75½c. These free and extensive operations on the part of this usually conservative operator led to a rumor that he was helping the clique to unload its big line of May. There was a rumor that some No. 2 red winter wheat was being shipped from Detroit to Chicago by rail, but it could not be traced to any reliable source. The opening was about ⅛@¼c lower for May and ⅛c lower for July than the closing figures of yesterday, ruled a trifle stronger and market fluctuated within ⅜c, closing easy. The probable collapse of the Kansas dry spell was partly offset by reports of floods in California and despatches from Missouri points saying the crop outlook is worse than since 1885. *Bradstreet's* available stocks showed less than one-fourth the decrease looked for.

Corn operators were disposed to interpret the rain as meaning smaller receipts, owing to bad country roads with possibly poor grading, hence bought a little corn. Purchases by those friendly to higher prices caused about ⅛c advance, but this support was soon withdrawn and the market sagged to about old prices.

There was a light trade in oats, mostly in the way of changing from the near to the distant. A weaker feeling prevailed, and the close was at net decline of ⅛@¼c.

Hog products opened weak and lower on increased receipts of live hogs and the executing of a batch of selling orders by commission houses. The shorts bought quite freely, and as soon as the offerings were taken the market advanced to top prices, but the volume of trading was light and the undertone weak. The decline from last night varied from 5c to 30c.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easier but not quotably changed; No. 2 spring wheat, 72¼@72½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 70½@71c; No. 2 red, 72¼@72½c; No. 2 corn, 40½c; No. 3 corn, 38¾c; No. 2 oats, 30⅝@31c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 36@37½c; No. 3 white, 33@34c; No. 2 rye, 59c; No. 2 barley, 62c; No. 3, f. o. b., 39@64c; No. 4, f. o. b., 36@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 19½; prime timothy seed, $4 38@4 40; mess pork, per barrel, $17 57½@17 60; lard, per 100 ℔, $11 65@11 67½; short ribs sides (loose), $10 15@10 17½; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $9 50@9 62½; short clear sides (boxed), $10 50@10 60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 17; sugars unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 182,000 bushels; corn, 159,000 bushels; oats, 193,000 bushels; rye, 18,000 bushels; barley, 20,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 46,000 barrels; wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 144,000 bushels; oats, 278,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 46,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creamery, 26@29c; dairy, 20@26c. Eggs in fair demand; strictly fresh, 15c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Mon'hs	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Clos'g Mar 21
WHEAT—					
March	......	......	......	73¼	73½
May	75⅞	76¼	75⅞	76¼	76½
July	72¾	72⅞	72½	72⅞	72⅞
CORN—					
March	......	......	......	40⅞	41
May	43¼	43½	43⅛	43⅛	43¼
July	43¾	44	43¾	43⅞	42⅞
OATS—					
March	......	......	......	30⅛	30¼
May	32⅜	32½	32¼	32¼	32⅜
June	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼	32⅜
July	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	32
PORK—					
March	17 72	17 72	17 47	17 47	17 70
May	17 80	18 05	17 75	17 77	18 00
July	17 85	17 85	17 65	17 65	17 93
Sept	17 70	17 90	17 65	17 65	17 95
LARD—					
March	11 80	11 87	11 70	11 70	12 00
May	12 05	12 05	11 85	11 85	12 15
July	11 15	11 20	10 97	11 05	11 20
Sept	11 25	11 25	11 05	11 15	11 35
S. RIBS—					
March	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 02
May	10 12	10 20	10 12	10 15	10 17
July	9 75	9 80	9 70	9 70	9 85
Sept	9 75	9 75	9 70	9 70	.....

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 131 cars; corn, 96 cars; oats, 99 cars. Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 119 cars; corn, 140 cars; oats, 147 cars.

The Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Coffee—Options opened barely steady, unchanged to 15 points down, closed inactive, unchanged to 15 down; sales, 11,000 bags, including March, 17.05@17.10c; May, 16.50@16.55c; June, 16.35c; July, 16.30c; September, 16.25@16.30c; October, 16.20@16.30c; spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7, 17½@17¾c. Sugar—Raw firmer and in fair demand; sales 1,500 tons Muscovado, 89° test, at 3c and a cargo centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 7-16c c. v. f.; refined active and firm.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

New Vegetables Are Not in Great Demand.

A THRIVING TRADE IN SALT FISH.

California Prunes Plenty and the Peanut Crop Light.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN REFINED SUGAR

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, March 22.

Business in most lines of trade continues fair, and jobbers find little to complain of except the tardiness of collections. They are even fair, generally considered, but certain sections of the nearby retail trade are never in a hurry to pay. Green vegetables are a little slow, and the demand for Southern grown is limited. In the grease line tallow is lower, but this is regarded as a reaction which nearly always follows an advance. Soap is at a standstill and makers are buying but little stock at present. Jobbers report some large sales of salt fish and say the demand is good. Other departments of the grocery trade are quiet and have not changed prices materially.

A report on peanuts says: "The crop of 1892 in Virginia has turned much lighter than was formerly believed, latest estimates placing the yield at only 65 per cent of that of 1891. Cleaners in the South who have had contracts for February and March delivery have had difficulty in securing goods to fill their engagements and have had very few goods to offer on current needs." This undoubtedly is the reason for the advance in prices. Rice is finding a better demand on the Canadian markets and is hardening rates.

Advices from California state that the Santa Clara valley will probably turn out this year 30,000,000 pounds of prunes, against 15,000,000 pounds last year and 25,000,000 pounds in 1891. The exports of dried apples to January were only 1,436,711 pounds, against 4,071,978 pounds during the corresponding month last year. Sugar has advanced 6c per 100 pounds.

Drugs are in better demand. The larger houses claim that their business during this, the first quarter of the year, will be heavier than it was in 1892, when la grippe prevailed and business was better than at any other time during the year.

There has been a slight advance in the price of refined sugar, but it is of a hair-splitting character, and will have no tendency to disturb trade.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

Receipts bulletined: Via P., F. W. & C.—6 cars hay, 2 cars oats, 6 cars barley, 2 cars corn; P., C. & St. L.—1 car oats, 1 car feed, 2 cars corn, 2 cars middlings, 3 cars hay; P. & W.—1 car hay; B. & O.—1 car hay, 1 car straw, 5 cars hay; P. & L. E.—2 cars hay, 1 car middlings, 2 cars rye, 2 cars malt, 2 cars flour.

No sales.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 75@76c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 3, 70@71c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 47@48c; high mixed do., 46½@47c; mixed do., 44@45c; No. 2 yellow ear, 50@51c; high mixed, 48@49c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 40@41c; No. 2 white, 39@40c; extra No. 3 white, 38@39c; mixed, 36@37c.

RYE—New No. 1, 67@68c; No. 2 western, 64@65c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 50@4 75; fancy spring patents, $4 65@4 85; fancy straight winter, $4 00@4 25; clear winter, $3 85@4 10; straight XXX bakers, $3 50@3 75; rye flour, $3 75@4 10.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $17 50@18 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $19 00@20 00; No. 2 do., $18 50@19 00; brown middlings, $17 50@18 00; fancy sacked white middlings, $20 00@21 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15 50@16 00; No. 1 do., $14 50@15 00; No. 2 do., $13 00@13 75; clover hay, $13 00@13 50; mixed clover and timothy, $13 00@14 00; loose, from country wagons, $17 50@19 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; packing, $8 00@8 50.

STRAW—Oats, $8 00@8 50; wheat, $6 50@7 00; rye, $7 00@7 50.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 14½c; do., medium, 14¾c; do., small, 15c; trimmed hams, 15½c; extra family breakfast bacon, 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14¼c; shoulders, sugar cured, 11¼c; dried beef in sets, 12½c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 15½c; dried beef, flats, 11½c; California hams, 12c; bacon shoulders, 11½c; clear bellies, 13c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 11c; bellies, 12¼c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $21 00; light, $22 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 ℔, 13c; half barrels, 120 ℔, 13¼c; tubs, 60 ℔, 13⅜c; buckets, 20 ℔, 13½c; 50-℔ tin cans, 2 in a case, 13¼; 10-℔ tin pails, 6 in a case, 13¾c; 5-℔ tin pails, 12 in a case, 13⅞c; 3-℔ tin pails, 20 in a case, 14c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 13c. (Western compound)—Tierces, 350-℔, 9c; half barrels, 9¼c; tubs, 9⅜c; buckets, 9½c; 50-℔ tin cans, 2 in a rack, 9¼c; 10-℔ tin cans, 6 in case, 9¾c; 5-℔ tin pails, 12 in a case, 9⅞c; 3-℔ tin pails, 20 in a case, 10c.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5¼c; powdered, 5¼c; standard granulated, 4¾c; granulated in bags, 4 81-100c; confectioners' A, 4¾c; soft A, 4⅝@4 69-100c; yellow, 4⅛@4½c; molasses sugar, 3½@3¾c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 23 13-20c; fancy packages, 27½@32½c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 35@35½c; Java, 36@37c; Maracaibo, 27@30c; Santos, 27½@28c; Rio, 21½@28c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32½@33½c; Java, 34@35c; Rio, 20@21c; Maracaibo, 26½@27½c; Santos, 23@24c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 5@6c; Louisiana, 5½@6c; Java, 5½@5¾c; Japan, 6@6¼c.

SYRUP—Corn syrup, 25@26c; choice to fancy sugar, 28@29c; common to fair, 22@27c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 37c; choice, 36c; centrifugals, 28c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 6c per gallon; Ohio test, 6½c; headlight, 150°, 6¾c; water white, 7½c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 65@70c.

FRUIT—Layer raisins, $1 90 per box; California London layers, $2 00; muscatels, $1 75@2 00; California muscatels, $1 80@1 85; Valencias, 5¾@6½c per ℔; layer Valencias, 7¾c; sultanas, 9¾@10¼c; currants, 4½@5c; Turkey prunes, 12½@15c; citron, 13½@16c; lemon peel, 9¾@10c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $2 10@2 25; extra peaches, $2 35@2 50; seconds, $1 85@1 95; pie peaches, $1 20@1 25; finest corn, $1 45@1 50; Harford county corn, $1 05@1 15; lima beans, $1 20@1 25; soaked, 80@85c; cherries, Newark, 2-℔, $1 80; 2½ ℔, $2 70; corn, fine quality, $1 40; Onondaga cream, $1 35; pond lily, $1 00; mushrooms, $1 90@2 75; peaches, California, $2 20@2 50; acorn, $2 40; yellow, $1 60@1 75; pie, $1 25; pears, $1 25@2 15; peas, soaked, 68c; marrowfat, $1 00@1 25; early June, $1 20@1 50; French 100 cans in case, $15 00@18 50, or $1 90@2 25 per dozen; pineapples, $1 50@2 50; plums, 2½ ℔, $1 65@1 80; pumpkin, 3-℔, 70@75c; raspberries, 2-℔, $1 10; strawberries, 2-℔, $1 15; succotash, 2-℔, $1 45; tomatoes, $1 17@1 25; lobsters, $1 90@2 20; mackerel, 1-℔, 95c@$1 20; oysters, 95c@$1 75; salmon, $1 45@1 75; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 45@2 50; domestic, 52c@$1 00; chipped beef, $2 20@2 30; corned beef, 14-℔, $13 00; 2-℔, $2 00; 1-℔, $1 25; deviled ham, $1 25@1 80; roast beef, 2℔, $2 00; sausage, $1 20@1 50; English potted meats, chicken, turkey, duck, ham, tongue, anchovy, bloater, sardine, foie-gras, each per doz, $1 65; canned soups, Franco-American, $3 40@3 65; Van Camp's Royal, $2 50 per doz.

FISH—Mackerel No. 2, large barrels, $19 75; halves, $10 20; quarters, $5 25; kits, $1 80. herring, barrels, $5 60; halves, $3 20; Alaska red salmon, barrels, $13 75; halves, $7 50; Holland herring, white hoop, barrels, $8 40; do. keg, 67c. Fresh water, lake herring, one-fourth barrels, $2 00; pails, 65c; white fish, one-half barrels, $5 60; one-fourth barrels, $2 75; pails, $1 30. Bloaters, 85c per box; boneless herring, $1 35 per dozen; sealed do., 20c.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@3 75 per barrel; choice, $3 00@3 25; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—New York and Michigan peas, $2 20@2 25 per bushel; hand-picked mediums, $2 10@2 20; lima, 4¼@4½c per ℔.

BERRIES, ETC.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, $3 00@3 25 per box; do. Jersey, per box, $3 25@3 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¼@2½c per ℔, according to quality.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 31@32c; choice Ohio brands, 27@29c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 22@23c; choice to fancy country rolls, 22@23c; medium to good do., 16@20c; common to fair do., 14@15c.

CHEESE—New York, 12@12½c; Ohio, fall make, 11¾@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 16@16½c; Ohio Swiss, 15½@16c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 13@14c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $7 00@7 50; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Evaporated apricots, in bags, 16½@17c, in boxes 17@18c; raspberries, in barrels, 22@22½c, in boxes 24½@25c; California peaches, in bags, 14½@15½c, in boxes 15½@18c; pitted cherries, 16@17c; apples, rings, 10½@11c; huckleberries, 6½@7c; dried grapes, 4½@5c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, 17@18c.

POTATOES—Fancy Burbanks, per bushel, 90@95c from store, on track 80@85c; Jersey medium sweets, $2 00@2 50; Jersey sweets, $4 50@4 75; New Bermudas, $8 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@80c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 75@90c; live turkeys, 12@13c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 15@17c; dressed turkeys, 17@18c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Oranges, Florida, $2 75@3 00 as to size per box; lemons, $3 25@3 50 per box; cocoanuts, $1 50 per 100, 55@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@2 50 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@17 00 per 100, according to size; Malaga grapes, $7 00@9 50 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Blue tops, washed, $2 50@2 75; unwashed, $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

ONION SETS—Southern, $5 00@5 50; Erie, $5 50@6 00; white, $6 50@7 00; top sets, $1 75@2 00; yellow danvers, $3 50@3 75; Spanish, per crate, $1 65@1 75; Havana, $2 75@3 00 per box.

VEGETABLES—New Florida cabbage, per crate $3 25@3 50; German seed cabbage, 3½@4c per ℔; cabbage in barrels, sugar barrels, $3 50@4 00, flour barrels $2 75@3 00; rutabagas, $1 25 per barrel; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per dozen; celery, 35@50c; spinach, $1 50@1 75 per barrel; radishes, 35c per dozen; onions, 25c per dozen; cucumbers, $2 00 per dozen; lettuce, $1 00@1 15 per dozen; new tomatoes, per box, $2 75@3 00, per hamper $3 00@3 50; beets, 75c per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, 80@90 per gallon; popcorn, 3@3½c per ℔; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $3 10@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 00; tallow, 5@6c per ℔; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per ℔; do., mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 4½@5½c; do. roasted, $1 00@1 35 per bushel.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—MARCH 22.—Flour—Receipts, 19,600 packages; exports, 6,000 barrels, 42,500 sacks; sales, 8,700 packages; market dull and weak, but not lower. Barley dull and firm; western, 60@80c. Barley malt quiet and steady; western, 65@85c. Wheat—Receipts, 20,900 bushels; exports, 89,900 bushels; sales, 3,550,000 bushels futures, 96,000 bushels spot; spot market strong, held higher on red winter, easier on spring and moderately active for exports; No 2 red in store and elevator, 74½c; afloat, 75⅛c; f. o. b., 75½@76½c; No. 1 northern, 81½c; No. 1 hard, 85½@85⅝c; No. 2 northern, 80½c and nominal; options dull; No. 2 red May, 75¾@76 3-16c, closing at 76c; June, 76 9-16c@77c, closing at 76¾c; July, 77⅛@77¾c, closing at 77½c; August, 77½@77⅞c, closing at 77⅞c; September, 78⅛@78⅝c, closing at 78½c. Corn—Receipts, 34,400 bushels; exports, 20,076 bushels, sales, 250,000 bushels futures, 36,000 bushels spot; spots dull and easier, closing steady; No. 2, 52½c in elevator, 53½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 52@54½c; steamer mixed, 51½c; No. 3, 50½c; options were dull at ⅛@¼c lower with the West, closing steady; May, 50@50⅛c, closing at 50c; July, 50⅛@50⅜c, closing at 50⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 47,250 bushels; exports, 2,001 bushels; sales, 80,000 bushels futures 66,000 bushels spot; spots dull and lower; options dull and weaker; March, 38¾c; May, 37¼c, July, 37¼@37½c, closing at 37¼c; No. 2, white, 43@43½c; No. 2 Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 38c; No. 3 white, 42@42½c; mixed western, 39@40½c; white do., 42@49c. Lard quiet and lower; western steam closed at $12 15; sales 100 tierces at $12 15; option sales, 250 tierces, March, $12 10; May, $12 17; closing $12 15 asked; July, $11 30; September, $11 25 asked. Pork more active and firm. Butter in fair demand and firm; western dairy, 18@23c; do. creamery, 23@29c; Elgins, 29c. Cheese in fair demand and steady; part skims, 3@10c. Eggs firm at the decline and in good demand; receipts, 13,271 packages; western, fresh, 17c. Tallow quiet and weak; city ($2 00 per package) 5½@5⅝c. Turpentine dull and weak at 35@35½c. Rice in fair demand and firm. Molasses—New Orleans open kettle, good to choice in fair demand and firm.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 22.—Wheat opened heavy and was raided down on the weather, closing ⅛c lower than yesterday; No. 2 red cash, 63½c; April, 63⅞c; May, 65⅞c asked; July, 68¼@68⅜c. Corn was aided by the weather promising light deliveries, but did no more than maintain yesterday's price; No. 2 mixed cash, 36¼c; April, 37¼c; May, 38⅝@28⅞c; July, 40⅛@40⅜c. Oats firm; No. 2 cash, 31c; May, 32¼c. Rye—No. 2 50c bid. Butter—Choice higher; creamery separator, 26@27c; dairy, 22@24c. Eggs higher at 13½c. Lead stiff; chemical east side, $3 82½. Spelter at $3 97½. Whisky, $1 17. Dry salt meats—Loose shoulders, $9 00; longs and ribs, $10 20; shorts, $10 45, boxed lots 15c more. Hams, 13½@14½c.

PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 22.—Wheat a shade easier, under continued light foreign demand and general pressure to sell; No. 2 red, March, 72⅞@73¼c; April, 73¼@73½c; May, 74½@74⅞c; June, 75⅜@75¾c. Corn quiet but steady. No. 2 mixed, March, 49@49¼c; April, 49@49¼c; May and June, 49⅛@49½c. Oats—Futures dull; No. 2 white, March, 41@41½c; April, May, and June, 40½@41c. Cheese steady and quiet; New York factory, 11¼@12½.

DULUTH—MARCH 22.—Market opened here unchanged from yesterday for May, with first business in July at ¼c decline. The market ruled firm and closed; No. 1 hard cash and March, 65¼c; May, 69c; July, 72¼c; No. 1 northern, cash and March, 62¾c; May, 66¼c; July, 69½c; No. 2 northern, cash, 57¼c; No. 3, 51½c. On track—No. 1 northern, to arrive, 65c bid; No. 2 northern, 61c.

CINCINNATI—MARCH 22.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 69c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 56c. Pork easier at $18 00. Lard dull at $11 50. Bulk meats quiet at 10¼@12c. Bacon steady at $11 62½. Whisky quiet; sales, 580 barrels at $1 17. Butter firm. Eggs weak at 13½c. Cheese strong.

MINNEAPOLIS—MARCH 22.—There was not much doing in futures to-day. No. 1 northern sold at 65c, and No. 2 northern sold at 65c. Close: March, 63c; May opened at 64½c; highest, 64⅝@64¾c; lowest, 64⅛@64¼c, closed at 64⅜c; July opened at 66½c; highest, 67c; lowest, 66⅝c; closed at 66⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66½c.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 22.—Wheat dull and easy; No. 2 red spot, 72¼c; March, 72c bid; July, 74⅜c. Corn dull and easy; mixed spot and March, 47⅝c. Oats firm and steady; No. 2 white western, 41c. Butter firm; creamery fancy, 29c. Eggs steady at 16@16½c.

TOLEDO—MARCH 22.—Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 69c; May, 70½c; July, 72½c; August, 72¾c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 42½c; May, 43c; No. 3, 42c. Oats quiet; cash, 31c. Rye dull; cash, 55c. Cloverseed dull and lower; prime cash, $8 40.

MILWAUKEE—MARCH 22.—Wheat easy; July, 66⅞c; No. 2 spring, 65c; No. 1 northern, 70c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 40@43¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 33½@34c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 63c; sample, 32@57c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 54½c.

KANSAS CITY—MARCH 22.—Wheat dull; No. 2 hard, 62@63c; No. 2 red, 67¾@68c. Corn in demand at unchanged prices; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c; No. 2 white, 39c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 28½@29c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c. Eggs steady at 13c.

BUFFALO—MARCH 22.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 75½c; No. 2 do., 74½c; winter dull; No. 2 red, 73½c; No. 3 extra red, 70c; No. 1 white, 73½c.

NEW ORLEANS—MARCH 22.—Rice easy; ordinary to good, 2½@2¾c.

LIVE STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, March 22.

East Liberty.

The supply of cattle on sale Monday was 63 loads against the same number last Monday. The market ruled steady on all grades at last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts light. Market steady at quotations.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 ℔	$5 60@6 00
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔	5 25@5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔	4 75@5 10
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 ℔	4 50@4 70
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔	4 30@4 50
Fair, 900 to 1,000 ℔	3 75@4 25
Common, 700 to 900 ℔	3 00@3 50
Rough half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 ℔	3 25@4 25
Common to good fat oxen	3 00@4 50
Common to good fat bulls	2 50@4 00
Common to good fat cows	2 50@4 25
Heifers 800 to 1,000 ℔	3 00@4 25
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	20 00@40 00

The receipt of hogs Monday were 27 double-deck loads. The market ruled firm on all grades at quotations:

Philadelphias	$7 80@7 90
Mixed	7 60@7 75
Best Yorkers	7 40@7 55
Light Yorkers	7 10@7 30
Pigs	6 50@7 00
Roughs	5 50@7 25

Receipts to-day about 4 double-deck loads. The market was a shade stronger than Monday.

Sheep receipts Monday were 25 double-deck loads. The market ruled firm on all grades, with no material change in prices from those of last week. Receipts to-day about 5 double-deck loads. Market steady at quotations.

Prime, 95 to 110 ℔ wethers	$5 45@5 65
Good, 85 to 90 ℔	5 00@5 20
Fair, 70 to 80 ℔	4 25@4 75
Common, 65 to 70 ℔	3 50@3 80
Culls	2 00@2 50
Lambs	4 50@6 50
Veal calves	5 00@6 75
Hay calves	3 00@4 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—20 head, 27,030 ℔, at $5 05; 8 oxen, 15,100 ℔, at $4 50; 16 head, 17,610 ℔, at $4 37½; 7 head, 7,950 ℔, at $4 00; 9 head, 10,650 ℔, at $3 75; 6 head, 8,940 ℔, at $3 65; 7 head, 7,230 ℔, at $3 50. Hogs—73 head, 17,540 ℔, at $7 85; 14 head, 2,850 ℔, at $7 80; 82 head, 15,430 ℔, at $7 75; 48 head, 8,110 ℔, at $7 70; 43 head, 7,200 ℔, at $7 65; 50 head, 7,950 ℔, at $7 60; 41 head, 6,940 ℔, at $7 50; 48 head, 6,910 ℔, at $7 45; 19 head, 2,890 ℔, at $7 40. Sheep—45 head, 3,820 ℔, at $6 25; 121 head, 10,960 ℔, at $5 40; 93 head, 5,360 ℔, at $5 00; 27 head, 2,890 ℔, at $4 50; 35 head, 2,350 ℔, at $4 00.

Reneker Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—25 head, 23,320 ℔, $3 50; 4 head, 4,340 ℔, $4 80; 4 head, 4,050 ℔, $4 30; 4 oxen, 6,800 ℔, $3 75; 4 oxen, 5,870 ℔, $4 35; 4 oxen, 5,260 ℔, $5 50. Hogs—72 head, 12,700 ℔, $7 65; 32 head, 5,380 ℔, $7 50; 18 head, 2,880 ℔, $7 40; 24 head, 4,280 ℔, $7 60; 17 head, 2,360 ℔, $7 00; 11 head, 1,790 ℔, $7 25. Sheep—70 head, 5,700 ℔, $6 00; 31 head, 1,750 ℔, $5 00; 72 head, 5,400 ℔, $4 85.

Lafferty Bros. & Hadden: Cattle—20 head, 25,940 ℔, $4 50; 6 head, 5,690 ℔, $4 25; 20 head, 22,730 ℔, $4 50; 2 head, 2,260 ℔, $4 35; 2 oxen, 3,580 ℔, $3 90; 1 dry cow, 1,290 ℔, $3 85; 1 bull, 1,580 ℔, $3 80; 1 cow, 1,040 ℔, $3 30. Hogs—60 head, 9,270 ℔, $7 55; 57 head, 8,770 ℔, $7 20. Sheep—72 head, 6,680 ℔, $5 40. Lambs—182 head, 17,400 ℔, $6 35; 403 head, 9,020 ℔, $6 15. Veal calves from 6½c to 7c per ℔. Fresh cows and springers from $21 to $38.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—2 head, 35,580 ℔, $4 00; 18 head, 21,550, ℔, $4 85; 21 head, 21,100 ℔, $4 20; 9 head, 10,230 ℔, $4 60; 4 head, 6,200 ℔, $5 25; 18 head, 20,790 ℔, $4 60; 7 head, 9,930 ℔, $5 65. Hogs—47 head, 10,700 ℔, $7 85; 6 head, 750 ℔, $7 00; 6 head, 790 ℔, $7 30; 26 head, 4,510 ℔, $7 55; 34 head, 6,100 ℔, $7 70; 19 head, 3,541 ℔, $7 50; 16 head, 3,620 ℔, $7 90. Sheep—54 head, 4,570 ℔, $5 25; 38 head, 2,170 ℔, $5 30; 8 head, 620 ℔, $5 85; 44 calves, 5,420 ℔, $6 70; 48 calves, 5,315 ℔, $6 50; 72 head, 8,570 ℔, $6 65.

McCall Bowlen & Newburn: Cattle—8 head, 9,330 ℔, $5 00; 5 head, 5,270 ℔, $7 50; 5 head, 4,980 ℔, $4 25; 13 head, 13,560 ℔, $7 50; 20 head, 24,000 ℔, $4 70; 20 head, 21,620 ℔, $4 55; 5 head, 4,760 ℔, $4 30; 20 head, 20,390 ℔, $4 55. Hogs—77 head, 19,310 ℔, $7 80; 58 head, 12,450 ℔, $7 95; 35 head, 5,340 ℔, $7 50; 6 head, 790 ℔, $7 30; 19 head, 2,890 ℔, $7 40; 49 head, 8,140 ℔, $7 70; 11 head, 2,000 ℔, $7 50. Sheep—110 head, 6,530 ℔, $4 60; 63 head, 5,840 ℔, $6 25; 194 head, 16,980 ℔, $6 30; 8 head, 980 ℔, $4 35; 83 head, 6,270 ℔, $5 90; 10 head, 660 ℔, $4 00; 7 head, 610 ℔, $5 10.

W. Holmes & Co.: Hogs—71 head, 14,520 ℔, $7 80; 63 head, 16,740 ℔, $7 95; 22 head, 2,700 ℔, $7 25; 67 head, 14,130 ℔, $7 80; 120 head, 22,980 ℔, $7 75; 69 head, 16,500 ℔, $8 00; 27 head, 6,465 ℔, $7 95; 87 head sheep, 6,430 ℔, $6 00.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—15 head, 13,600 ℔, $4 30; 22 head, 21,460 ℔, $4 50; 7 head, 8,760 ℔, $5 35; 2 oxen, 3,200 ℔, $4 12½. Hogs—14 head, 1,500 ℔, $7 00; 70 head, 11,230 ℔, $7 65; 11 head, 1,270 ℔, $7 00; 32 head, 7,575 ℔, $8 00; 15 head, 2,590 ℔, $7 80; 8 head, 1,170 ℔, $7 65. Sheep—20 head, 1,310 ℔, $4 50; 63 head, 5,330 ℔, $6 25; 26 head, 2,365 ℔, $4 00; 12 head, 1,050 ℔, $6 40.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—3 head, 5,600 ℔, $4 60; 16 head, 19,240 ℔, $4 70; 12 head, 14,920 ℔, $4 85; 3 head, 2,990 ℔, $4 50; 9 head, 8,360 ℔, $4 20; 7 head, 8,250 ℔, $4 70. Sheep—45 head, 3,210 ℔, $6 10; 39 head, 2,350 ℔, $5 00; 15 head, 1,220 ℔, $5 65; 75 head, 6,110 ℔, $5 00; 75 head, 4,220 ℔, $5 30; 58 head, 7,240 ℔, $4 80. Hogs—5 head, 2,140 ℔, $5 50; 59 head, 11,950 ℔, $7 80; 6 head, 700 ℔, $7 20; 33 head, 6,450 ℔, $7 75; 29 head, 3,850 ℔, $7 25; 14 head, 2,710 ℔, $7 90; 7 head, 1,280 ℔, $7 90; 14 head, 1,890 ℔, $7 25.

Herrs Island.

The market here to-day was only fair, and prices on some grades were a little off as against last Monday. Hogs were stronger for tops, and some varieties of sheep were lower and sold slower. Lambs were slightly slow at about last Monday's prices with some grades inclined downward.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market strong. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $5 90@6 15; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 ℔, $5 40@5 65; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔, $4 00@4 90; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 ℔, $4 15@4 65; common, $2 50@3 75; bulls, $2 00@3 00; dry fat cows, $2 50@3 50; fresh cows, $20 to $40 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were fair and the market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Select fancy and Ohio hogs, retail, $8 00@8 25; do. 200 ℔ up, $7 75@7 90; common, $7 50@7 65; rough, $7 25@7 50.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $5 00@5 50; medium do., $4 50@4 75; common, $2 50@3 00.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $5 00@5 50; spring lambs, $6 25@6 50; common do., $3 75@4 50.

CALVES—Shipments light and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice veal calves, $6 00@6 50; common heavy do., $2 50@3 75.

Receipts, 25 loads, 21 cars through.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO—MARCH 22.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 4,500 head; market active and steady; choice to prime steers, $5 30@5 75; medium, $4 90@5 25; others, $4 25@4 75; Texans, $3 15@4 25; natives, cows and heifers, $3 50@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 8,500 head; market 5@10c lower; common and mixed, $7 15@7 65; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $7 70@7 85; light, $6 75@7 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments none; market slow to lower; natives, $4 50@6 00; westerns, $5 00@5 40; Texans, $4 65@4 85; lambs, $4 50@6 30.

KANSAS CITY—MARCH 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head. The market for light steers was steady; heavy weak to 10c lower; cows and feeders steady; Texas steers steady. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3 40@5 10; cows and heifers, $1 50@4 05; Texas steers, $3 30@3 80; stockers and feeders, $3 60@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market dull and 5@20c lower; all grades, $4 50@7 35; bulk, $7 00@7 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,509 head; shipments, 300 head; market unchanged; muttons, $4 00.

BUFFALO—MARCH 22.—Cattle—Receipts 54 loads through, no sale. There was nothing doing for want of stock; feeling firm.

Hogs—Receipts, 47 cars through, 10 cars sale; market slow but steady for good mediums and heavy grades; light lots and pigs 5@10c higher; good mediums $7 80; pigs, $7 55@7 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3 cars through, 45 cars sale; market opened slow but steady for best lambs and wethers, but weakened fully 10@15c for lambs before noon. Sales best lambs, $6 35@6 50; extra wethers, $5 50.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market strong for natives; Texans 10c higher; fair to pretty good native steers, $3 50@4 85; fed Texans, $3 00@4 20.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market opened steady, but closed weak and heavy at $7 25@7 60; mixed, $7 10@7 50; light, $7 15@7 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 196 head; market weak, with little doing owing to light stocks.

CINCINNATI—MARCH 22.—Hogs easy at $6 77; receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 500 head.

Cattle stronger at $2 50@5 10; receipts, 400 head; shipments, none.

Sheep steady at $3 50@5 50; receipts, 260 head; shipments, none; lambs firm at $4 50@6 50.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 16.—Beef Cattle—A light offering and slow market; opening stronger and closing dull and a shade off; best beeves, 5⅜@5½c; generally rated first quality, 4⅝@5c; medium, 3⅜@4¼c; ordinary, 1@3c; most sales from 2¾c to 5⅜c; receipts, 850 head; sales, 836 head. The receipts of sheep and lambs were 875 head; quotations—sheep, 3@5½c; lambs, 4@6c.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over their exclusive private wire by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges:

Pennsylvania Central, 54@54⅛; Reading, 11⅝@11 15-16; Lehigh Valley, 46⅜@46½; Lehigh Navigation, 51@51⅛; Northern Pacific common, 16@16¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 40⅛@40⅜; Metropolitan Traction, 135; Philadelphia Traction, 136.

Old Enough to Know.

From Judge.

Mother—Where is the meat I left on the kitchen table when I left to answer the doorbell?

Walter (who has arrived at the dignity of wearing pants)—I gave it to Jack. (The dog.)

Mother—Why, what made you do that?

Walter—He kept looking as though he wanted it, and I guess I can take a hint.

CAME IN LIGHT.

The Forest's No. 3 Woods a Small Producer.

The yield of McDonald wells, which has been for several days past 16,000 barrels, yesterday advanced to the extent of 1,000 barrels, the estimated output reported being 17,000 barrels. The Forest Oil Company agitated No. 3 Scott, southwest of McDonald, and increased its hourly output to 30 barrels. The Wheeling Gas Company got a better pay at No. 1 George in the Scott pool and its production went up to 3 barrels an hour. The third well reported in the gauge list as doing as much as barrels an hour was R. P. Lee & Co.'s No. Gibson. The stock in the field was estimated to be 44,000 barrels.

The Woodland Oil Company's No. 2 the Gladden farm, southwest of McDonald, which as stated in yesterday's POST got a good show of oil in the Gordon on Tuesday-day, was drilled in yesterday with but slight improvement in production. The well is still drilling for a better pay.

The Forest Oil Company's Woods No. 3 was several bits in the sand yesterday and showing for a light producer. The Forest's Shane Brothers' No. 1 was in the Gordon last night and the pay is expected this morning.

The Philadelphia company's No. 2 Martin Clever, in the northeast McCurdy field, has an output of 400 barrels a day. The Philadelphia has gotten the rigs completed for three other wells on the Martin Clever farm and will commence drilling to-day.

Guckert & Steele's Burns farm well, near Imperial, was drilled through the Hundred-foot sand yesterday and is a duster.

Sistersville runs aggregated 27,093 barrels.

A WILDCAT STRIKES OIL.

A New Field May Be Opened Up Near Beallsville.

Oliver Bros.' wildcat well which was drilled for gas on the Jacob Swagler farm near Beallsville, Washington county, is showing oil from the Gantz sand. After the well had made several good flows drilling was stopped for the purpose of moving the boiler and supplying proper tankage facilities.

Should the oil strike prove of any consequence it will open a good deal of territory for developments. Oliver Bros. and Sam P. Fergus of Washington hold leases on the bulk of the land thereabouts.

Completing Wells in Gas Fields.

The Philadelphia company will finish several wells which are being drilled for gas during the coming 10 days. Two of these ventures, located on the Weller and Means farms, east of Canonsburg, are expected in to-day or to-morrow. Both wells are in good gas producing neighborhoods.

Near Newlinsburg the Philadelphia has finished casing two wells on the Kline and McLaughlin farms, and expect to get them down to the sand early next week.

That company's Alter and McGinley farm wells near New Texas are due on Saturday.

The Philadelphia people yesterday located a well on the F. B. Nimmick farm, about a mile southwest of Mansfield, and three wells on the Murphy, Salter and Iseman leases near Freeport.

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines yesterday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 25,023 barrels; shipments, 28,641 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 11,223 barrels; outside McDonald, runs, 6,501 barrels; total, 17,724 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 10,998 barrels; shipments, 144 barrels. Lima—Runs, 41,632 barrels; shipments, 31,578 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 27,466 barrels; shipments, 133 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 21,579 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 26,740 barrels.

Runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 5,966 barrels; receipts from other lines, none; total, 5,966 barrels; deliveries, 10,870 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 4,770 barrels; total, 87,246 barrels; average, 4,154 barrels; shipments, none; total, 165,809 barrels; average, 7,895 barrels.

Guffey & Co. Make a Purchase.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA., March 22.—J. M. Guffey & Co. have purchased all the oil and gas property of Mason, Myler & Co. in this vicinity, together with that of the Ohio Valley Gas Company. As yet but five wells have been finished in this field, and these are small ones, but the fact that Guffey & Co. have now control of the territory is an assurance that it will be at once developed.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 65c; highest, 66c; lowest, 65c; closing, 65⅝c. Sales, 15,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The petroleum market opened firm and gained strength as the day advanced; opening price 66c; highest, 66c; lowest, 66c, and closing at 66c. Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales, none. April option sales, 3,000 barrels at 66c. Lima oil—Sales none; 29½c bid. Total sales, 3,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, PA., March 22.—National Transit certificates opened at 65c; highest, 66c; lowest, 65c; closed, 65⅝c; sales, 62,000 barrels; clearances, 22,000 barrels; shipments, 87,014 barrels; runs, 92,671 barrels.

MAYOR OF MOSCOW SHOT.

Not Known Whether It Is the Work of Nihilists.

MOSCOW, March 22.—The mayor of Moscow was shot in the abdomen with a revolver to-day by a man named Adricanoff, and died shortly afterward. Adricanoff has been arrested.

The city council had met in the city hall to elect a new mayor. Mayor Alexejjeffe had just called the meeting to order when Adrianoff entered and demanded to see the mayor. M. Alexejjeffe left the chair to ascertain his business, and Adrianoff began to charge him with dishonesty and oppression of the people. M. Alexejjeffe ordered him to leave the building. Adrianoff then drew a revolver and shot the mayor in the stomach. Three councillors seized Adrianoff and delivered him to the police. The family of the wounded man were summoned, and at one time it was thought he was dead. He rallied a little, but can hardly live out the night.

Adrianoff is of a respectable middle-class family. Whether he is a nihilist or shot the mayor merely to avenge a private grievance is not known. The police believe he is insane.

Mayor Alexejjeffe has been in office eight years. He is in high favor at St. Petersburg and has been distinguished repeatedly by the czar. Another reason for believing that Adrianoff may have had a political motive is that the police in searching him found in his shoe a slip of paper on which was written: "The lot has fallen upon you."

A TERRIBLE MARCH.

283 Prisoners Perish in a Siberian Snow Storm.

LONDON, March 22.—Advices from St. Petersburg give the details of a sad loss of life among a band of convicts bound for Siberian prisons. They had spent the night in Tomsk, and continued their journey early in the morning. A snow storm was prevailing, and when six hours' march from Tomsk the storm had become so severe that all the road were obliterated. Despite the efforts of the Cossack guards, the exhausted people could make no attempt to save themselves, and were abandoned to freeze to death while the others were driven forward, those in charge of them hoping to get them to shelter. Now and then the prisoners would drop by the wayside, where they would soon be covered by the rapidly falling and drifting snow. When the guards managed to get what few remained of their charges to a place of safety, they found that of the 374 persons they had started with only 91 survived. Among those lost were Madam Lazarow, six other women and four children.

DAIRYMEN AND STOCKMEN!

COTTON SEED MEAL

The par excellence of CATTLE FOOD. Highly recommended for its FLESH and FAT forming and MILK and BUTTER producing qualities. For sale in any quantities, from a sack to car lots.

W. I. CARROLL,
1006 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ALL FOR HARMONY.

Sibley Says That Famous Combine Is Merely After a United Democracy.

HE HAS NO USE FOR FACTIONS,

And Says He Will Not Be in Any Plan to Form Antagonisms.

RHODE ISLAND NOMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Congress- J. C. Sibley does not take any stock in the talk about factions and combines among the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, nor has he any patience with it. THE POST correspondent made some inquiries of him to-day relative to the talk which he and Congressman Kribbs had yesterday with Chairman Harrity and Mr. Hensel. Mr. Sibley said he and Mr. Kribbs called to pay their respects without any invitation or previous engagement. There was some discussion relative to Pennsylvania appointments, but it was altogether of a general nature.

Passing to the reports of differences between members of the congressional delegation and the State administration, Mr. Sibley said: "I shall be engaged in no factional fight. I know of no factions in Pennsylvania, nor have I been invited at any time to ally myself with any individuals in opposition to the State administration, or any members of the State administration against the congressmen or any individual politicians. A party 60,000 in the minority cannot afford the luxury of factional fights, and from conversations had with parties who are being represented as hostile to Governor Pattison, I am convinced that such antagonism does not exist. Certainly I know this, from meeting frequently Governor Pattison, Mr. Harrity, Mr. Hensel and others of the administration, that their one desire is to promote harmony, unify and blend all elements in the advancement of a determined effort to purge the State from the domination of the corrupt rings which have so long ruled, and unless checked will ruin.

"I have their assertions that they are not seeking, or in any way desirous of interfering with, the dispensation of federal patronage. Of course you realize the great pressure brought by candidates for the indorsement of individuals of such prominence, but I am convinced that such recommendation, if given at all, are only given under the same conditions that would influence any good citizen in lending his indorsement to a worthy applicant."

"Then you do not look for concerted action among the congressmen in opposition to Governor Pattison and the State administration?"

"By no means. I believe all the Pennsylvania congressmen are inspired by patriotic rather than personal motives. If so, we should train our guns against the enemy, not against our friends. In the old days the Carthagenians sometimes punished their unsuccessful generals with death, but history records no instance where a general returning from a great victory was punished with crucifixion. On the contrary, successful generals were accorded public triumphs."

"What do you think of the reports that Mr. Guffey has assumed an attitude of opposition?"

"I am sure Mr. Guffey has been misrepresented," Mr. Sibley answered. "I have always heard of him as an enthusiastic supporter of Democratic principles, and while not enjoying his personal acquaintance I am convinced that he is too good a Democrat and too honest a politician to be engaged in the formation of discords and dissensions. I believe to-day the party leaders are all animated by a common motive, having its foundation resting on the hopes of reclaiming the State from Republican rule, and if differences exist as to the best methods, they are honest differences and have no personal grievances or animosities behind them. Officious meddlers and tale-bearers may seek to antagonize leaders, but I feel assured that any further conference of the congressional delegation that may be held will be in behalf of harmony and not in opposition to any part of the Democracy or its leaders in the State. If it is otherwise," Mr. Sibley said emphatically in conclusion, "I shall certainly not be in it."

Congressman Kribbs, who was called home to-day, is understood to take substantially the same ground as Mr. Sibley on these matters.

RIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER.

Rhode Island Democrats Adopt a Ringing Platform—The Ticket Nominated.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—The Democratic State convention met here today. The following nominations were made: For governor, David S. Baker, Jr., of North Kingston; lieutenant governor, Dalton E. Young of Newport; secretary of state, John H. Heffernan of Woonsocket; attorney general, Clarence A. Aldrich of Providence.

A platform was adopted congratulating the Democracy on the auspicious opening of the national administration. The votes of Rhode Island are pledged to repeal the Sherman act. Constitutional reform is declared the necessity of the day, that all elections be determined by a plurality vote; that there be no discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise, and that a constitutional convention be called. The platform concludes:

"We believe that a foreign-born citizen, having become naturalized in accordance with the laws of this country, should not be put to additional expense and trouble in order to retain his right of suffrage; that he should stand on the same footing as citizens born in this country, and we denounce the legislation enacted by the Republican party which has sought to place upon registered and naturalized citizens burdens different from those placed upon citizens of American birth, and we demand the repeal of this legislation."

The district conventions renominated Congressmen Page and Lapham.

A NATIONAL SHAME.

How the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln Lies Neglected.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The *Journal* prints a long description of the manner in which the mausoleum of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield has been permitted to fall into decay and to be ravaged by relic hunters. The monument association has been indifferent and private citizens are trying to do something in the matter.

The custodian of the monument says that 49 parts of it have been violated by relic hunters, pieces being carried away bodily. Visitors are admitted at 25 cents apiece in dime-museum style. The room where Lincoln and his family were buried is poorly kept. Rough boards close an opening at the bottom of the monument where there should be a door. The attention of the Loyal Legion has been called to the condition of the monument, but the organization has done nothing. The monument has never been completed, although $250,000 was subscribed by the American people. The custodian says that there is danger of the monument falling to pieces because of the defective workmanship and material put into it.

THEY ARE DOOMED.

A War to the Death Against San Francisco's Murderous Highbinders.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Never since the Chinese first came to the Pacific coast have the San Francisco police been so energetic in their efforts to suppress Highbinders and their methods as now. This action was brought about by the fact that within the last 10 days, during one of the periodical wars between the Highbinder societies, three Chinese have been shot and killed in Chinatown and one fatally wounded. The Highbinder societies are composed of the disreputable and criminal Chinese who band together and levy blackmail on their more respectable countrymen. One of their chief sources of income are the earnings of the female slaves. The ability of a Highbinder to levy blackmail depends upon his reputation for bravery. They do not murder in secret, but do their work openly on the streets in a theatrical manner. If they are caught and punished they are regarded as martyrs. If they escape, as they generally do, they are heroes.

The present Highbinder war was caused by one society encroaching on another's preserves. Accordingly, one of the poachers was shot as a warning to the others. He was not killed, but was so seriously wounded that his society had to have a life from the other side. According to Highbinder ethics when a member of a society is killed his death must be avenged by the killing of someone else. It does not matter who as long as he is connected with the society that started the fight. The society, or tong, whose man had been wounded, therefore killed one of their rivals and thought they had avenged matters, but the other tong thought differently. They had merely wounded a man, while one of their members had been killed, so they killed one of their opponents and the later retaliated in kind. There was a fair prospect that both the societies would become exterminated, but the danger to the innocent people in Chinatown from flying bullets became so great that the police took a hand.

One of the Highbinders was caught redhanded after committing the last murder, and nine others who have been arrested on suspicion, have been indicted for murder. It is extremely difficult to convict a Chinese of crime unless he is caught in the act or the crime is witnessed by whites. Chinese witnesses are afraid to testify, and friends of the accused have no scruples about committing perjury. This time the police have adopted new tactics. They realize that if the Highbinder is pulled down from his pedestal as a bad man in the eyes of his countryman his power for exacting tribute will be gone.

Accordingly the police have been constantly raiding Chinatown for the past few days, and every known Highbinder, and those whose looks proclaim them as such, are searched for arms. If none are found they are kicked, cuffed and clubbed until they disappear. Their meeting places are invaded, their idols anp decorations destroyed, and everything known to inventive police is done to humiliate them. As a result the Chinese laborers and merchants, who at first looked with horror at the police daring to treat the warriors in such a manner, now hoot and jeer the discomfitted Highbinder.

The Chinese consul general has united with the chief of police in his efforts to crush the Highbinders. He is in favor of the Chinese method in dealing with these wretches. In China the Highbinder is decapitated when caught, and if he escapes and refuses to surrender a few of his nearest relatives have their heads cut off. The consul general is so much in earnest about the recent killing that he is about to recommend to his government that the relatives in China of all well-known San Francisco Highbinders be treated in the manner above stated.

All proclamations in Chinatown, unless they bear the consul's stamp, are to be taken down, and thus one highbinder method of terrorizing will be cut off. Many Chinese thugs have been arrested as vagrants, and the police courts will not accept a Chinese bondsman unless the bonds are approved by the consul general. The Highbinders are now very meek, and the police intend to keep them so by maintaining a constant espionage on the Chinese quarter, keeping it cleared of the highbinder element.

AHLWARDT TURNED DOWN.

Fails to Produce the Papers and Gets the Laugh.

BERLIN, March 22.—There was a very large attendance at the opening of the reichstag to-day, interest being whetted by the expectation that Rector Ahlwardt would produce the documents he claimed to have in his possession. Immediately after the president took his seat Ahlwardt arose and stated that he wished to lay a few papers upon the table. This announcement was the signal for excited shouts from the members demanding that he furnish the house with all the documents, 11 in number, which he was directed yesterday to furnish.

Ahlwardt, in response to these demands said that after Easter he would supplement the documents he now furnished with other papers bearing out his statements. A motion was adopted for an immediate inspection of the papers, and a recess was taken, after a committee had been appointed to examine the documents. Count von Ballestrem was appointed chairman of the committee. Upon the reassembling of the house he stated that the committee had carefully examined the documents submitted to them, but had found nothing to prove the assertions of Herr Ahlwardt.

When Count von Ballestrem had finished reading the report Ahlwardt protested that the action of the committee deprived him of the chance of proving his case, but the house laughed at him. Herr Richter stated that he greatly rejoiced that the parliamentary system enabled such short work of Ahlwardt and his charges, which proved his want of moral stability. Herr Richter's remarks were several time interrupted by applause.

Ahlwardt attempted to make a defense of his action, saying: "I have struggled only for the truth," but his voice was drowned by laughter, derisive cries and yells. Dr. Stocker (Conservative) said the blame for the whole affair really rested upon the electors who considered Ahlwardt fit to sit in the reichstag. His presence in the house was one of the consequence of the infamous secret ballot.

The intense interest in the proceedings of the reichstag suggested the popular excitement in Paris during the first exposures of the Panama scandals. Thousands gathered before the building this morning and clamored for information. Ahlwardt was treated with such contempt as has not before been shown by one deputy toward another in the parliamentary precincts.

A statement is made this evening of the result of the examination of the Ahlwardt documents. They were simply receipts given to the Diskontogesellschaft, of which Dr. Miquel was a director, by the Roumanian Railway Company. The Diskontogesellschaft is a private concern, and in its dealings with the railway was trying to save it from financial ruin. The reichstag has adjourned until April 13.

No Extra Session Likely.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Representative Holman of Indiana, who called at the White House to-day, is authority for the statement that there will not be an extra session of congress unless some condition not now existing arises. Congressman Springer denies that he stated that an extra session was likely.

THE well-known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body and improve the blood and complexion.

FOOLING THE WORKINGMEN.

Costello Says the Kearns Bill Is Amended to Death.

NOT ITS AUTHOR'S FAULT, HOWEVER.

Corporate Influence Charged by the Labor Leader.

ARMED WATCHMEN WHAT THEY OBJECT TO

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The Kearns anti-Pinkerton bill, which passed the house yesterday, is not meeting with the expected degree of enthusiasm from the labor leaders now in Harrisburg. As it goes to the senate it is a powerless measure, and any attempt to enforce it as law will only put the county acting under it to expense. It has been cleverly amended out of all semblance to the original measure, and should it pass the senate (something by no means likely) and receive the governor's signature, it will only be a burden on the statute books. Such at least is the consensus of opinion among labor leaders, and but little effort will be made to push it through the senate. THE POST correspondent had a talk to-night with John Costello of Knight of Labor Assembly No. 5 and chairman of the order's State legislative committee. Mr. Costello seid:

"The Kearns anti-Pinkerton bill as it stands now is a failure. It was so shrewdly amended before passage that it was made inoperative, and if it passes the senate the workingmen will find themselves sadly fooled. The prime object of the measure has been obliterated, and in case of a strike armed bodies of men from other counties could be poured into the county in which the strike occurs. The only requisite for an appointment as a deputy is State citizenship, and should there be another big strike at Homestead armed ruffians could be brought into Homestead just as the Pinkertons were, because Pinkertons can be hired in Philadelphia as well as in Chicago.

"As to fixing the bill by amendments in the senate such an attempt, it seems to me, will only result in failure. The senate has now before it two bills providing penalties for interference with watchmen and other officers of certain corporations, and these bills will probably be passed. It is folly to think that the same body will pass a bill that will repeal the other two. As the anti-Pinkerton bill now stands we do not care to have it passed. We will not work against it, but would not be sorry to see it defeated. We did not offer the bill as a piece of buncombe. We wanted to protect the people from irresponsible ruffians who are willing to murder for money, but we do not believe such ruffians exist only outside of this State. There are plenty of them in Pennsylvania who would willingly enroll themselves under the thin cover of this law, to suppress workingmen battling for their rights. Indeed, as this bill now stands, it actually authorizes the appointment of the very men to whom we object. All they need to be eligible to appointment is State citizenship.

"There is not a word in the measure as it passed the house about arms, and yet armed deputies are what we most strongly protest against. And, moreover, by inference, it allows certain corporations to appoint special deputies, marshals or policemen. All in all the bill is a failure. Mr. Kearns, however, is not to blame; corporate influence in the legislature was too much for him. He has made a good fight, exhausting all parliamentary tactics to further the passage of the measure, but the opponents of the bill beat him on amendments. We don't want the bill passed as it stands now, but we will be on hand next session with a measure which we will not allow to be amended to death."

Mr. Costello spoke warmly all through the interview, and it was evident he felt the practical defeat of the anti-Pinkerton bill. He spoke authoritatively as a Knight of Labor leader, and said he had discussed the question at length with workingmen connected with all organizations. He ended by saying his words reflected the general view of the order.

FARR'S BILL UNDER FIRE.

Members Claim He Railroaded It in Committee—May Even Up Matters by Knocking It Out.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The Farr compulsory education bill was the subject of much debate when it came up on second reading in the house this morning. Many members spoke for and against it, but it passed the ordeal safely with but few and minor amendments. How it will fare on third reading is very doubtful. Some members predict it will be killed without regard to its merits or demerits. Mr. Farr is chairman of the committee on education, and the charge is made that he used his position to push his own bill out of committee to the delay of numerous other measures which have since been killed for lack of time to consider them properly. The sponsors of the latter measures are now working with some show of success to defeat Mr. Farr's bill.

At the afternoon session the act providing for the incorporation of companies for sewerage and drainage purposes, giving them the right of eminent domain, came up on second reading. There was evidently an idea in the heads of certain members that the bill was in the interest of a certain party not named, and once during the discussion Mr. Wherry of Cumberland said as much. Mr. Boyer of Philadelphia made a strong plea for the bill, and reviewed the opposition to the bill creating the State board of health. He said although the State board of health had only asked for an appropriation of $5,000 it was defeated in 1883, but in 1885 both branches of the legislature passed it unanimously, and that the board thus created had expended $400,000 after the Johnstown flood in preventing pestilence.

He predicted that if the legislature smothered the bill under discussion the same bill would be passed by the next legislature. The approach of cholera, he said, made such a bill as that before the house absolutely necessary. Several amendments were then inserted, and Mr. Wherry announced himself ready to vote for it, although he predicted that in 10 years, if not in 5, all sewage will be burned. On the vote the bill was passed by a large majority.

The act authorizing the formation of co-operative banking associations failed on second reading, and it is a coincidence that a similar act died on final passage in the senate this morning.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

The Senate Adjourned Until Next Monday Evening.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—In the senate today the house bill appropriating $163,000 for re-equipment of the National Guard passed finally. Senator Grady's bill for the incorporation of elevated and underground railways was defeated on second reading. The calendar was cleared of bills on second reading, after which an adjournment was taken until Monday evening.

In the house Representative Butterfield of Erie introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for any officer of any normal school whose duty it is to issue certificates of stock, to refuse to issue such certificates. The medical examiners' bill also passed second reading after being amended so as to provide for the establishment of a medical council and three State boards of medical examiners, and to make an appropriation of $1,000 a year for the medical council. Mr. Boyer of Philadelphia, the author of the bill, said these amendments met the views of the various schools of medicine. In the afternoon the house passed on second reading the bill which prohibits the employment of any but American citizens in the erection, improvement or maintenance of institutions to which State funds are appropriated.

IN THE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Installment Men Present Arguments Against the Fow Bill.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The house subcommittee on legislative apportionment met this afternoon and spent its time principally in discussing the governor's veto to the legislative apportionment bill passed at the last session. It was decided to try and prepare a bill this time that will meet with executive approval. The judicial apportionment committee of the house met this evening and decided to report favorably the senate bill dividing the Seventeenth judicial district—Butler and Lawrence counties—into two districts.

The house committee on judiciary general to-day gave a hearing to a delegation of business men from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia who protested against the Fow bill preventing the seizure of goods bought on the installment plan after 60 per cent of the purchase money has been paid. Those who spoke against the bill were Messrs. S. Hamilton and W. H. Keech of Pittsburgh and Gorman and Walsh of Philadelphia. The arguments advanced were printed in THE POST's local columns this morning.

Higby's Bill of Expenses.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—[Special.]—Among the new bills introduced in the house this morning was one by Mr. Metzger of Potter, authorizing the payment of the expenses of Wilbur P. Higby in the Higby-Andrews contest. Mr. Higby's bill is itemized as follows: Witnesses and transportation, $551; livery and incidental, $674; stenographer, $245; railroad fare and personal expenses, $896 45; hotel bill, Harrisburg, $225; attorney's fee, $1,290; total, $3,881 45.

Will Adjourn For Moving Day.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—[Special.]—About the first thing the senate did this morning was the adoption of a resolution providing for adjournment from Thursday, March 30, to April 4 at 4 P. M. This recess is taken for the purpose of allowing the statesmen to be at home during the annual settlement and moving time.

A Bit of Flinn's Work.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—[Special.]—Senator Crouse's telephone bill was amended in the senate to-day, making the maximum price for each instrument $7 a month. Senator Flinn is given the credit of securing the adoption of this amendment.

ELECTRIC ROAD COMBINE.

CARS LIKELY TO RUN TO MONONGAHELA CITY SOON.

Gustave Lindenthal Sells His Stock, Supposedly to the Combine.

As has been predicted a scheme to connect small lines between this city and Monongahela City and to thus establish a continuous electric road, is hatching out. The scheme, if it goes through, means a large combine. Gustave Lindenthal, the bridge builder, who has heretofore owned the controlling interests in the White traction line and the McKeesport and Duquesne bridge, has disposed of his interest in these companies recently. It is said the sales of Mr. Lindenthal's stock were made to capitalists of this and Eastern cities, who are in the proposed combine. This is practically giving these two McKeesport companies to the combine, and it is a stepping stone for the capitalists toward getting others, as they seem to be going after everything in sight.

It is said, however, that the new syndicate has an option on the other McKeesport lines, and will likely gather them in at an early date. It was thought for a time that Mr. Lindenthal was one of those interested in the project, but the sale of his shares in the companies above named would incline most people to an opposite belief. On the other hand, his move in disposing of the McKeesport railway property may have been prompted by a desire to help the combine. It is not likely that his shares were sold without a profitable object in view. From recent developments outside of those mentioned, it is safe to venture that before next year people will be able to ride from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City on electric cars.

DENOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT.

Cleveland's Indiana Advisers Get a Scoring.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—The first open revolt against any of President Cleveland's appointments was made here to-night, when a large mass meeting, called by President Gruelle of the State Federation of Labor denounced the appointment of Frank Burke as United States district attorney. Speeches strongly condemnatory were leveled at Burke, Senator Voorhees and Congressman Jason Brown, who were instrumental in securing the appointment. In fact the latter gentlemen were execrated in stronger terms than Burke. President Clevelandwas absolved from blame. Resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the President.

Waved Like Barbara Frietchie.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 22.—Mrs. M. L. Frush, residing here, will probably receive a commission to the world's fair for patriotism during the rebellion. From 1861 to 1864 she was an army nurse. When General Lee and his army were marching through Greencastle, Pa., Mrs. Frush and her sister waved the stars and stripes. The Confederates cheered the women and offered to lay their blankets on the ground as a pathway of honor for them to walk over.

Arbitration Commended.

LONDON, March 23.—The *Daily News* says editorially of the Behring sea arbitration: "Both parties to the Behring sea arbitration will share in the glory of this victory for civilization and the cause of peace. As each of these great arbitrations offers its majestic spectacle to mankind, war loses a portion of that prestige by which alone it lives in defiance of reason, humanity and common sense."

Canada's Postoffice Scandal.

OTTAWA, March 22.—In parliament tonight Mr. Edgar renewed his charges of boodling against Postmaster General Caron. He declared the investigation made by the royal commission to be half-hearted and dared Caron to seek redress in the courts and in conclusion moved a resolution declaring it highly improper that Caron should continue to hold office.

BABY'S BLOOD AND SKIN

Cleansed and purified of every humor, eruption, and disease by the celebrated

CUTICURA REMEDIES

These great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies afford immediate relief in the most torturing of Itching and Burning Eczemas and other itching, scaly, crusted, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Thousands of grateful testimonials attest their wonderful, unfailing, and incomparable efficacy. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

Appointments Announced For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Districts.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., March 22.—The conference of the Evangelical Association closed yesterday. Among the appointments announced were the following:

Allegheny district—Armstrong, J. E. Baumgardner; Cherry Tree, F. N. Warr; Brookville, B. F. Feit; Clearfield and Coalport, W. Houpt; Conemaugh, Philson Berkey; DuBois, F. D. Ellenberger; Indiana, J. C. Powell; Johnstown, A. J. Beale; Johnstown Dale, F. W. Barlett; Mechanicsburg, C. W. Siegfried; Morrellville, S. J. Caton; Heathville, J. H. Boozer; South Fork, J. Garner; Troutville, J. E. Robb; Northville, D. J. Harshberger.

Pittsburgh district—Summit, Pa., J. J. Carmany; Stark, O., J. A. Grimm; North Lima, O., J. H. Schweisberger; Mt. Pleasant, O., G. W. Ringer; Ligonier, Pa., G. W. Reininger; Homeworth, O., E. S. Dean; Dean Creek, Pa., J. H. Shimp; Austintown, O., J. H. Elder; Canton, O., L. M. Boyer. The next annual conference meets at Hyndman, Bedford county, March 14, 1894.

A LYNCHING IN IOWA.

Hanged For Killing His Wife and Sister-in-Law.

DES MOINES, IA., March 22.—A brutal tragedy was committed at Hileman, a mining town in Monroe county to-day. William Frazier, a miner whose wife left him a few days ago on account of his drunkenness, went to where she was staying, killed her and her sister Mrs. Smith, who ran to Mrs. Frazier's assistance. Mrs. Frazier had a knife run through her and died at once. Mrs. Smith ran into the room where she heard the screaming, and was instantly stabbed in the breast, dying in a few minutes. The brute then made an attack on his child, mutilating it.

As soon as the tragedy became known public indignation was aroused and Frazier was lynched by an angry mob.

Nothing to be Learned.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—A meeting was held to-night by the legislative committee appointed in 1891 to investigate whethsr the syndicate that managed the soldiers' orphan schools at Mercer, Chester Springs and in McAllistersville defrauded the State out of money. It has developed that the syndicate refused peremptorily to produce its books, and the main witnesses who could furnish the information desired take refuge behind the fact that they were attorneys for the syndicate.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Delaware Kearney	Pittsburgh
Ella L. Parker	Pittsburgh
John C. Zellhofer	Larimer station
Annie M. Ploss	Larimer station
James B. Thompson	Allegheny
Annie M. Price	Allegheny
Robert F. Haller	Pittsburgh
Bertha E. Brethauer	Pittsburgh
Edward C. Evans	Huntingdon
Emma F. McClain	Braddock township
Robert Robinson	Willow Grove
Rose Edmunds	South Fayette township
Charles S. Ray	Jefferson township
Laura E. Knee	Jefferson township
David S. Trussell	Clinton
Annie Krow	Clinton
Joseph Stanver	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Bright	Pittsburgh
William Hammond	Verona
Minnie Bright	Pittsburgh
George L. Frasch	Allegheny
Katie E. Lapp	Allegheny
Jacob Noel	Allegheny
Rubie Thomas	Allegheny
Robert C. Becker	Pittsburgh
Mary E. Wellens	Pittsburgh
Stephen B. Thomas	Pittsburgh
Anna D. Snider	Pittsburgh
John A. Springer	North Fayette township
Adaline E. Dougherty	Finley township
George Fischer	Allegheny
Louise E. Bott	Allegheny
John Eichmuller	Pittsburgh
Lisetta Eichmuller	Allegheny
George Rinehart	Allegheny
Rose Hanton	Allegheny
Joseph Gillam	Willow Grove
Marie Vandenberg	Willow Grove
George W. Bruner	Bethlehem, O
Della Oliver	McDonald
Edward S. Dollman	Penn township
Mamie Magill	Braddock
Patrick Higgins	Versailles township
Maud Stewart	Versailles township
James Charlton	Pittsburgh
Maggie Recktenwalt	Tarentum
Wm. P. McCrory	Allegheny
Retta Merriman	Allegheny
Wm. L. Armour	Allegheny
Mattie Schreckongost	Allegheny
Nathan J. Gottlieb	Pittsburgh
Lena Strauss	Pittsburgh
John J. Matter	Pittsburgh
Catharine E. Haas	Pittsburgh
George H. Welsh	Pittsburgh
Lizzie B. Shellkopf	Pittsburgh
Israel Simon	Pittsburgh
Fannie Miller	Pittsburgh
John Scanlon	Braddock
Barbara Ridge	Braddock
Abraham Pitler	Beaver Falls
Celia Sidler	Pittsburgh
Welshiac Bogus	Allegheny
Clara B. Good	Allegheny
Oxil Olson	McKeesport
Hanna Halingren	Charity Park
Albert C. Doerr	Saxonburg
Louise Maltz	Allegheny
Adolf F. Hellgren	McKeesport
Minnie Johnson	McKeesport
George Malone	Canonsburg
Margaret Pugh	Bridgeville
Aron Marcus	Pittsburgh
Jennie Reicher	Pittsburgh
John J. Hartman	Chartiers township
Christina Fleishauer	Pittsburgh
C. H. Riley	Pittsburgh
Beile H. Brouse	Philadelphia
Edward Barrank	New Kensington
Juliette Bellire	Kane
Benjinen F. Edwards	McKeesport
Maggie Harper	McKeesport
Thomas R. D. Hilterbidle	Allegheny
Mary Selulet	Allegheny
Robert E. Nelson	Pittsburgh
Sarah Lawry	Pittsburgh
Peter Malm	Rankin
Mary Lundberg	Rankin
Abraham Jones	Pittsburgh
Annie F. Heckel	Pittsburgh
Henry Staub	Allegheny
Eliza Engler	Allegheny
James J. Jones	Homestead
Mary MacTavish	Homestead
Frank Cook	Pittsburgh
Annie Griffith	Pittsburgh
Herman Frank	Pittsburgh
Anna Becker	Pittsburgh
Albert J. Reed	Allegheny
Catherine Shaler	Pittsburgh
Albert M. Dravo	Allegheny
Louise B. Seiferth	Allegheny
Osman S. Hendricks	Allegheny
Amanda Keyser	Allegheny
Joseph J. Kerling	Pittsburgh
Henrietta E. Weisner	Allegheny
J. E. Pinkerton	Boston
Flora F. McCracken	Boston
Uriah Hopkins	Demmler
Rachel A. Hamm	Demmler
John H. Borland	Springdale
Julia A. Shoap	Springdale
John H. Starkey	Pittsburgh
Margaret J. Yeaudell	Pittsburgh
Nicholas Cunningham	Braddock
Mary J. McKeown	Braddock
Frederick Heilman	Millvale borough
Minnie Kimmerling	Millvale borough
Frank J. Davis	Allegheny
Mary J. Ennis	Allegheny

DIED.

CROUCH—At Los Angeles, Cal., March 8, 1893, at 3 A. M., JOHN Q. CROUCH, aged 45 years.

DONOHUE—On Tuesday, March 14, 1893, JAMES, son of James and Sarah Donohue, aged 7 weeks.

EDGAR—On Tuesday evening, March 14, 1893, at 6:15, HUGH EDGAR, at the residence of his son-in-law, D. M. Gray, No. 32 Kirkpatrick avenue, Allegheny.

McDONOUGH—At Mansfield Valley, Pa., on Tuesday, March, 14, 1893, KATE, infant daughter of John and Hannah McDonough, aged 13 months.

O'CONNOR—On Tuesday morning, March 14, 1893, at 3:30 o'clock, MARIA THERESA, daughter of Margaret and the late Michael O'Connor, aged 6 years 5 months.

COURSIN—On Monday, March 15, 1893, at 9 P. M., BENJAMIN COURSIN of Reynoldtown, Pa., in the 87th year of his age.

FLOCK—On Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 1 A. M., HENRY FLOCK, aged 41 years 3 months 15 days.

GRAHAM—At his residence, Kearsarge street, Mt. Washington, on Tuesday, March 14, 1893, at 5:30 o'clock, HUGH A. GRAHAM, in his 30th year, formerly of Bally Maglieve house, Ballynahinch, County Down, Ireland.

NEEL—JOURDAN STEWART NEEL, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 59 years.

O'NEILL—On Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 12:10 P. M., CAROLINE, wife of James P. O'Neill, aged 43 years.

PATTERSON—On Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 5 P. M., Mrs. JANE PATTERSON, aged 74 years, at Rankin station.

RICHARDSON—At Esplen borough, on Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 6:15 A. M., JOSEPH WILLIAM, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Richardson, aged 1 year 5 months and 3 days.

RYAN—On Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 11:30 A. M., JOHN, brother of William Ryan, aged 55 years.

STILES—On Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., IDA STILES, aged 27 years and 9 months.

WERNER—On Wednesday morning, March 15, 1893, at 6:25 o'clock, Mrs. CAROLINE, beloved wife of Andrew Werner, in her 48th year.

WEYMAN—On Wednesday, March 15, 1893, JOHN WEYMAN, Sr., at Pittsburgh, Southside, aged 57 years 6 months and 1 day.

WALTER—MARGARET, infant daughter of Fred A. and Harriet C. Walter, aged 2 months 2 weeks 2 days.

BRENNAN—On Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 11 A. M., PATRICK BRENNAN, in his 18th year.

GODIER—On Thursday, March 16, 1893, J. F. GODIER, aged 21 years.

HENDERSON—On Thursday, March 16, 1:30 A. M., at his residence, No. 237 Bedford avenue, GEORGE W. HENDERSON, in the 66th year of his age.

HADFIELD—On Thursday, March 16, 1893 at 4:45 o'clock A. M., JOHN PRESSLEY HADFIELD, in the 3d year of his age.

McCUTCHEON—At the family residence, Bennett street, Twenty-first ward, on Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 12:50 A. M., WILLIAM, eldest son of John and Fannie McCutcheon, aged 32 years.

MULLEN—On Thursday morning, March 16, 1893, Mrs. MARGARET MULLEN, at 5:45 o'clock, aged 57 years.

MILLER—At Somerset, Pa., JACOB D. MILLER, aged 84 years.

McCUTCHEON—At the family residence, Bennett street, Twenty-first ward, on Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 12:50 A. M., WILLIAM, eldest son of John and Fannie McCutcheon, aged 32 years.

O'BRIEN—On Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 12 P. M., ELIZABETH, widow of James O'Brien, aged 60 years.

VAN TINE—At the family home, No. 6 Highland place, East End, on Thursday, March 16, 1893, at 12:50 P. M., EDWARD PERCY, youngest son of H. C. and C. J. Van Tine, in his 17th year.

BEVINGTON—On Thursday, March 16, 1893, at 8:30 P. M., HARRY M. BEVINGTON, in his 26th year.

BAILEY—On Friday, March 17, 1893, at 1:45 P. M., EDWIN F. BAILEY, husband of Maggie Bailey, nee Frances, son of George Bailey, of Wilkinsburg.

CAPPE—On Friday, March 17, 1893, Mrs. SADIE A., wife of Edward L. Cappe, in her 42d year.

DONOHUE—On Friday, March 17, 1893, at 6:15 A. M., VERON, daughter of Jas. and Sarah Donohue, aged 2 years.

FISHER—On Thursday, March 16, 1893, at 6:55 P. M., CATHARINE, wife of Adolph Fisher, in the 50th year of her age.

GLEDHILL—Suddenly on Friday, March 17, 1893, at 1:15 P. M., GEORGE HOMER GLEDHILL, son of William and Alice Gledhill, aged 7 years 2 months 3 days, at his parents' residence, 3010 Penn avenue.

GOULD—March 16, 1893, at 11 P. M., GEORGE GOULD, aged 27 years.

GODFREY—ELIZABETH SHIELDS DICKSON, infant of E. C. G. and Laura D. Godfrey, at 6:30 A. M., Saturday, March 18, 1893.

GIBSON—On Friday, March 17, 1893, at 4:50 P. M., at McKee's Rocks, FRANCIS FRANK GIBSON, aged 27 years.

McLAUGHLIN—On Friday, March 17, 1893, at 3 P. M., JOHN McLAUGHLIN, aged 60 years.

McGIRR—On Friday, March 17, 1893, at 1:30 A. M., at his home, Bedford, Pa., NICHOLAS L. McGIRR, aged 36 years.

PERRY—On Friday, March 17, 1893, at 6 A. M., THOMAS J. PERRY, aged 46 years.

RENO—On Friday evening, March 17, 1893, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA B. RENO, widow of Sam J. Reno, in her 78th year.

STANTON—On Thursday, March 16, 1893, at 3:30 P. M., EMMA, beloved wife of Thos. J. Stanton, in the 26th year of her age.

SULLIVAN—On March 17, 1893, WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN, aged 17 years, son of Michael and Bridget Sullivan.

SENFT—On Friday morning, March 17, 1893, at 7:20, ELLINOR SPENCE, wife of John J. Senft, in the 52d year of her age.

LEWIS—On Saturday, March 18, 1893, at A. M., LIZZIE MORRIS, daughter of David and Winnifred Lewis, aged 8 years 5 months and 18 days.

NEELEN—On Saturday morning, March 18, 1893, Mrs. ANN NEELEN, aged 74 years.

NALBACH—At the residence of his brother, 28.9 Carson street, Southside, Friday, March 17, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., HENRY NALBACH, aged 13 years and 3 months.

SUTTON—On Friday evening, March 17, 1893, at 8:15 o'clock, MARY J. SUTTON.

THIEROFF—On Saturday, March 18, 1893, at 10:35 A. M., BARBARA THIEROFF, in her 35th year.

WILLIAMS—On Saturday, March 18, 1893, at 2 A. M., JAS. L. WILLIAMS, in the 40th year of his age.

NEKOVAR—On Saturday, March 18, 1893, at 3 A. M., Mrs. MARY NEKOVAR, nee Ubrey, in her 65th year.

BLANCK—Saturday, March 18, 1893, 4 P. M., Prof. HUGO BLACK.

COLLINS—On Saturday, March 18, 1893, at 5 P. M., MARY, beloved wife of Wm. Collins, in her 45th year.

HOOSAC—At McKees Rocks, on Sunday, March 19, 1893, at 10:30 A. M., JOS. HOOSAC, aged 43 years.

ROLL—On Sunday, March 19, 1893, at 10:30 A. M., MAGGIE C. ROLL, youngest daughter of Andrew and Martha Roll, aged 13 years 1 month and 3 days.

AIKEN—On Sunday, March 19, 1893, at 4 P. M., at her home in Bellaire, O., MARY A. McCONNELL, wife of Robert Aiken, aged 31 years.

BRUNNER—On Monday, March 20, 1893, at 12 P. M., JOHN J. BRUNNER, aged 41 years, 28 days.

CALDWELL—On Monday, March 20, 1893, at 6 A. M., at his residence, 17 Garrison avenue, Allegheny, SAMUEL CALDWELL, in his 61th year. Member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Colonel John B. Clark).

ERCK—On Monday, March 20, 1893, at 10 A. M., ANNIE EDNA, daughter of John and Mary Erck, aged 3 years and 3 months.

LOEFFLER—On Monday, March 20, 1893, at 7:45 A. M., EVA E., wife of Joseph Loeffler, aged 70 years.

LIGGETT—Entered into rest on Sunday evening, March 19, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock, ELIZABETH McP., only daughter of John and Frances B. Liggett.

McCLURE—Mrs. ISABELLA McCLURE, at her residence, 3 Colvin's row, Poplar alley, Pittsburgh, at 11:30 A. M., Monday, March 20, 1893.

POWELL—On Monday, March 20, 1893, at 10 P. M., ROBERT C. POWELL, in his 26th year.

STEELE—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Schellman, 151 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, Mrs. C. STEELE, on Sunday, March 19, 1893, at 4 P. M.

WESTPHAL—On Monday, March 20, 1893, at 5 P. M., HENRY WESTPHAL, aged 75 years 11 months.

B. & B.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New Silk Mixed and Wool Mixed Paris Dress Goods and Suitings. A collection so large and important at intermediate prices—75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 to $2 a yard—that this French Dress Goods Department is getting more business than ever before in its history. Goods well bought, carefully selected as to style and quality, and our willingness to sell them at a small profit accounts for it.

Our importations of fine Plain Colored Dress Fabrics, in plain and neat fancy weaves; fine goods for fine gowns; 50 to 57 inches wide,

$1.00 to $2.50 a Yard.

And the range for choice so large, embracing every choice new shade that French skill has developed and that fashion has approved.

We are certain it will pay you to see not only for style, quality and colorings, but also for price, which is less.

For choice new Dress Goods, double width, 12½, 20, 25, 35, 45 and 50 cents. A collection so large and interesting at the prices there is no question but what you will find it will pay you to come.

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LADIES' ONYX BLACK HOSIERY!

All regular made, all guaranteed stainless, all excellent for wear, at

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Misses' Onyx Black Ribbed Hose, double knee, guaranteed stainless, all sizes from 6 to 9, at........ 25c

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Sizes 6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9
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Parlor Suites,
Chamber Suites,
Dining Suites,
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Office Furniture.

Our Furniture has been selected from first-class makers only, and is strictly reliable as to quality.

N. B.—Some rare bargains in Furniture and Curtains are still left from the sacrifice sale. They have the blue tag, with prices about half former rates.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

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A SPECIFIC FOR CONSUMPTION

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CURED.

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ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.

CONTENTS—Dyspepsia and its causes. Experience of a sufferer. Liver complaint a twin disorder. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Food to be taken. Food to be avoided. Mailed free to any address. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years city treasurer. no5-W-16t

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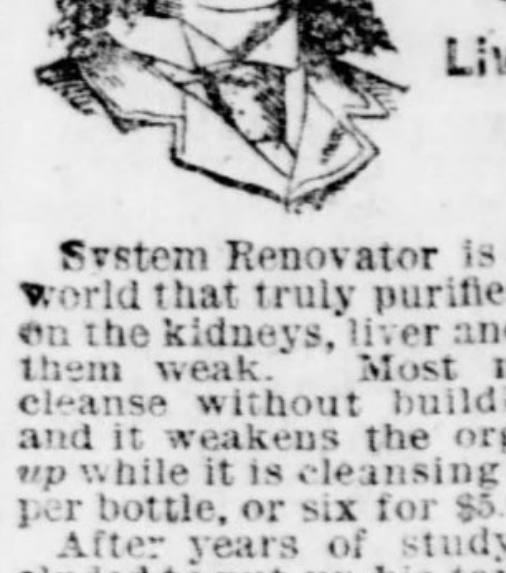

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Liver, Kidney & Stomach
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ESTABLISHED 1867.

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238 and 240 Fifth Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Consignments of and orders for hay solicited. my21-W-17

NOTICE—The board of directors of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company has called a special meeting of its stockholders to be held at the office of the Company at Pittsburgh, on the 29th day of April, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the question of the sale of a portion of the real estate of the company; and also to vote for or against an increase of the indebtedness of the company.

JAMES SMITH,
Secretary.

fe25-W-9t

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. G. E. Lockhart is no longer connected with the firm of George & Hodill Co., having withdrawn on Feb. 1, 1893.

mh25-W-1t GEORGE & HODILL CO.

EXILES OF RUSSIA.

Two of the Most Famous Ones Who Are Now Residing in New York City.

ONE ATTEMPTED THE CZAR'S LIFE.

The Other Brought About the Murder of an Official.

THEY NOW FEAR EXTRADITION.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

The extradition treaty between Russia and the United States, which the czar's government is urging our own to ratify, revives public interest in the Russian nihilists who have sought refuge under the flag of this republic. There are a great number of these political refugees from Russia among us. At a mass meeting of over 3,000 persons in New York city on March 7, under the auspices of the Russo-American societies, the chairman declared that "if this treaty goes into effect one-half of the people here to-night will be liable to extradition." The resolutions "denounce this treaty as contrary to the laws and customs of our country, and contrary to its traditional policy of affording an asylum to the persecuted peoples of the world," and "call upon the government of the United States to refuse to ratify this treaty."

LEO HARTMANN.

The most conspicuous of the nihilists at whom this treaty is aimed are two men now residing in New York, Leo Hartman and Sergius Deguyieff. On the head of each a reward of 10,000 roubles was years ago set by the Russian government. Hartman is wanted for his attempt to kill the Czar Alexander II., on November 19, 1879, by destroying with dynamite explosion, near Moscow, the railway train on which the czar was supposed to be. Sergius Deguyieff's desired extradition is for complicity in the assassination of Colonel Soudaikin, the chief of the Russian secret police, in 1883. The third of the trio of nihilists whom Russia wishes to lay hands on is Sergius Stepniak, the assassin of General Mezenzoff, in August, 1878. Stepniak is at present residing in England, occupied with writing for the press against the crimes of Russian despotism.

AN ELECTRICIAN BY TRADE.

Leo Hartmann has been in New York since July, 1881. He is an electrician by trade and works in a shop on a down-town street. A man of quiet mien, of medium height and rather slender, he does not look the revolutionist who did more than any other individual toward terrorizing the Russian imperial government. Yet he was, he himself claims, the first man to use dynamite in a revolutionary movement. He is a chemist as as well as electrician and, with the aid of a woman accomplice, made the 400 pounds of dynamite used to produce the explosion which was intended to kill Alexander II. Another woman, Sophie Perovski, was his companion in the actual attempt upon the life of the czar, who, though escaping that attempt, died a year later at the hands of other Russian nihilists.

Leo Hartmann, now 43 years old, became an agnostic at the age of 16 and a nihilist at 21. He was born at Archangel and grew up in the Greek church, whose tyrannical and ignorant priesthood, he says, incurred his dislike and disgust. Removing to St. Petersburg in 1871, he was soon rubbing elbows with the radical political element there. At that period this element assayed nothing more dangerous to the empire than the discussion of "the rights of man," religious questions, etc., but the government took umbrage at their spirit and utterances, as it did about the same time at the seditious sentiment in the universities, and instituted espionage and repressive measures against the radicals and the students.

G. P. SOUDAIKIN.

RED VS. WHITE TERROR.

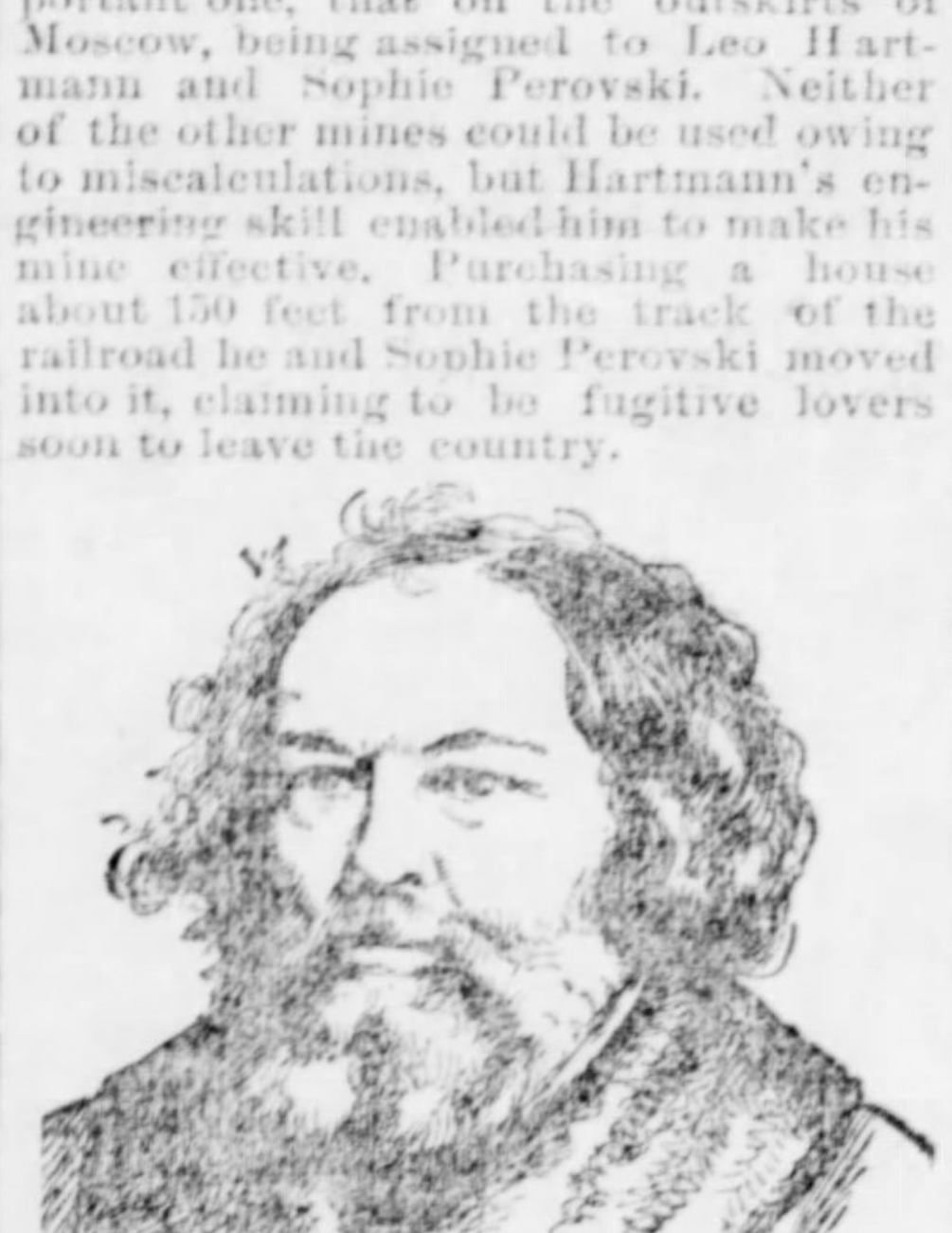
The governmental interference tended to intensify the spirit of discontent, and the "white terror," as the government's persecution was called, was met by the nihilists with the propaganda of the "red terror." For several years the nihilist society of which Hartmann early became an active member worked in the dark for the spread of its doctrines among the people. Hartmann was identified for arrest by his address being found among the papers of a nihilist leader, but got wind of it and escaped from Rostoff-on-Don, his then abiding place. Filling a knapsack with nihilist literature, he made a tour on foot through southern and central Russia, inculcating among the peasantry the new doctrine of political rights. After a few months occupied in this teaching he was thrown into prison as a political suspect, and in the fall of 1878, several attempts at escape having failed, he was ransomed by the payment of 3,000 roubles.

OSINSKY.

The revolutionists had by this time been wrought up to readiness for adopting physical force in their contention with their oppressors, and one of their number, Solovieff, on his own responsibility attacked the czar. This bold act, though unsuccessful, fired the spirits of many into a determination to repeat Solovieff's action. At a secret conference of leaders, Hartmann and Sophie Perovski among them, famous "executive committee" was formed and the "red terror" policy ordered into performance. Hartmann, utilizing his knowledge of chemistry, set to work to make dynamite. Rooms were hired as for man and wife, to avoid suspicion, by him and Miss Barta, an accomplice, which were converted into a dynamite factory, the two suffering painfully at times from inhaling the fumes from the poisonous acids and from a number of burns on their hands and faces caused by accidents. But they made dynamite, a sample of which going surreptitiously into the hands of the government analyst was certified by him to be the very highest quality of explosive.

THE RAILROAD MINED.

The committee, now supplied with dynamite, looked next for opportunity to make it their avenger against imperial oppression. The czar's return trip from his summer palace in the Crimea to St. Petersburg afforded the opportunity for efforts to blow him off the throne. Three mines under the railroad were ordered laid, the most important one, that on the outskirts of Moscow, being assigned to Leo Hartmann and Sophie Perovski. Neither of the other mines could be used owing to miscalculations, but Hartmann's engineering skill enabled him to make his mine effective. Purchasing a house about 150 feet from the track of the railroad he and Sophie Perovski moved into it, claiming to be fugitive lovers soon to leave the country.



MICHAEL BAKOUNINE.

A tunnel about 3½ feet in diameter was dug out from the cellar of the house to a point beneath the railroad track, and a copper cylinder about 8 feet long and 2 feet in diameter, filled with dynamite was placed immediately under the track, with electric wires, strung through the tunnel, connecting the cylinder with a corner in an upper room of the house which afforded a plain view of the railroad. These preparations were completed four days before the czar was to go over the road. The accomplishment of their purpose depended upon the nihilists getting correct information as to which train the czar would travel on at this point, for his suspicons of danger were such as to cause his movements to be falsely bulletined, and frequent changes of trains. At the last station the train would stop at, a nihilist agent posted as telegrapher was relied on to wire the change should the czar remove to another train there.

THE CZAR NOT ABOARD.

Hartmann knew even the particular car of the train the czar had been occupying a few stations back and as the train sped along and that indicated car was above the mine, Hartmann applied the electricity and that car and those in front of and behind it were destroyed. Among the people who ran from their houses to the scene of the wreck and decried the deed of the nihilists were Leo Hartmann and Sophie Petowski, who a few hours later were away from Moscow and in St. Petersburg, to learn, to their disappointment that the czar was not aboard the train they had destroyed.

Sophie Perovski was arrested and paid with her life for her share in the attempt on the life of the czar. Hartmann escaped to France, later went to England, and in 1881 came to the United States and settled down to work as an electrician in New York, where he is watching, no doubt with anxiety, the efforts of Russia to enforce a treaty, which it would seek to use for his extradition.

S. ANTHONY.

SERGIUS DEGUYIEFF.

He Renounced a Brilliant Career to Become a Revolutionist.

Sergius Deguyieff is the son of a Russian state's councillor, highly educated, and was one of the most capable officers in the Russian artillery. The brilliant career which seemed to lie before him he renounced to become a revolutionist. After the assassination of Alexander II. the revolutionary party showed signs of weakening, many members of it becoming despondent and left the ranks, while some sold themselves to the government. Many arrests were made with the assistance of the latter class.

Thus for instance Geliaboff, the head of the terrorist party, was arrested by a man, Okladsky, with whom he laid a mine under the railway near Alexandrova, in 1879. The number of spies in the party, at the end of 1881, was large but the number grew larger after Captain Soudaikin of the gendarme corps of Kiev was made head of the secret police in St. Petersburg. Offers to join the secret police service were made to everyone whom Soudaikin suspected of being in any way connected with the revolutionary party. The success of Soudaikin's methods was marked. The revolutionary party was practically annihilated. Many of the leaders were arrested and others closely followed. The executive committee retired from St. Petersburg and the headquarters of the terrorists established in Charkoff. Word was sent to Deguyieff, who was in Caucasus, to come and join the committee in Russia. He came to Charkoff and was directed by the council of the terrorists to go to Odessa and establish a secret printing office there. Two weeks later the printing office was in operation. In another fortnight it was raided by the police and everyone found in it arrested. Thus the career of Deguyieff seemed ended.

While in prison, awaiting trial, Deguyieff matured a plan for securing his liberty and outwitting Soudaikin. He well understood that Soudaikin was the most dangerous force with whom the revolutionists had to contend. To continue the war on the old system was to furnish Soudaikin with new victims. Something now must be undertaken. By his methods Soudaikin had almost obliterated the difference between a spy and a revolutionist. He thought that by helping Soudaikin to reach the goal of his ambition, he might use him in the cause of liberty in Russia.

SERGIUS STEPNIAK.

Deguyieff wrote to Soudaikin from the prison asking for an interview, and Soudaikin immediately started for Odessa. At the interview Deguyieff expressed his views upon the present and future condition of Russia; he predicted the coming of a bloody revolution. He hinted to Soudaikin that he was the man who might prevent the terrible bloodshed, which was inevitable if the government did not change its policy. He convinced Soudaikin, that while he was the ablest of the government officials, others gathered the fruits of his work. He wanted Soudaikin to rise above his position of man hunter in which he was detested by everybody, and with his abilities play a more honorable part in the history of Russia. Deguyieff's speech had the desired effect upon Soudaikin. He promised his entire support of all Deguyieff's plans, but soon seemed to forget his promises. Deguyieff now saw it was necessary for him to gain his liberty without exciting the slightest suspicion on the part of nihilists. A sham escape was planned and carried into execution. Hue and cry was made against Deguyieff, hundreds of houses were ransacked, but all without any success. Deguyieff was again among the few remaining members of the party.

The plan of action agreed upon with Soudaikin was as follows: Deguyieff was to see to it that no terrorist acts should be perpetrated for at least six months, thus causing the emperor to fancy that the faction had been suppressed, and that the coronation should take place without molestation on the part of nihilists. The czar would then feel that he owed to Soudaikin the suppression of the nihilists and thus consider him an indispensable member of the government. Just after the coronation Souaidkin was to resign under some pretence and the terrorists were to begin the campaign again. With Soudaikin's help they were to effect the assassination of Count Tolstoi, the then minister of the interior, then the Grand Duke Vladimir and some other important persons of the government. The frightened government would call Soudaikin again to its help, and of course Soudaikin could ask whatever he wanted, which would not be less than the post of minister of interior. Then with Deguyieff's help he could accomplish things which would earn him fame as a statesman.

OKLASKY.

Attractive as this plan was to Sou-

Continued on Twelfth Page.

OCEAN DISASTERS.

Many of Them Are Shrouded in Mystery Which Time Will Never Solve.

THE LIST IS A VERY LONG ONE.

Thousands of Lives Swallowed Up by the Grasping Waves.

SECRETS OF THE MIGHTY DEEP.

One effect of the long absence of the White Star liner Naronic has been to turn attention to the many ships that have gone a-missing in the past. Statistics show that while, in spite of all modern improvements and many safeguards that are thrown around the ocean traveler, vessels continue to get lost, the average of marine disaster is not as high as it was in days gone by, nor are the wrecks of to-day characterized by the same appalling loss of life which as a rule distinguished those of earlier times.

The *Naval Hydrographer* calculates that in recent years there has been an annual total loss of 2,172 vessels, representing in value about $100,000,000. The annual loss of life is placed at 12,000. The loss of merchant and other ships from various causes was estimated at Lloyds in 1800 to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830 it was shown that 677 British vessels alone were wrecked during that year, but the number of ships afloat at that period was insignificant compared with what it is now.

Subsequent years, particularly that of 1852, were very disastrous to shipping. The year 1852 was more prolific in marine disasters than any which had preceded it. In the following 25 years it is estimated that at least 60,000 wrecks occurred.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The long list of vessels whose loss at sea was attended with frightful fatality is led off with the British cruiser Mary Rose, 60 guns, which upset in a squall in the year 1545, drowning all hands, says a writer in the New York *Times*. The next important wrecks were those of the Coronation, 90 guns; the Harwich, 70 guns, and the Royal Sovereign, Stirling Castle, and Northumberland. The 100-gun battleship Victory drowned her crew of 700 off the isle of Alderney on October 5, 1744, and during the same year the Namur, 74 guns, foundered in the East Indias, losing all of her crew of 485 men except 26 persons. Almost at the same time the 60-gun ship Pembroke was wrecked off Porto Novo, and 330 of her crew perished.

A few years later the fine line-of-battle ship Prince George was burned at sea while making a passage to Gibraltar. She lost 400 of her crew. The Lichfield, Tilbury, and Ramilies, all British men-of-war, were the next to visit Davy Jones's locker. Some years afterward an entire British fleet was wrecked in a West Indian hurricane, all hands being lost. The vessels that met disaster were the Thunderer, 74 guns; the Stirling Castle, 64; Defiance, 64; Phoenix, 44; La Blanche, 32; Laurel, 28; Shark, 28; Andromeda, 28; Deal Castle, 24; Penelope, 24; Scarborough, 20; Barbadoes, 14; Chameleon, 14; Endeavor, 14, and Victor, 10 guns.

The wreck of the Ville de Paris, of 104 guns, one of Admiral Rodney's prizes, shortly followed. Then came the disasters to the 74-gun ship Superb; the Cato, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker's flagship, and the brig Indiaman, Count Belgioioso, which went down off Dublin bay, drowning 143 of her passengers and crew.

WRECK OF AN INDIAMAN.

The wreck of the Indiaman Halsewell followed soon after. She carried 386 persons to the bottom. The frigate Pandora next drowned 100 of her crew and then the British frigate Lutine was wrecked off the coast of Holland. Only one person was saved from the wreck and he died before reaching England.

During the next decade many transports and men-of-war were lost. The frigate Ajax was destroyed off the Isle of Tenedos, in which disaster 250 persons perished. Soon afterward the Prince of Wales and the Rochdale, two big British vessels, went ashore on the Irish coast, drowning 300 of those on board.

Scores of other disasters followed, but one of the most pitiful was the loss of the Amphitrite, bound to New South Wales with female convicts on board. The vessel was lost on Boulogne Sands; and out of 131 persons on board only three were saved.

The dreary record of death at sea without any effort being made to save the voyagers is broken by the account of the steamship Forfarshire. That vessel went ashore during a violent gale, but through the efforts of the Outer-Fern lighthouse keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter Grace, 15 of the 53 who were on board were saved.

The Protector, an East Indiaman, went down with 170 of her 178 passengers and crew off Bengal, and then the transport Lord William Bentinck went down off Bombay, taking recruits, passengers and crew with her.

NEVER HEARD FROM.

In the early forties many vessels began to go a-missing. The President, a steamship which sailed from New York, bound for Liverpool, in March, 1841, was among the first of these. Among her passengers, of whom she carried a large number, was Tyrone Power, the comedian, a son of the duke of Richmond. The vessel's fate is still unknown.

The next to disappear and leave no trace behind was the Glasgow steamship City of Glasgow, which cleared port with 480 persons on board, and has never since been heard from. The Pacific, a Collins line steamship, left Liverpool for New York in January, 1866. She had 186 persons on board. It is supposed that the vessel struck an iceberg and sank immediately after, but her fate is mere conjecture, as nothing has ever been heard from her since she left port.

The Atlantic of the same line was more fortunate. She cleared Liverpool for New York with a large number of passengers on board, and soon after she was out of sight of land the shaft snapped, leaving the vessel perfectly helpless. In those days bad news did not travel by cable, and no one was very uneasy about her safety, for the reason that no one at her port of departure knew whether she had arrived at her destination or not, and no one on this side of the Atlantic was certain that she had sailed.

Days grew into weeks, and then a Cunarder—at that time the only rival of the Collins line—came into port, and brought the news of the Atlantic's departure from the other side. As the days wore on without bringing any sign of the vessel, the excitement grew intense. Days lengthened into weeks and weeks into months without any word from the missing craft. Then the Africa of the Cunard line came into port, and as soon as the vessel was in hailing distance her captain shouted through his trumpet that the Atlantic had returned to Queenstown after a 33-days' sojourn upon the Atlantic with a broken shaft, but with all well on board. The news spread rapidly throughout the city, and old-timers can remember how the tidings were announced from the boards, of every theater in New York that night.

THE LOST CITY OF BOSTON.

The Ocean Monarch and the Blervie were the next to make a mysterious exit. After them the steamship City of Boston went a-missing. The only trace ever found of her was a board picked up at sea, which bore some rude lettering to the effect that the vessel was sinking when the message was scratched upon it. It was found Feb. 11, 1870. Ten years later a bottle was washed ashore on the Irish coast which, when broken open, was found to contain a memorandum signed by an engineer, which stated that the steamship Zanzibar, a vessel that sailed from New York for Glasgow the previous year and had never been heard from, had foundered at sea. No other tidings were ever heard of the ill-fated craft.

Another vessel whose fate is shrouded in mystery is the sloop-of-war Wasp, Capt. Blakely, which, after gallantly capturing the Reindeer and Avon, disappeared and was never heard from again.

A marine disaster which attracted universal attention at the time it happened was the loss at sea of the British iron-clad Captain. By that accident 472 lives were lost, including Captain Hugh Burgoyne, and Captain Cowper Coles, the designer of the ship. The vessel capsized in a heavy squall off Cape Finisterre soon after midnight, September 7, 1870, and sank within three minutes. Her destruction was attributed to a low freeboard and a heavy top weight.

The next casualty to attract attention was that of the steamship Atlantic, the same vessel which had been so unfortunate a short time before. She was stranded on the Novia Scotia coast, and 560 of those on board lost their lives. Many perished in the rigging from hunger and cold.

The steamship Ella sailed from London in the latter part of 1873 and has never been heard from since. Soon afterward the steamships Liberia and Boston sailed away, never again to be heard from.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The list can be strung out almost indefinitely, but perhaps the most fantastic story of all is the disappearance of the crew of the brig Mary Celeste—one which Captain Shufeldt of the United States navy, who was directed to investigate the affair, called "a sad and silent mystery of the sea."

It is, indeed, a baffling puzzle to tell what became of the officers and crew of that vessel. The facts, as briefly stated by Consul Sprague in a letter from Gibraltar, dated January 6, 1873, are that a British brigantine, the Dei Gratia, met in latitude 38° 20' north, longitude, 17° 30' west, an abandoned vessel, which on closer approach was made out to be the Mary Celeste.

As the broad surface of the Atlantic is strewn with derelicts, this meeting of an abandoned craft cannot, at first sight, be considered remarkable. But there were features to it that rendered it so, and not the least remarkable among them was that everything was found in shipshape order on board the brig. The hull was sound in every part, and the cargo was well stowed and in good condition. A vial of medicine which stood upright on a table in the cabin showed that the vessel had not experienced heavy weather, and the last entry in the log showed that she was in sight of the Azores at the time it was made. Everything on board seemed to be in its proper place, and to this late date there has been furnished no clue to the mystery of her abondonment. Her master, B. S. Briggs, was also her part owner. He was considered an expert seaman, and was accompanied on this voyage by his wife and young child. With the crew there were 13 persons on board.

The strangest part of it all is that when the Mary Celeste was sighted she was jogging along with all sail set, and it was by the merest accident that the officers of the Dei Gratia had their attention attracted to the vessel. As the vessels drew near it became apparent that no one was on board the brig, and a boat's crew from the Dei Gratia was sent to investigate.

Among other things was found a sword, which seemed at first to betray marks of blood. Dents were discovered on the railing, and the conclusion reached by the sailors was that there had been a mutiny on board the brig, and that the survivors had taken to the boats. Experts who examined the sword demonstrated that the stains were iron rust.

Nothing has been heard of the crew from that day to this.

AN AGED TREE.

It Formerly Existed on the Island of Teneriffe.

St. Louis Republic.

On the island of Teneriffe, one of the largest if not the very largest of the Canaries, about half way between the Porto Santo and the summit of the famous Pico de Tyde, the highest point of land on the island, stands the considerable town of Orotava, famous for its wonderful "Dragon Tree," the identical botanical specimen which Humboldt pronounced "the most ancient vegetable relic in the world." Humboldt made calculations on its age in several different ways, and declared that it was between 5,000 and 6,000 years old. Sir John Herschel often alludes to it as the oldest tree in the world. For at least 20 centuries the Guanches used the immense hollow of this ancient tree as a temple of worship. Its eventful career was suddenly terminated in the summer of 1867 when it was uprooted and almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane.

Where She Learned It.

Boston Transcript.

The talent which small children have for picking up the most characteristic phrases of uncultured chance companions is well known to parents. The other day at dinner little Marjorie, aged 4, astonished her parents by exclaiming, apropos of the pudding:

"Holy smoke! ain't that good!"

Her father and mother looked at her in astonishment.

"My child, where did you get that expression?" asked the mother.

"I'm after playing with Bridgie Dooley!" answered Marjorie complacently.

QUIET BUT STRONG.

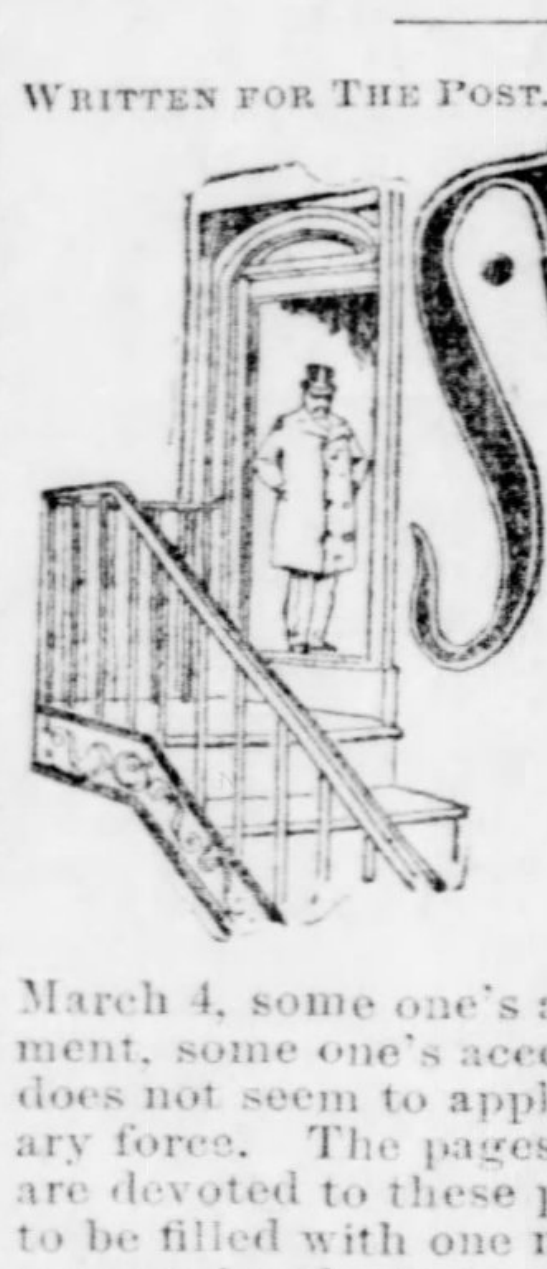
A Former Student Under Cleveland & Bissell Describes Their Life.

ALWAYS WORKED HARD AND LONG.

Mr. Cleveland's Voice Rarely Heard but His Influence Felt.

BISSELL POLITE AND ORDERLY.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.



SOME one paid a most agreeable compliment to the whole world when he said of us all, "We are history." The statement is so flattering that we may be pardoned for wanting to hold it to be worthy of acceptation; and yet to March 4, 1893, and to the days immediately following March 4, some one's agreeable compliment, some one's acceptable statement, does not seem to apply with its customary force. The pages of history which are devoted to these passing days seem to be filled with one name and with the current incidents in one great career. It seems that in these passing days each American is less apt to say, "We are history," and that all Americans are more willing to say, "He is history."

Perhaps it is not a bad idea to turn back in the earlier pages of the continuous public history to look for the same familiar name. At any rate I was so employed when the leaves fell apart at a period about 14 years ago that was concerned with other careers of less happy presage. The familiar name was not there at all in the public history, but the man himself stood out the more distinctly—not a printed record of him, but a portrait; or, rather, as though a curtain had been drawn aside to afford a glimpse of the quiet lawyer and his environment.

THE CURTAIN DRAWN ASIDE.

Up one flight, please, and then it's the first door on the left.

The flight of steps is on the outside of a building, the building is in Main street, Buffalo, and we, for the purposes of this brief visit, have gone back to the year 1879.

It is bitter weather in Buffalo at this season—this winter of 1879. Mind the ice on the steps and hold on to the railing. It's quite a journey, even to the second floor, and very much out of doors, isn't it? But this is the only way, if you want to get up to their law office—the office of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell.

Very much out of doors until we reach the landing. We have only to turn a knob, which is immediately at hand (the left hand), in order to find ourselves not less emphatically but much more comfortably within doors. We are in a large room, a notably long and spacious room, where calf bound volumes in orderly rows confront each other from opposing walls. Not the greatest number of law books that we have ever seen in a private library—not that by any means; but rest sssured, that here are conflicts of authority upon every possible legal point, and that one may secure from these volumes the answer yes or the answer no, according to taste, in reply to almost any question one may have occasion to ask. So, then, the library may be fairly regarded as sufficient. It is so regarded by the two students, who, with increasing perplexity, read page after page whenever there is not a pleading to be copied or a summons to be served. This statement, so far as it relates to one of those students, may be received with the greater confidence inasmuch as it is made by the only person who is in a position to know.

SERIOUS AND PROFESSIONAL.

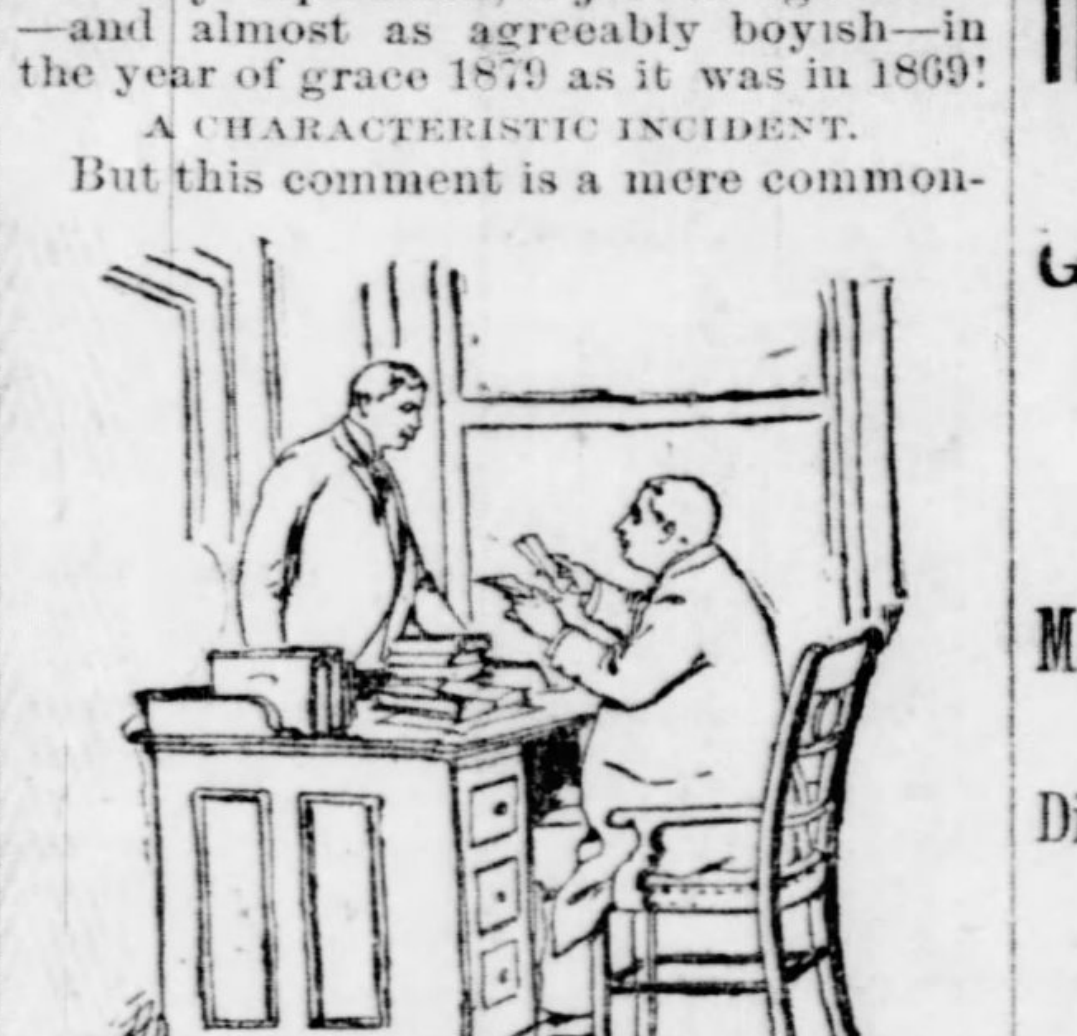
The office is not of the bustling and commercial sort. It is distinctly serious and strictly professional. One has an apprehension of order, of long and unhurried hours, of scrupulously careful work in its quiet atmosphere. There seems to be plenty of room and plenty of time here. Ah, well, that's partly because the senior partner is away. Poor Mr. Bass (Hon. Lyman K. Bass) is in Colorado for the sake of his health, and he will never be able to live in Buffalo. The further end, nearest to Main street, you notice is cut off by a partition wall, and there are the two dens—thinking shops, private offices, call them what you will—the essential thing to notice is that two big, quiet-mannered men sit there ("planted" as the French say), keeping office hours that often measure the whole extent of the day. Probably they arrived before the students this morning; no doubt Mr. Bissell will, as usual, economize time by taking for luncheon a sandwich at his desk, while the students (also as usual) are spending an hour in some restaurant; and when the students take their departure this evening perhaps both chiefs may remain "planted." How these chiefs may grow, being so securely planted!

CLEVELAND AT HIS DESK IN 1879.

Mr. Bissell when he graduated from Yale carried away with him from New Haven enough esteem and good will to make an ample garment even for his gigantic figure. He was covered with honor—with the respect that sterling qualities had won—and (a rarer and perhaps more valuable distinction) the popularity that had come as the unsought reward of a truly amiable nature. It is a tradition at the college still that the heaviest man in Bissell's class, for all his bigness, had not a mean cubic inch in his body; and 'Big, Bissell's" smooth face, with its conciliatory expression, is just as agreeable—and almost as agreeably boyish—in the year of grace 1879 as it was in 1869!

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT.

But this comment is a mere commonplace—in Buffalo, at least. Everyone knows that much about Mr. Bissell, and I am not to repeat what everyone has said—tiresome commonplaces. Here is something new; here is an incident that characterizes the man:



MR. BISSELL GIVES AN OBJECT LESSON IN FOLDING LETTERS.

He has called one of the two students into his private office and is giving him instructions in regard to the preparation of letters for the mail. "You should so fold the sheet," he says, very persuasively and very considerately, "and you should so place the sheet in the envelope that the recipient on opening the envelope in the usual way will have his letter, not upside down or with its back turned, but right side up and facing him!"

Could a postmaster general be more scrupulous? If Mr. Bissell ever becomes postmaster general that law student will no doubt recall the incident and say it was prophetic.

Mr. Grover Cleveland is a lawyer's lawyer, so to speak, most thoroughly appreciated by members of his own profession and with a strong following, especially among the younger men. You may hear them say that they'd rather try a case before him as referee than before any other member of the Buffalo bar, and every lawyer knows how much that saying means. But again, it would be a mere commonplace—in Buffalo, at least—to assert that Mr. Cleveland has those admirable qualities which attract young men and lend weight to his opinions. Here is something not only more important, but infinitely more important.

A VERY QUIET MAN.

You will notice that he is a very quiet man. His voice is seldom heard in the office, and he is apt to go and come without a word. Yet somehow this quite man makes his personality felt in a most unusual degree, and when he does speak there is a quality in his voice that stirs and attracts. This sort of thing, this attractive force of a strong personality, would be a tremendous advantage in public life if at any time he should happen to become politically prominent. These three things that one can't help noticing in the man—the reputation for good judgment, the sympathy for generous enthusiasm that makes friends in the younger set, and the personal magnetism—these three things in combination would equip him for a very great career, but he seems to be quite content in this office at the top of a flight of ice covered steps.

* * * * * *

The curtain's down again—to my great regret, but I can't help it. I was hoping that H. W. Box or Porter Norton, from their office on the other side of the hall, or John George Milburn, or Ansley Wilcox, or S. S. Rogers, or, in fact, anyone who used to come in, would come in to the old offices again once more, and so make the man of the future talk.

And yet, after all, the interruption is characteristic, for it is rarely a characteristic of men who really lead that you want from them and of them more and more, and more than you can get at any one time.

CONCRETE FOR BUILDINGS.

It Is Used Extensively in France in Place of Stone.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Frenchmen often wonder why the architects of America do not make more liberal use of concrete. There are but two concrete houses in St. Louis, but such are the facilities of concrete as a building material that the wonder is houses by the hundred are not built of it. In France it is used everywhere for building purposes; houses, arches, all sorts of structures, including monuments and tombstones, are made of it, and if properly prepared it is as lasting as the best stone. One of the great aqueducts which supply Paris with water is built almost exclusively of concrete, there being in the forest of Fontainebleau over three miles of arches which support the aqueduct, most of them exceeding 50 feet in height, and all of concrete. A country village near Paris has a church spire 130 feet high, a concrete monolith having been molded into shape during the process of erection, and exhibiting every evidence of durability. Even the best concrete when used for building material, whether in blocks or in a solid wall, is not dearer than stone, and the advantages are so great that American architects neglect their opportunities in not employing it.

THE NEW YEAR MINUET.

It was danced in the hall by the fire's red glow.
For the palms hid the lamps at the side,
And each form was outlined in the floor below,
While the shadows were spread far and wide.
But the shadows were misty—a softened gray—
In accord with the slow melody.
The light of the fire drove the dark lines away,
While it lent all a sweet mystery.

Both dancers were courtly and figures of grace,
Yet the maid held my fancy alone;
The glow gave a blush to her beautiful face;
In her dark eyes a fairer light shone.
And then as she courtesied, so stately, so slow,
With the grace of an age that is past,
It seemed like a dream of the long, long ago—
Like a dream that I knew could not last.

So stately, so slow, was each step that she made,
And so graceful the head that she bent;
The old-fashioned fan, that at times cast a shade,
Such an air of true elegance lent.
The place of the dance gave a place to my thought,
And I dreamed of the days that are dead;
The spell of the dance was by sorcery wrought,
And the hurrying modern days fled.

It was peace—the sweet rest of the olden day
When all idols were not overthrown—
When romance still lived, and, as king, Love held sway,
Before Mammon to ruler had grown.
And all those who watched were bewitched by the dance,
And they dreamed till the measure was o'er—
To-day was forgot in the short backward glance
And the charms of the day gone before.

—*Flavel Scott Mines in Ladies' Home Journal.*

IN DEATH'S VALLEY.

Great Deposits of Borax Found by Pioneers Searching For Gold.

MANY DIED ON THE ARID PLAIN.

Discovery of Such Abundance [illegible] Made the Mineral Cheap.

ITS EXTENSIVE AND VARIED USES.

When the story of the nineteenth century is written, says the *Epicure*, it will be found that it is chiefly in the last third that the most astonishing steps forward have been taken, the first portion showing rather the laying of foundations for progress than marked features of the thing itself. It is not alone telephone and phonograph and electricity harnessed in a hundred forms to the use of man, but earth itself has joined with air and all subtle forces to yield, from hitherto unknown resources, a myriad aids to easier living.

Petroleum began it, and in the search for oil many another mystery disclosed itself. It was plain that earth held in hiding not only many a form of light, heat and color, but purifying agents, thus far known only to the working chemist, and first and chief among these came borax, till the beginning of the present generation rare and costly, and used only by blacksmiths in welding steel, and occasionally in medicine.

Up to 1857 borax came to us from the East Indies, Persia and Italy, was refined in Venice and in England, and imported at a cost of $1 a pound, often more, its high price offering strong temptation to adulteration. In 1869 the price had fallen to 40 cents a pound, and in 1879 to 11 and from that time borax has remained a cheap commodity within the reach of all.

How has this been brought about? Out of disaster and human suffering, so sharp that the valley first found to be rich in this deposit bears yet the name, "The Death Valley," where the discoverers of the borax deposits found, in 1867, the remains of emigrant wagons undecayed, and their tracks still plain in the hardening sand, though 30 years had passed since hope left them and the little company one by one lay down to die.

Gold alone had been the object of the party who sought to enter California by the way of Salt Lake, and who, halting in the Death valley, in Injo county, California, found a heat so intense that, added to the lack of water, it made further progress impossible, only a few of the stronger ones escaping to tell the tale. Later experts, sent out to report if gold were really to be found in the valley, came upon the borax fields, and later the deposits in Nevada. From the Pacific coast 4,000,000 pounds a year are supplied for home consumption, which has now reached the astonishing total of 10,000,000 pounds yearly, with a constantly growing demand. Once introduced into family use, whether in kitchen, laundry or nursery, it becomes an essential.

Borax forms by crystallization, and every student of mineralogy knows that in this fact is nature's own guarantee of purity, a crystal in the nature of things being absolutely pure. Reduced to the powdered form which has been found most useful for daily service, it is, of course, possible to add cheaper and heavier adulterations, but frequent analysis shows that this is seldom done, and never by reputable companies.

In its present form it has numberless uses, the arts finding it no less essential than medicine and the household. It is not only disinfectant, but antiseptic, arresting decay in animal food, and invaluable in the washing of clothing or bedding suspected of infection. As a softener of hard water it is of greatest use, in regions where lime enters largely into the geologic formation and the water is unfit for washing.

As used by physicians, it not only softens but purifies water, heals ulcers and boils, relieves bruises, sprains and burns, allays inflammation and prickly heat, is useful in catarrh and acidity of the stomach, and as an antiseptic in typhoid fever, cholera and small pox.

In the arts its use is constant. It produces the glaze on china, earthenware and tiles, and is used in the enamel for "granite ware," as a mordant in calico printing and dyeing, and a flux for all metals, as it enables them to melt at a lower temperature. Used with pure, fine white sand in the proportion of four to one it produces a glass so hard as to cut common glass like a diamond, while it is added to slaked lime where it is desired to render plaster fire-proof.

It is the housekeeper, however, who reaps most constant benefit from its use, and to one of an experimental turn of mind more and more methods will present themselves. It is in all cases a safer form than many preparations of soda, and the slightly larger cost would not prevent its use rather than cheap and irritating substitutes, the nature of which can soon be judged by the effect upon the skin. No less friendly in its action than the forms of petroleum known as vaseline, and its preparations, it is one of the gifts of nature, whose surprises in this direction are but just beginning, and whose resources seem inexhaustible.

Hard on the Doctor.

Chicago Tribune.

Agitated doctor (at the drug store)—"There's been a mistake made somehow. I thought I gave out a prescription to Fosterson's little boy this morning, but it seems I didn't. Here it is now, in my pocketbook.

Druggist's Clerk—You certainly gave him the prescription. I filled it for him not an hour ago.

"Let me see it."

"Here it is."

"Heavens! Do you mean to say you took that for a prescription?"

"Certainly. Why not?"

(Sinking into chair)—"That's a check for my Chinese laundryman!"

She Was Not Generous.

Detroit Free Press.

"Yes," said Trivvet to Dicer, "I understand that Miss Gadd has been making remarks about me. Among other things she has been kicking about my mustache."

"She ought not be so cruel as to kick a thing when it's down," replied Dicer.

AS A MAN-OF-WAR.

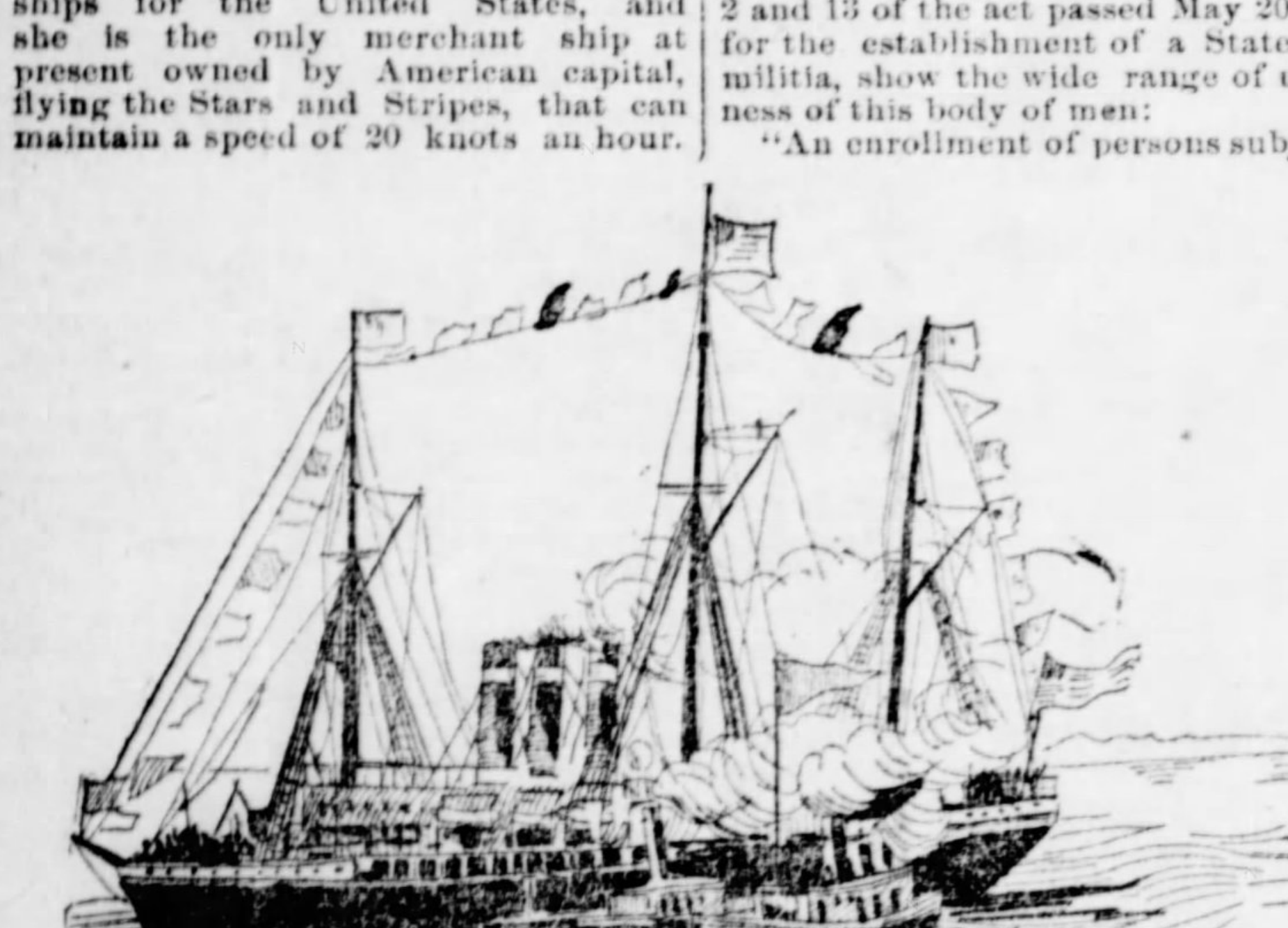
The Steamship New York Belongs to the United States Naval Reserve.

WILL HAVE A POWERFUL BATTERY.

A Coal Capacity Greater Than Any Cruiser Now Afloat.

HOW THE SHIP WILL BE MANNED.

Of the thousan-visitors who thronged the decks and grand saloon of the American line steamship New York on Washington's birthday probably not one-tenth of their number realized the importance of the function from a naval standpoint. The fact was lost sight of by many that this steamship is really the nucleus of a fleet of naval reserve ships for the United States, and she is the only merchant ship at present owned by American capital, flying the Stars and Stripes, that can maintain a speed of 20 knots an hour.



THE NEW YORK ON THE DAY THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS RAISED.

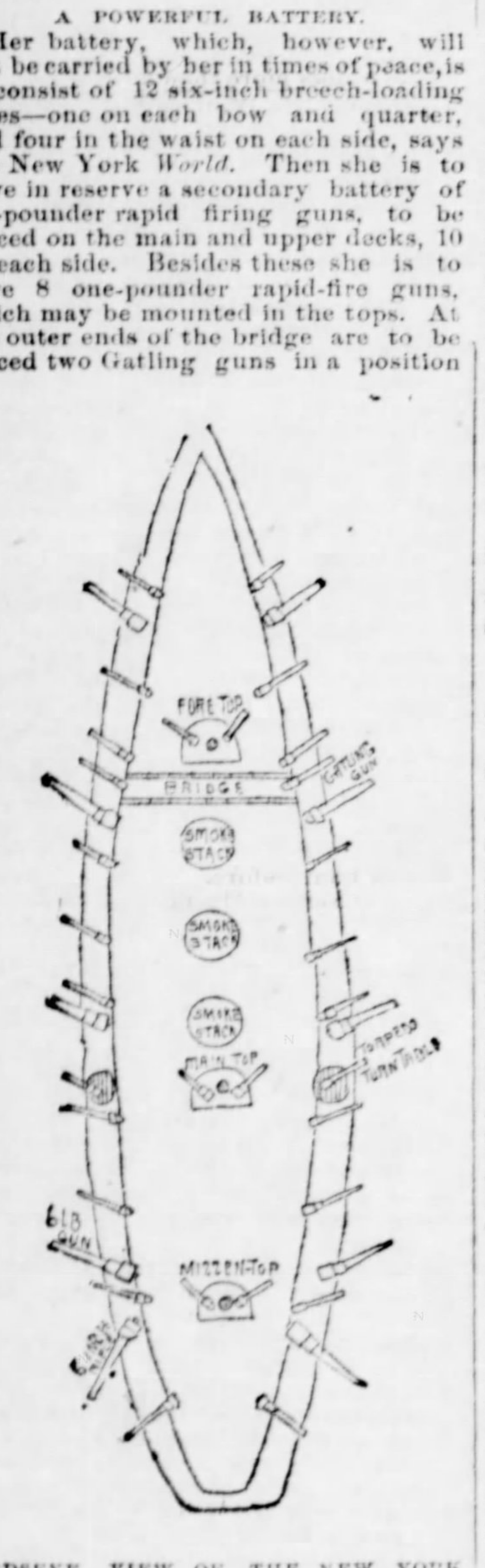
She is 147 feet longer than the largest man-of-war in the United States navy—her namesake, the big cruiser New York—and it is a question whether the latter would be able to do much with her in a stern chase across the ocean, if the steamship had a good start. A comparison of these two great ships will be interesting at this time:

Steamship.	Length. ft. in.	Beam. ft. in.	Horse-power.
New York, Am. line	527.00	63.00	20,000
New York, U. S. N.	380.06½	64.10	16,000

While the United States cruiser New York is specially fitted for the mounting of heavy guns on her decks, her mercantile sister is also quite strong enough to carry the armament that the navy department has already designed for her.

A POWERFUL BATTERY.

Her battery, which, however, will not be carried by her in times of peace, is to consist of 12 six-inch breech-loading rifles—one on each bow and quarter, and four in the waist on each side, says the New York *World*. Then she is to have in reserve a secondary battery of six-pounder rapid firing guns, to be placed on the main and upper decks, 10 on each side. Besides these she is to have 8 one-pounder rapid-fire guns, which may be mounted in the tops. At the outer ends of the bridge are to be placed two Gatling guns in a position to sweep the decks fore and aft if necessary.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE NEW YORK DECKS' ARMAMENT.

Down below in the fore peak there are to be two tubes, or submarine guns, which can be fired when the ship is going at great speed and approaching an enemy. On the lower main deck there are to be fitted amidships two torpedo turn-tables, to hold two torpedo tubes each, at a height of 15 feet above the water. The guns and ammunition will be stored in the navy-yard.

The steamship, in case of war, would be commanded by a captain in the United States navy and a staff of officers made up from the navy and naval reserve, the petty officers and seamen being naval reserve men, thoroughly drilled in the handling of modern machine guns and experts in electrical appliances, torpedo warfare and signaling. It is estimated by the navy department that it would take about 800 men to man the New York.

COAL CARRYING CAPACITY.

Another important feature in the construction of the steamship New York is her great coal carrying capacity, which, in war times would be of inestimable value. Her bunkers will hold 2,000 tons of coal. Running at full speed she burns nearly 300 tons in 24 hours, so that in a six days' run she will consume about 1,800 tons. Running at low speed, as she would be when looking for prizes, it is estimated that she would not burn more than half that qbantity. An additional 3,000 tons of coal could easily be carried in the hold, where the cargo is now stowed, so the ship would have enough fuel to last her for a cruise of perhaps 15,000 miles. The cruiser New York is so constructed that she can carry coal enough to keep her at sea until she has covered 13,000 miles.

The principal officers of the First Naval battalion, S. N. Y., who would be called into active service are: Jacob William Miller, commander; George Edward Kent, lieutenant commander; Herbert Livingston Satterlee, lieutenant and navigator; John Vanderpool, lieutenant (J. G.) surgeon; John G. Agar, lieutenant (J. G.) paymaster; James R. Hayden, ensign, assistant surgeon.

The First Separate division of Rochester, in command of Lieutenant J. M. Angle, and the Second Separate division from the same city, in command of Lieutenant E. N. Walbridge, would also be called upon to man the New York.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The following portions of sections 1, 2 and 13 of the act passed May 20, 1892, for the establishment of a State naval militia, show the wide range of usefulness of this body of men:

"An enrollment of persons subject to military duty shall be made, and there shall be separately enrolled and designated as naval militia in such districts as the commander-in-chief may designate, all seafaring men of whatever calling or occupation, and all men engaged in navigation of the rivers, lakes and other waters, all persons engaged in the construction and management of ships and crafts and any parts thereof upon such waters, together with shipowners and their employes, yacht-owners, membrs of yacht clubs and all other associations for aquatic pursuits, and all ex-officers and former enlisted men of the United States navy.

"As a part of the uniformed militia authorized by law, and in addition to the National Guard, there may be naval battalions organized by voluntary enlistment for the defense of the coasts, lakes and harbors. In time of peace there shall not be maintained more than four such battalions, organized as herein provided, but the commander-in-chief shall have power, in case of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, to increase the force beyond such limit of four battalions and to organize the same as the exigencies of the service may require. The commander-in-chief may alter, annex, divide, consolidate or disband the naval battalions, or any divisions thereof, whenever in his judgment the efficiency of the State service will be thereby increased.

"The naval militia shall be subject to the articles and regulations for the government of the United States navy, to the same extent as and under the same circumstances as members of the National Guard are subject to the articles of war and regulations for the government of the United States army."

HIT BY A METEOR.

It Struck a Life Insurance Agent but He Survived.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I am, perhaps, the only man in America who was ever hit by an ærolite," said Colonel Sid Fontaine, as he settled down in a big armchair at the Southern and piled his crutches up beside him. "I'm in the life insurance business, and one day last week procured a buggy and drove out from Sedalia to a farmhouse to settle up a loss. It was nightfall when I started home, but the sky was clear, the road good and I was making excellent time. I noticed that there were an unusual number of 'shooting stars,' and some of remarkable brilliancy. Suddenly the road was lit up with a glare equal to that of the noonday sun, only it had an orange tinge. I glanced up and a ball of fire as large as my hat seemed to be coming right down upon me.

"Before I could think, much less act, it plunged into the buggy, blinding me for a moment by its glare, went through and hurled itself in the ground. It bored a hole in the bottom of the buggy as large as a saucer and triangular in shape. It made a hissing noise as it fell, reminding me of the bluff of an enormous gander. My horse took fright and I had considerable difficulty in controlling him. I did not know that I was hurt until I had ridden fully a mile, when my left foot began to pain me. I examined it and found that the great toe was mashed flat and one of the larger bones of the foot broken. That's why I go on crutches. If I could find that meteorite and dig it up I think we two might get a position in a dime museum."

NOT THAT KIND.

Mrs. Smiley Didn't Want Anyone Her Husband Admired.

Detroit Free Press.

"Caroline," observed Mr. Smiley as he watched his wife whisking the dust out of the corners, "why don't you get a good sweeper? I saw one down town that I admired very much."

"Oh, did you?"

"Yes, and I tell you that sweeper wouldn't raise a mite of dust in the house."

"Oh, you think so, do you! But I would—yes, sir! You bring a sweeper into this house, and you'll see the dust I'll raise!"

"All right. I'll try one. There's a beauty down at—"

"Oh, go on, go on. Insult me all you want to. I'm only your lawful wife. But you bring your beauty up here, and let me get a hand at her. I'll pull every hair in her head out, so I will. I'll——"

"Good gracious, Caroline, it ain't a girl. It's a carpet sweeper I mean, one with a long handle——"

"Why didn't you say so? As if I cared anway if it was a girl. If there is one thing in the world I hate more than another, it's a jealous woman!"

"Me, too," sighed Mr. Smiley.

LIFE OF FRENCH PEASANTS.

The Majority Have Few Comforts and Live Cheaply.

A COUNTRY OF MEDIUM LAND HOLDINGS.

Still One-Half the Soil Is Cultivated by Renters.

SUPERIOR IN MORALS TO THE CITY FOLKS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

PARIS, March 6.—Some of our notions about rural France will have to be revised. It has been popularly supposed that the extensive sub-division of agricultural land in this country was due primarily to the revolution of a hundred years ago. There can be no doubt that the popular uprising at that period, with its political and material changes, were somewhat of a help toward this end, but that they could not have been the chief factor is shown conclusively by the single circumstance than when the revolution broke out it found among the 25,000,000 of the population at that period about half as many small landowners as there are estimated to be at present, in a population of 38,000,000. As a matter of fact peasant proprietorship as it exists in France is a legacy from the far distant past. It existed and was recognized side by side with feudalism, and it has reached its present unparalleled dimensions because, since feudalism was abolished, the political and material conditions of France have become gradually more and more favorable to it.

Another notion needing to be modified is that which conceives of small proprietors as holding a larger area of the agricultural land of France than is held by proprietors of more importance. It is easy to be misled in this matter. There are portions of France, and the fairest and richest portions, of which such a conception would be unquestionably true, and the notion receives additional favor from those general statements which are afloat, like that, for instance, which puts the aggregate of land owners at 8,000,000, and another which states that one-half of the agricultural surface is tilled by the families to whom it belongs.

MEDIUM LAND HOLDINGS.

When, however, we dive into figures a little, what we discover is that holdings of less than 15 acres amount to only about a fourth of the country's surface, while those exceeding 120 acres cover more than a third of it. We also find that holdings which range between these figures exceed considerably in the acreage they cover both the smaller and the larger estates, making it obviously true, as French statisticians have repeatedly maintained, that France, as regards the division of its land, may more properly be classed as a country of medium holdings than as a nation which is either dominated by big landlords or cut up into piece-meal for the sole benefit of little ones.

Two other notions challenge attention, both of which will have to be changed somewhat if they are to harmonize strictly with the facts. One is the popular idea that under a system of small and medium holdings the land will be cultivated better, and hence be more fruitful, than under a different system—such a system, for instance, as that obtaining in England. In a new country like our own, where the soil has only to be tickled with the plow to smile annually with a bountiful harvest; such a result from small proprietorship might be naturally counted upon, but where the soil is old and so nearly exhausted as to need artificial stimulus, and therefore capital and skill, to bring it into a state of even moderate fruitfulness, it is very easy to see, upon reflection, that the small, semi-impoverished owner, who must rely solely upon his own limited resources, is at a disadvantage.

FIGURES PROVE IT.

Not only is this what might reasonably be expected, but the figures show that it is the actual result; that, too, whether small holdings in France are compared in their productiveness with larger holdings of the same sort of land in the same country, or whether agricultural France is lumped together and compared in this matter with nations which pursue their farming under a different system.

So likewise must our notions as to the degree of material prosperity accruing to small proprietors be modified somewhat. Settled upon a few acres, a small family may manage to live, but if they depend solely upon what their little patch of land affords them they will live a hard life, with scarcely any comfort, and in mean and squalid surroundings. This is the condition of a large part of the French peasantry at the present day. It is quite true that most of them lay by a little for the future, but they do this by a sort of instinct, and the reason they are able to do it is that rather than leave the future in uncertainty they will steal a little from present necessaries. Allowing for exceptions, we have not found that as regards the supply of their material wants the French peasantry as a whole are much, if any, better off than the farm laborers of Great Britain. Their food is coarse in the extreme, and they are often very meanly domiciled.

LIVE VERY CHEAPLY.

The cleanliness and brightness one sees so generally in laborers' cottages in England are rare indeed in France. M. Blouet, who is surely a good authority, tells us that the average French peasant will live on 8 or 10 cents a day, and another writer, M. Betham-Edwards, who has traversed the entire country, says that thousands of French peasants must have seen for the first time, at the Paris exposition of 1889, those conveniences of modern life which in all well-regulated families are held essential to both health and decency.

Perhaps we are laying too much stress upon these things. For fear of being misunderstood, we hasten to say that rural life in France has undergone vast improvements within 20 years, and that the trend is now more decidedly onward and upward than ever before. You can still find sections where the rude bed adorns an alcove in the kitchen, and where, as in the earlier times, horses are used to tread out the corn; and also many parts where illiteracy is common, and where the people live in the coarsest manner and do their work without the least regard for modern improvements. But in these days education is penetrating into the most remote hamlets and Jacques Bonhomme, under the influence of this and other civilizing forces, is beginning to think that there is more in this life even for him than to grub and save, and then die, leaving similar conditions to his offspring.

Moreover, farm wages are improving. For the lowest form of farm drudgery they have quadrupled within 50 years, the ruling rate now being from $80 to $120 a year with board, the latter sum, which is very high for France, being the wage commanded by those "aristocrats of the farm," the shepherds. After all, too, there is hardly any pauperism in agricultural France, though there is poverty and plenty of hard scratching. And when you consider that Honest Hodge, if he lives to be old, is very likely to end his days in the poorhouse, while Jacques Bonhomme is almost certain to breathe his life away under his own roof tree, withis own kindred about him, it would seem as though any substantial comparison between the peasantry of France and the farm laborers of England were quite out of the question.

That the French peasants themselves are measurably content with their lot is shown in numerous ways. One proof of it is afforded in the complacency with which they look upon government affairs. It is not in clustering hamlets that French revolutionists are bred, but in the close, fervid atmosphere of great cities. Far from being a revolutionist, the French peasant is not even a politician. It used to amaze us that the popular vote, drawn so closely from this class, could change so soon from its emphatic indorsement of Napoleon III. to its equally emphatic countenance of existing republican forms.

THE PEASANTS CONTENTED.

On the face of it, this would suggest vacillation and rural unrest. But as a matter of fact it indicates the opposite of all this. It shows, when one gets an inside view, that French peasants take little interest in such things, that they are wholly wrapped up in the humdrum life of the vineyard and the farm, and so absorbed in making a living, and laying by a little for old age, that elections mean to them little more than an acquiescence in whatever form of government may happen for the time to be in power. Anything seems to suit them politically so long as it allows them to go on quietly with their ordinary pursuits. When Napoleon asks for their support they think of nothing beyond saying "Yes," and when Paris and other centers, having overthrown the empire, ask them to indorse a republic, the response naturally is the same. This at least is how it has been in the past, though one cannot help thinking that 20 years of prosperous Republican rule must have awakened in many of these rustic Frenchmen a pronounced liking for this simpler form of government, and that the increased enlightenment these years have brought will lead them hereafter to increased political activity.

In France, as in other nations, the complaint is common that rural districts are undergoing a slow process of depopulation. But the great drain in France is, not from that country to some other, but from the rural districts toward the great cities, especially toward Paris. With increasing education there has sprung up in the rural breast a feverish craving for enlarged opportunities.

To say that one-half of the soil is cultivated by those who are proprietors of it, is to say much, but not all, for the other half has yet to be accounted for. This we find is occupied by two classes—three-fourths of it by those paying a regular rental, and the remaining one-fourth by what are called metayers; that is, those who for the privilege of farming it halve the products they realize with its owners. To indicate still further how farming operations are carried on, it should be noted that in some cases a number of *metayers* take a holding together, bringing their combined capital to bear in the effort to make it profitable. It should also be noted that in districts where the holdings of land are generally small, it is not unusal for neighbors to own a horse and a cow in jointure, and that associations are common in such districts for the purchase and hiring out of improved agricultural machinery, and for the granting on rare occasions of such small loans as may be needed while the impecunious peasant waits for his crops to ripen.

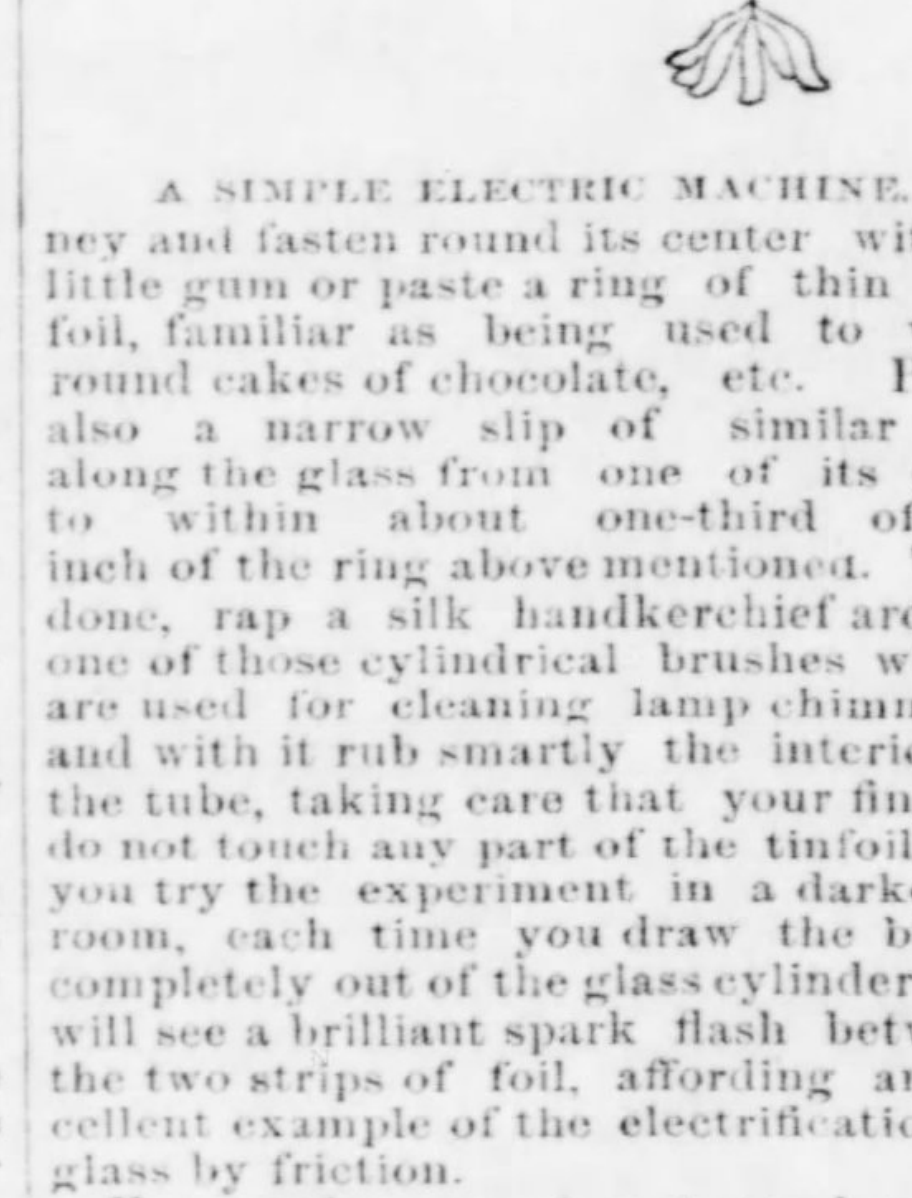
In social life the French peasantry are pre-eminent for the sobriety they exhibit; that, too, in spite of the fact that in some parts their staple beverage is home-made wine. In morals they are far superior as a rule to city folk; so much so that an intelligent and sympathetic writer, referring to their modern tendency to imitate city folk, says that if the peasantry only knew how superior they are to the rest of France, this craze would receive an effectual quietus.

HENRY TUCKLEY.

HOME-MADE ELECTRICITY.

A Suggestion to Boys Who Have Some Inventive Talent.

By means of the simple arrangements here illustrated one can repeat on a small scale many of the experiments usually performed in a fully appointed laboratory. To make this little electric machine one should take a lamp chimney and fasten round its center with a little gum or paste a ring of thin tinfoil, familiar as being used to wrap round cakes of chocolate, etc. Paste also a narrow slip of similar foil along the glass from one of its ends to within about one-third of an inch of the ring above mentioned. This done, rap a silk handkerchief around one of those cylindrical brushes which are used for cleaning lamp chimneys, and with it rub smartly the interior of the tube, taking care that your fingers do not touch any part of the tinfoil. If you try the experiment in a darkened room, each time you draw the brush completely out of the glass cylinder you will see a brilliant spark flash between the two strips of foil, affording an excellent example of the electrification of glass by friction.



A SIMPLE ELECTRIC MACHINE.

For another experiment attach to the glass tube, passing it around the ring of tinfoil, a bit of brass of iron wire, to the lower end of which you have suspended slips of thin paper, obtained by cutting a couple of cigarette papers lengthwise into three portions. Rub the inside of the tube as before, inserting the brush, still wrapped in the handkerchief, at the opposite end, i. e., that remote from the straight strip of foil. The metalling ring becomes charged with electricity, which passes down the wire to the little strips of paper, and you will see them diverge, mutually repelling each other.

HE HEALS THE SICK.

It Is Even Said That Father John of Kronstadt Can Raise the Dead.

HIS LIFE DEVOTED TO HUMANITY.

Russians of Every Class Call Upon the Remarkable Priest.

HIS FAME AS WIDE AS THE EMPIRE

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

One of the most extraordinary characters produced during the latter half of the nineteenth century is the wonderful Russian poet known as Father John of Kronstadt. The sketch of his life here appended is drawn from the account of one who professes either personal knowledge of that which he affirms, or from the most trustworthy sources of information. Reading it, one might almost query whether or not apostolic times were not repeating themselves in that portion of the earth, at least, which rejoices in the presence of Father John. The more general impulse will be to accept the statements which follow with the traditional grain of salt. But one thing must not be lost sight of. Father John unlike the apostles, is still a living flesh and blood personality, and skeptics can, if they wish, supplement the grain of salt with a personal investigation.

As has been said, Father John is a priest, and as a Russian priest he is as a matter of course in the service of the Greek church. But he is something more than a mere presbyter, he is an ascetic of the most pronounced type; a seer, a healer, a philantrophist and, if we are to believe it, a raiser of the dead. His popularity is immense; hundreds of letters are received by him daily; thousands of pilgrims come to him from all parts of Russia where his name and fame have penetrated. Lent is his busiest time. From six in the evening until two in the morning he is surrounded by crowds who have gathered to see him, hear him, touch him. Advice, consolation, health—all these they seek of him, and he is said never to fail them when he can reach them, or they him.

SHOWS NO DISCRIMINATION.

His help is given without regard to race, creed or caste. In the crowds that surround him are nobles, military and civil officials, women of fashion, men of science, wealthy merchants, soldiers, peasants, orthodox Russians, Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Mohammedans. Money pours in to him from all sides, and he spends it where he sees fit. Professional beggars cannot deceive him, for he can read thoughts. The truth in his wisdom is absolute. He knows whether people will live or die. In the latter case his silence or efforts at consolation and cheer are tacitly understood; in the former a word, a glance, betokening encouragement, are invariably followed by restoration to health.

In whatever place Father John appears the very railway stations are crowded. Business is put aside, and when finally he appears "every noise is hushed in a general feeling of love and reverence." Sometimes so great are the waiting crowds the police have to stop the traffic in the streets in order to prevent accidents. The same thing occurs over and over again in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Novgarod and in every place in Russia to which he goes, the multitudes who throng about him increasing with every year. Those who witnessed the scenes on Troy Hill during the life of Father Mollinger here in Pittsburgh can best realize what all this means.

SECRET OF HIS POWER.

One can but ask what are the characteristics of this wonderful Russian who has thus gained such unexpected popularity throughout the great empire of the czars? A good writer, preacher, lecturer he undoubtedly is, but it is not for those evidences of mental powers that the multitudes throng and love him. An atmosphere radiates from him of boundless love for humanity, absolute self-abnegation and superhuman energy for good and of faith. Call it personal magnetism if you will—its power is felt by all who approach him; its influence for good is something marvelous.

The following sketch of his life demonstrates at least the power of absolute self-sacrifice:

Father John was born in Archangel, and is the son of a poor church assistant. As a child he was more than ordinarily dull and unretentive. Indeed, up to his 9th year he seemed utterly incapable of learning at all. This filled him with great despondency, for young as he was his heart was stirred with love and sympathy for the sufferings of humanity. One night, according to his own account, he took his trouble to God in prayer, begging that the veil that seemed to close his mind might be removed. While so occupied he felt as if an electric shock passed through his inmost being, and his mind seemed suddenly to grow clear. And so it was, from that time on, from one of the dullest be became one of the brightest of pupils. As such the government sent him to the Ecclesiastcial academy in St. Petersburg. In 1855 he became a candidate for the priesthood and accepted the position in Kronstandt which he now holds. He married before entering on his duties, and his wife agreed with him to consecrate life to the service of humanity, saying, "There are a sufficient number of happy families in the world without us!"

CONTINUSE AN ASCETIC LIFE.

Many years passed before his fame attracted much public attention. In 1875 the Russian press published about 100 cures performed by him. From that time on the interest in him has steadily grown. His personal life has, however, continues rigidly ascetic. His house boasts of three little rooms, "the only beauty of which is perfect cleanliness." He is a very early riser, spending the first half hour of every day in prayer that ends in a kind of trance. From this he awakens seemingly invigorated. He takes little rest at any time, eats without regard to fixed meal times, being apparently able to go without food for unusual lengths of time, but not being pedantic or unsocial in this particular respect. When with congenial people he is said to be a good listener and fine talker.

One very peculiar thing about him is the way in which he retains his youthful looks. People who knew him 30 years ago say he has not aged since. As a matter of fact he looks about 35 years old now, whereas he is actually 67. His features are thin and regularly cut. Light auburn hair, beard and mustache, worn long and wavy after the manner of the Greek clergy, recall to mind some ancient pictures. Over the middle height, he yet appears even taller. In spite of constant work, going as he does at call from place to place, he has yet found time to publish a work of two volumes which has attracted much attention in Russia. Father John's healings are too numerous to mention in an article of this description. The moral and spiritual influence he exerts are still more difficult to record. Criminals of both sexes have been thus raised to honest, useful lives.

Nor does his work stop with healing and saving. It has a very practical side to it, as may be seen from the list of activities established by his means. In Kronstadt alone are the following:

AIDS FOR THE PEOPLE.

"Houses for the Love of Work;" A Night Refuge, capable of housing 300, where for half a penny or gratuitiously people get a bed for the night and bread and tea in the morning; a sewing school and workshop for girls and unemployed women; a school and workshop for book-bindery and another for book-making; a soup kitchen with a capacity for feeding 600 people; a home for aged women; a hospital for the very poor; a lecture hall, a free library, an orphanage, a day nursery and other establishments besides.

So says our writer, a contributor to *Lucifer*, London, and if the half only be fact, one might almost come to believe that in Father John we may have one of these mysterious beings anciently called Nirmanakayas whose peculiar mission seemingly resolves itself into a concentrated and persistent effort to aid and redeem the suffering multitudes of humanity. The spirit of such self-sacrifice is indeed stirring in more than one heart and brain now active in the service of the world. The difference between all such is probably one only of degree. The supernatural and miraculous do not exist; it is a question of spiritual and evolutionary development which determines just what we can or cannot do whatever our aim and effort. Father John is Father John by virtue of this evolutionary progress even as are all others like him who have worked apparently inexplicable wonders on this mundane plane of life.

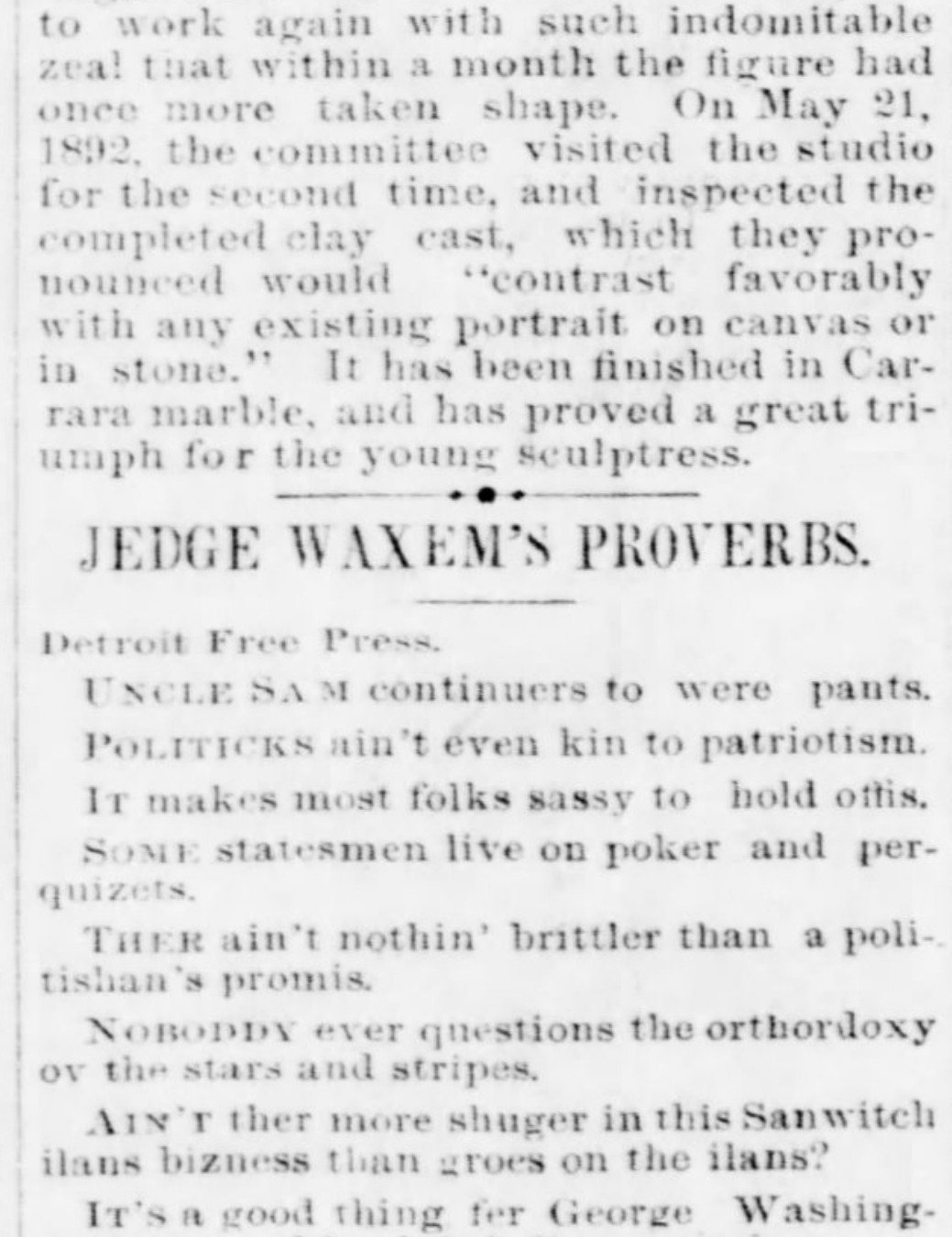
MARK F. GRISWOLD.

WRECKED HER STATUE.

Experience of a Young Sculptress With a Street Gamin.

Here is a story with a warning for all philanthropic young women who would fain convert street gamins into bell boys and stray tramps into tidy gardeners and coachmen. In 1889 Miss Mary Redmond of Dublin, who is, by the way, the youngest sculptor in Ireland to receive commissions for important public monuments, received a commission to make a statue of Father Mathew.

About the same time she rescued a "charity boy," named Richard Hunter, from starvation, and took him into her studio as a model. In May, 1891, her clay model was finished. It represented Father Mathew in his Capuchin dress, with his right hand upheld in the act of blessing. The girl was awaiting the judgment of the committee. Meantime the charity boy, having proved obstreperous, had been dismissed. One day on going to the studio the boy met her at the door and gave her the information that he "had done for her statue," together with a blow.



MISS REDMOND.

She secured the protection of a passing friend, who held the boy until the police could be summoned. When the party entered the studio it was found that the statue had been entirely destroyed.

The wretched boy was condemned to seven years' penal servitude for assault and destruction of property, and the brave girl, having begged for an extension of time, set to work again with such indomitable zeal that within a month the figure had once more taken shape. On May 21, 1892, the committee visited the studio for the second time, and inspected the completed clay cast, which they pronounced would "contrast favorably with any existing portrait on canvas or in stone." It has been finished in Carrara marble, and has proved a great triumph for the young sculptress.

JEDGE WAXEM'S PROVERBS.

Detroit Free Press.

UNCLE SAM continuers to were pants.

POLITICKS ain't even kin to patriotism.

IT makes most folks sassy to hold offis.

SOME statesmen live on poker and perquizets.

THER ain't nothin' brittler than a politishan's promis.

NOBODDY ever questions the orthordoxy ov the stars and stripes.

AIN'T ther more shuger in this Sanwitch ilans bizness than groes on the ilans?

IT'S a good thing fer George Washington's reecord he didn't live nowadays.

EVERY now and then you find a congrisman with a fer sale notis pinned onto his generi stile.

A PUBLIC econnermist these times seems to be a man that gits $5,000 a yeer fer tryin' to spend all the government money in his own deestrick.

THE GREATER PREVAILED.

A sparrow, swinging on a branch,
Once caught a passing fly;
"Oh, let me live!" the insect prayed
With trembling, piteous cry.
"No," said the sparrow, "you must fall,
For I am great and you are small."

The bird had scarce began his feast
Before a hawk came by—
The game was caught—"Pray let me live,"
Was the poor sparrow's cry,
"No," said the captor, "you must fall,
For I am great and you are small."

An eagle saw this rogue and swooped
Upon him from on high.
"Pray let me live, why should you kill
So small a bird as I?"
"Oh," said the eagle, "you must fall,
For I am great and you are small."

While he ate the hunter came,
He let his arrow fly—
"Tyrant!" the eagle shrieked, "you have
No right to make me die!"
"Ah!" said the hunter, "you must fall,
For I am great and you are small."

LONG PETER'S DOG.

Long Ridge station was a very solitary spot indeed, even at the best of times; but just at present, when Long Peter and I were its only occupants, the loneliness of our position was horrible.

I don't think Peter felt it as I did. He was a tall, gaunt Scotchman, who had been a shephard in his native land. I had come out from a full nest—a happy home, and the awful monotony of the Australian wilds seemed sometimes more than I could bear.

For a month at least Long Peter and I had shared the work and the danger between us; he, as the most experienced, going out with the sheep, while I kept the hut, cooked the food and attended to the various duties.

On this particular day I had been feeling an amount of listless weariness which I could scarcely understand myself, but the fact was that nervous depression so overpowered me that when Bouncer rose up from my feet with a growl I started as though some terrible danger was close at hand.

I walked to the door of the hut and looked keenly all around, but could not see anything unusual.

Still Bouncer knew what he was about. Bouncer had risen to his feet and was listening intently. Again he growled; no, not growled, but whined impatiently and trotted to the door.

Then I knew that whoever might be approaching was no enemy, but a friend. Yet, who could it be?

I followed Bouncer to the door of the hut and, shading my eyes with my hand, looked earnestly toward the west, which was the direction in which the dog was looking.

Presently the quick though muffled fall of a horse's hoofs became distinctly audible. I knew the canter well; it was that of Blackfoot, the splendid riding horse belonging to Mr. Ashby, the owner of the station.

"Good afternoom, Jem," he said in his usual pleasant manner. "Give me a light for my pipe and a morsel to eat, for I must be off again directly. Any news going? Long Peter is not home yet, I suppose?"

"Ay, there they come," said the master, in a relieved tone; "and now, after a few words with Peter, I can mount and be off. I ought to be home before it is quite dark.

"Jem," he added, quite impressively, "I came to-day to warn you and Peter that there are blacks in the neighborhood. They have been lurking around the home station for several days, and they mean mischief, too, for their women are not with them. I hope your guns are in good order? Do you want powder or lead?"

"We have enough of both," I replied, "but we have only a dozen bullets. I'll run them to-morrow."

This I said with a flush of shame rising to my cheek, for had not Peter asked me that very morning to run the bullets?

Mr. Ashby did not seem to observe my embarrassment, for he was standing at the door impatiently waiting for Peter; he had, however, heard my words, for he replied immediately: "Don't put off anything till to-morrow, Jem; fetch the mold and get the bullets run at once; then go to the water hole and bring as many bucketfuls as you can stow away in the hut."

Even as he spoke Peter and the flocks arrived, the animals feeding quietly all the way along. "Good evening, sir," said Long Peter quietly to his master. "I've had some trouble with the beasts to-day; three are missing. I found the body of one of them. It had been speared."

Scarcely were the words out of his mouth when a spear whizzed through the open doorway and quivered in the wooden slabs behind.

Had my two companions been as inexperienced as I was all would now have been confusion and dismay, but both the master and Long Peter were old colonists and had had more than one brush with the natives. They were both as cool as possible.

"Bar the door, Jem," said the shepherd, "and hand me the powder flask and bullets. Here, Bouncer, keep a heel, good dog."

With a feeling more akin to agony than I had ever known before I handed the powder flask to my fellow servant, at the same time telling him that I had forgotten all about the bullets and that only half a dozen remained on hand.

He just gave me one glance, partly indignant, partly pity.

"Then we are all up in a tree," he said; "however, let us do our best; two bullets to each of us, Jem, and we'll stand by each other."

The good old fellow! I saw by his face that he felt for me in the agony of remorse that I was enduring, and did not mean to make it the worse for me by his reproaches.

Meanwhile Mr. Ashby was coolly reconnoitering through the loopholes; he had let down the windows and was preparing for action as quietly as the shepherd. We handed him two bullets, but he pushed them back; he had a few of his own.

"Take them, take them," he whispered; "you will need them all." And we did.

Suddenly there was a change; three or four of the sheep rose, looked all round, stamped their feet and huddled close together. Something had alarmed them, some sight or sound as yet unrevealed to our blunter faculties.

The next moment a loud report rang out into a thousand echoes. Peter had fired the first shot, a shrill death scream following it, while we could dimly see the dark figure of a man who leaped from his ambush and fell like a clod to the ground.

"There, you are all right!" he added, exultantly, as both Mr. Ashby's gun and mine were fired at the same moment. "You have each fixed your man and the others are drawing off for a little. But, mark my words, sir," he added, "though they are mortally afraid of our guns, they'll find out soon enough that our ammunition is running short. Then they will fire the hut and we are done for! Sir, I mean to get Bouncer to help us."

"The dog?" asked Mr. Ashby, inquiringly. "I don't understand. What can he do? They will certainly kill him if you let him out."

"So they will, if they can catch him," replied the shepherd, composedly; "but we must take our chance of that, sir. If you will write a line to the head station, telling them what a fix we are in, I reckon that my dog will carry the letter there in less time than a thoroughbred horse could do it. I have taught him, sir, to fetch and carry, little thinking that at some time our lives might depend upon him doing it. Please write the letter, sir.

"But you will go to the head station with it?" replied the master, who was busily writing, "how can you get him to understand?"

"Leave that to me, sir," replied Long Peter; "the only difficulty is, will the black fellows wait long enough before they fire the hut, so as to allow of help coming? It is doubtful, but we can only try. We are in God's hands, sir."

Peter pulled away a half-rotten slab from beneath his bunk, thus making a hole sufficiently large for Bouncer to creep through. He then fastened the letter securely to his collar, the noble animal giving now and then a suppressed whine and trembling from head to foot with anxiety.

"Now go, good dog," he whispered; and sqeuezing him through the hole Bouncer sped away on noiseless feet.

We listened intently for a few minutes; oh, how we listened, our faces blanched and our limbs trembling. Had Bouncer escaped on his weighty errand without being discovered? A wild jabbering rose on the night air, a rush of many feet and the next instant we detected a yelp of pain.

"They have surely speared him," whispered Mr. Ashby.

But Long Peter turned on him almost in anger. "No, no, sir," he said, "he is just scratched. He will do it yet. I know he will."

"He must be quick, then," replied the master, "for those cursed savages have struck a light somehow; they mean to burn us out—look!"

Our eyes were now intensely watching from the loopholes the movements of the black fellows, and we had not watched long 'till we saw a flaming brand whizzing through the air and falling upon the stringy bark roof above our heads.

Another and another immediately followed, still it did not seem to us that any of them had taken effect.

"Carry up a bucket of water through the trap door and throw it upon the roof," whispered the master to me; "but take care of yourself; don't let them see you."

I did as I was directed, and thoroughly drenched the roof, but while thus engaged I heard a shout from below. It was Mr. Ashby's voice.

"Come down, Jem; come quickly," he cried, and I rattled down the ladder with a sinking heart.

Long Peter lay on the floor of the hut, white and gasping; a spear had entered one of the loopholes and pinned him through the thigh. In response to my groan of utter dismay he struggled into a sitting position.

"Never mind me, Jem," he said; "fight it out to the last. Take my gun; there is one charge in it yet; but first drag me into that corner."

I obeyed in silence, handed him a pannikin of cold tea and then took my place by Mr. Ashby's side.

"Look out," he whispered. "I mean to fire at their ringleader—that man with a blazing log in his hand—I fear he has already fired the roof. I hear it crackling, but it scarcely matters now, the end is not far off. We are doomed."

As he spoke these departing words Mr. Ashby fired, the bullet bringing down the man aimed at, who, with a wild screech, fell to the ground.

There was a pause of consternation after this, and hurried talk among the savages outside; then, with wild yells, the whole force of the besiegers rushed on our little garrison.

A moment's surging around the door, then it gave way with a crash; Mr. Ashby's gun swung on the crowd of savages with terrific force, felling two of them like oxen.

I can scarcely describe what followed. Dimly I seemed to hear a loud hurrah from the outside, followed by the crack of rifles; then every sound died away into utter silence.

"Well, I declare, you have had a bit of a scrimmage, and here's poor Jem about done for."

It was the voice of Jerry, dragging away the dead body of my assailant from off my chest.

"No, I am not dead," I said, feebly enough; not even wounded, though half-choked with blood that is not my own. Where is the master? And, oh, go and look after Long Peter! He is terribly hurt, I know."

"The other chaps are attending so him," said Jerry, "and, as for the master, he says he is all right, and won't own to a single scratch; he is a game one, he is. We'll have you all carried to the home station afore breakfast time, see if we don't."

"But you should have seen that dog of Peter's. Why, his feet was all skinned and raw, and he had an ugly spear wound in his shoulder, so that the letter was covered with blood. We could scarcely make it out; but we guessed quick enough that there was something amiss, and came away at once. We were just in time, Jem, my boy."

"Didn't I tell ye Bouncer would do it?" cried Long Peter, in rather a weak and quivering voice. "Poor old chap," he added tenderly, as the faithful brute limped across the hut at the sound of the shepherd's voice and crept close to his side. "You and me will never part, Bouncer, never, as long as we live."

And they never did till seven years later when, in extreme old age, Bouncer died and was buried in a grave dug for him by Long Peter himself.—*Denver Times*.

HE'D BEEN THERE.

Hence He Was Not Taking Any More Chances.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

At Greenville they pointed out an old negro who had left a can of baking powder on a stump outside his cabin for a week to see if it would explode. After a bit I got into conversation with him and asked him if the story was true.

"I reckon 'tis," he solemnly replied, "but how yo' gwine to know 'bout all dese new fangled pursuashuns onless yo' speriment a leetle?"

"That's so."

"Why, sah, 'bout fo' y'ars ago a 'lectrick wire fell down ober by de co't-house. What did I know 'bout 'lecktricity? I didn't know whether dat wire was cha'ged wid wind or buttermilk. Nobody had dun toled me anything 'bout it. I had to find out fur myself."

"And did you?"

"Yes, sah. I picked dat wire up an was flung seben thousand feet high an' didn't git outer my house fur eight months after. Dat was 'sperience, sah. Dat's de only way to l'arn. Does yo' reckon I'd tech another 'lecktric wire? Not much! Why, dat 'sperience has made all de clotheslines safe fur fo'ty miles around dis town, an' yo' couldn't dun hire a nigger to crawl frew a barbed wire fence if he knowed it was a suah road to glory!"

M. QUAD.

I think that since the tocsin has sounded far and wide, loud and long in favor of the "Ugly Girl" a few words are necessary in defense of the pretty girl. It goes without saying, that by the verdict of many her beauty is regarded as her compensation for the lack of all the charms and graces of womanly character. But is this just, is it true? Does beauty of face rob its owner of that sweetness of disposition, charm of character and loveliness of spirit that ought to be the benediction and chrism of all womankind?

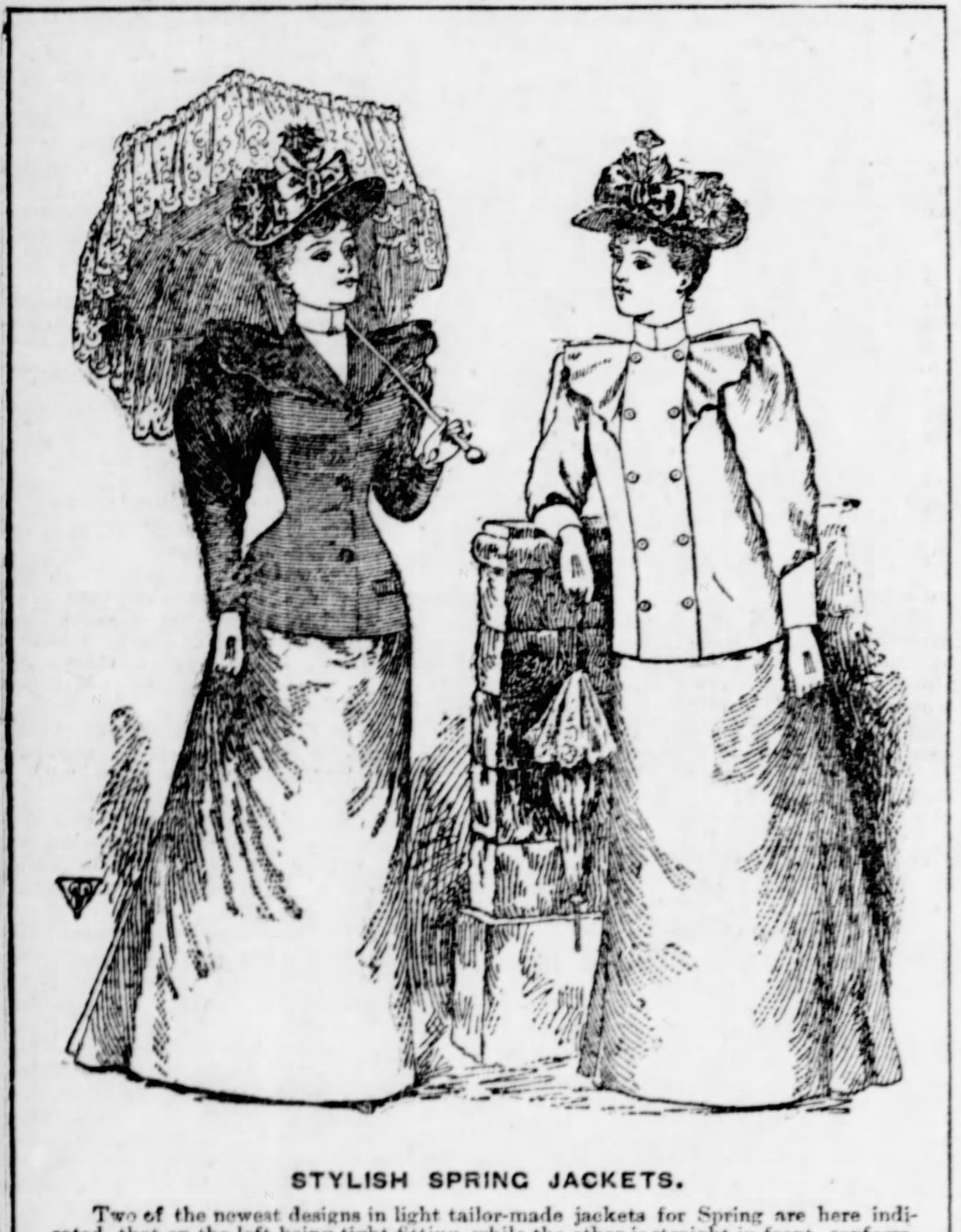
Who does not know the home where the pretty girl is to be found, and where she makes everyone the happier for her presence? Where she is a veritable sunbeam in the house, laughing and singing gayly over household tasks, comforting and helping her mother by her bright girlish talk, even if it should not be very deep; and when her father and brothers come home, tired and weary with the labors and vexations of business, they are cheered and soothed by the kindly ministrations of the pretty girl?

> Till the cares that infest the day
> Fold their tents like the Arabs,
> And as silently steal away.

Besides, where is the "ugly girl" to be found? In these days of attention to hygienic laws, physical culture and all that, all girlhood is taking on new beauty. This deference to physical training finds its expression in the sparkling eye, the rosy cheek, the well-developed form—no longer subjected to prison walls of bone and steel—the graceful, easy carriage, the mental and moral culture of the day, broadening and strengthening the mind and soul; all these have combined to make the girls of to-day, if not beautiful, certainly very good to look upon. Therefore, the ugly girl is one upon whom nature has bestowed none of these gifts. And who would be unwilling to accord to her the much more desirable beauty of heart and soul? Far be it from me! Nature is never without her compensations, so by that natural law, I am glad to think that those who have been denied the gift of beauty of face, have received the far higher endowment—nobleness of character, purity and spirituality of soul.

But does one have to have an ugly face to possess a gentle, kindly, womanly soul? A broad generous nature that finds its highest enjoyment in the pleasure and happiness of others? A heart that is stirred and touched by the wrongs and sorrows of humanity? Does the possession of a sweet, pretty face prevent its owner from being a tender, loving, faithful, helpful wife and a good, wise and affectionate mother. No, a thousand times no! And we thank God for the "Pretty Girl!" Her name is legion, and she's found all over the length and breadth of our fair land. Therefore, take heart of courage, young man, and do not think because the casket is goodly and fair to look upon that the jewel enshrined there is not richer and more beautiful. I love to think that the soul within is lovelier than the face without.

MARGARET MERIDEN.



STYLISH SPRING JACKETS.

Two of the newest designs in light tailor-made jackets for Spring are here indicated, that on the left being tight-fitting, while the other is straight in front, conforming to the figure in the back. Both contain a suggestion of the popular cape effect.

NEW BEDSPREADS.

Novel Ways of Decorating the Useful Household Article.

A bedspread affords a variety of effective decorations. None are prettier than applique work. A white spread may be appliqued with a design in gray linen couched on at the edges with white linen floss. The pattern may be made handsome by filling in parts of it with several varieties of groundling stitches with the floss.

An attractive spread may be made of Turkish toweling in a deep cream or ecru shade appliqued with red linen. A pretty design for such a spread is a border of large bowknots separated by festoons of ribbon, with the edges couched in red wash silk or cream linen floss.

An elaborate spread which repays the many stitches that it demands is made of white linen huchaback toweling. A bold pattern is worked upon it in outline, the background of which is filled in with conventional stitches that portray a following out of the design. Linen or silk is the proper kind of thread for the embroidery.

Another spread is made of a sheet of homespun linen embroidered with a design of fleur-de-lis done in wash silks of dull blue, sage-green, red and yellow hues.

CHILDREN'S SLEEP.

The Light Should Be Rigorously Excluded From the Eyes.

"The faintest glimmer," said the superintendent of one of the children's hospitals, "is detrimental to that perfect repose and rest of the nerves and muscles so necessary to the eyes. A child will waken and squint or scowl in a lighted room, will even contract the muscles quite frequently in this manner when asleep if a light is brought in."

Another common error is to believe that a child has a cold in the eyes. "There is no such thing as cold in the eyes," said one well-known surgeon of the hospital especially devoted to ophthalmia. "The eyes may become inflamed from a cold in the body. Cure the cold and the eyes will cure themselves."

With studious children drooping lids is a very common affection and indicates weak, over-fatigued muscles. A simple, but effective remedy is to bathe them in whisky and water, in equal parts. The whisky is stimulating, and when not applied too strong is a nerve tonic as well.

Massage has been found to benefit muscular and nervous weakness of the eyes, but it is a somewhat risky process in other hands than those of an expert, the general rule being that the less handling there is of these very sensitive organs the better.

A Shower Boquet.

This style of floral arrangement is very popular in England and is both picturesque and effective against the background of satin or lace, the trailing vines and blossoms coming directly against the skirt of the gown. In orchids, lilies or roses, with smilax or the natural rose stem, it is most beautiful.

THE DAILY BATH.

It Is One of the Necessities of the Modern Woman.

Boston Globe.

Nothing on earth will help a woman more to preserve her general health and good complexion that a daily scrub bath. Get enough Turkish toweling by the yard (you can get remnants) to make two pair of thumbless mittens, just large enough to slip over the thumb and allow the hand to stretch flat; also a large, rough towel and a generous supply of tepid water, and, of course, soap, and either another towel to stand on or a piece of oilcloth four feet square.

It is very important to have a warm room, so that the body may not be chilled when you doff your garments. After taking everything off stand on the oilcloth or towel in front of your basin, slip your mittens on and dip them in the water, squeeze the drips from the mittens, soap well and rub the body all over, beginning at the neck and ending at the toes. Take off the mittens, lay them down beside the basin; all the soil of the body will be in the mittens. Take your second pair of mittens, slip them on and go over your body again, rinsing the mittens several times, thus: Take the soap off the arms, then rinse the waist, etc. Bathing thus rests and strengthens a tired body.

It takes from 8 to 10 minutes to wash from top to toe and to rinse the mittens in a second water, ready for another day. It is well to put them in the air to sweeten and to have them boiled once a week to keep them pleasant.

To improve the complexion one should keep the pores of the skin open and keep away the chaps. Wash the face and ears with very hot water and then put sufficient cold water to make it tepid for the body. The face should be washed in hot water at least three times daily.

A QUAKER'S RECIPE.

Where the Delicate Bloom of Her Face Came From.

Philadelphia Times.

One day two ladies were walking down Chestnut street and as one of them turned to look after a receding glimpse of shirred bonnet, plain shawl and full skirt she said: "have you ever noticed what lovely complexions the Quakers have? I must be at least 20 years younger than that sweet-faced Friend, but while her skin is as soft and fine as a baby's mine is losing quality. When I dust my face with powder it doesn't have the proper effect. It makes me look made up. I believe the secret is in the powder."

This set us thinking, and one day we sought out a dear old Quaker friend of ours. "Now, Sarah," we said, "thee can't deny that thee has a very beautiful complexion for a woman of thy years, and we know from its refined tint that thee uses powder, but we can't imagine a Friend in a cosmetic shop or even buying powder at a druggist's, so thee must tell us what thee uses."

Sarah is always easily amused, and she had a hearty laugh before she replied in her kindly way. "Well, well, child, I've no objection to giving thee my toilet secrets, though thee has a strange way of putting it, but I doubt not the apothecary would be much amazed at a request for complexion powder issuing from a plain bonnet. My powder preparation is very simple. After the laundress starches the collars and cuffs preparatory to ironing, I direct her to pour off the water. I allude to the old-fashioned cold, clear starching, thee understands, and set the starch away to dry. Then I powder it and keep it in that little flat box."

We opened the "litte, flat box" Sarah pointed out and found it full of a soft powder, collected from week to week, and when we dipped our handkerchief in and dusted the end of our nose and chin we found it more efficacious than the best that the dealers supply.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.

How She Economizes Her Strength in Daily Life.

She sits down when combing her hair, putting on her cosmetics and coiffuring her head.

When she is having a dress fitted, and and thereby secures a perfect cut.

If only going up in an elevator to the second floor, a half minute's rest is better than none, she argues.

Accomplishes a dozen and one kitchen duties on the top of a restful stool.

Buttons up her bodice, settles her bonnet and puts on her gloves when off her feet, pitying meanwhile the short-sightedness of the sister who insists upon keeping on the move until gowned.

Sits while waiting for her change; sits if an opportunity offers while chatting with a friend. In truth, the situation must be indeed barren of chances for rest when you see this sensible woman on her feet.

There is just one demand in life which she cannot meet and cope with unless she is on her feet, and that is putting on her veil. This is a delicate operation and calls for untrammeled arms and plenty of scope for movement. She tilts forward on her toes, tilts back on her heels, turns to the right, to the left, and not until each fold and wrinkle is straightened out to her entire satisfaction does the fair creature breathe a deep sigh and drop into a chair.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A New Broom Cover.

A novelty of fancy work is a broom cover to be used for dusting down walls and ceilings. It is made of linen, the shape of the broom itself, and is really an inverted bag when adjusted. After it is drawn over the broom, shirr strings hold it close where the handle joins the splints. As it is made entirely of washables, braid and linen, it is very suitable for its purpose, and an improvement in time and usefulness over the cloth which most housekeepers wind about a broom for the same office.

To Clean Gloves.

Doeskin gloves may be cleaned with dry fuller's earth and alum. To carry this out effectually you should have a wooden hand, but it can be done by stretching the gloves flat. The mixture should be finely powdered, and is removed with a brush; then dry bran and whitening should be sprinkled over it, subsequently brushed off with a soft brush. Great care must be taken to dry them by degrees, and then let them be well smoothed, rubbed and drawn into shape.

The Latest Garters.

The latest fashion in garters is to cover the elastic with ribbon shirred on. Two pieces are used the width of the elastic, a different color for each side, as yellow and orange or violet and mauve. They are finished with a big rosette of lutestring ribbon in colors. Sometimes a ruffle of lace is added, but this is not a good idea. These garters are being furnished by all the leading houses.

THE NEW MODES FOR SPRING.

Fresh Hats and Gowns Come With the Early Flowers.

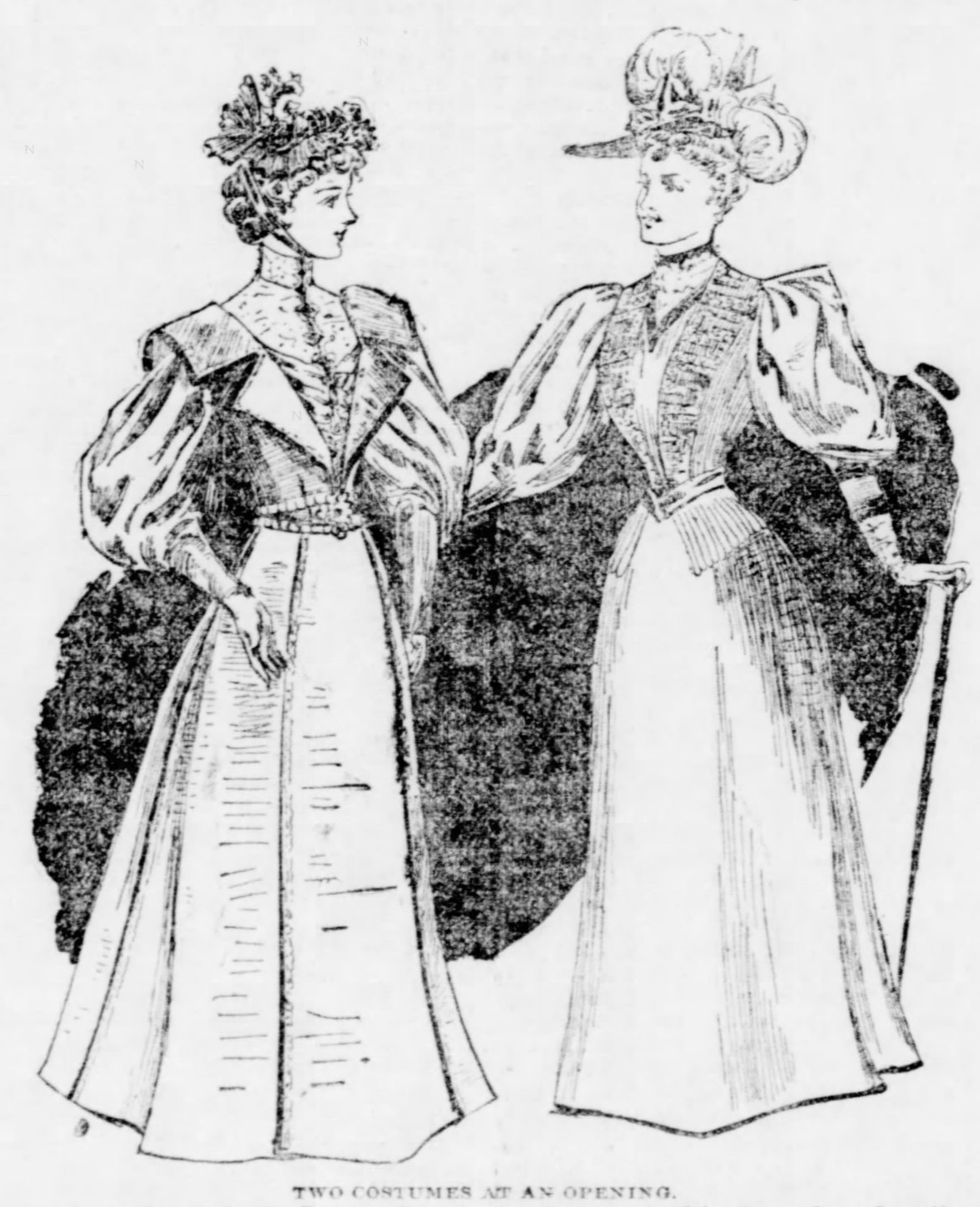
FROCKS, LIKE POSIES, OF MANY COLORS.

The New Departure in Dress Is Really Radical.

STYLES SEEN AT GATHERINGS OF WOMEN

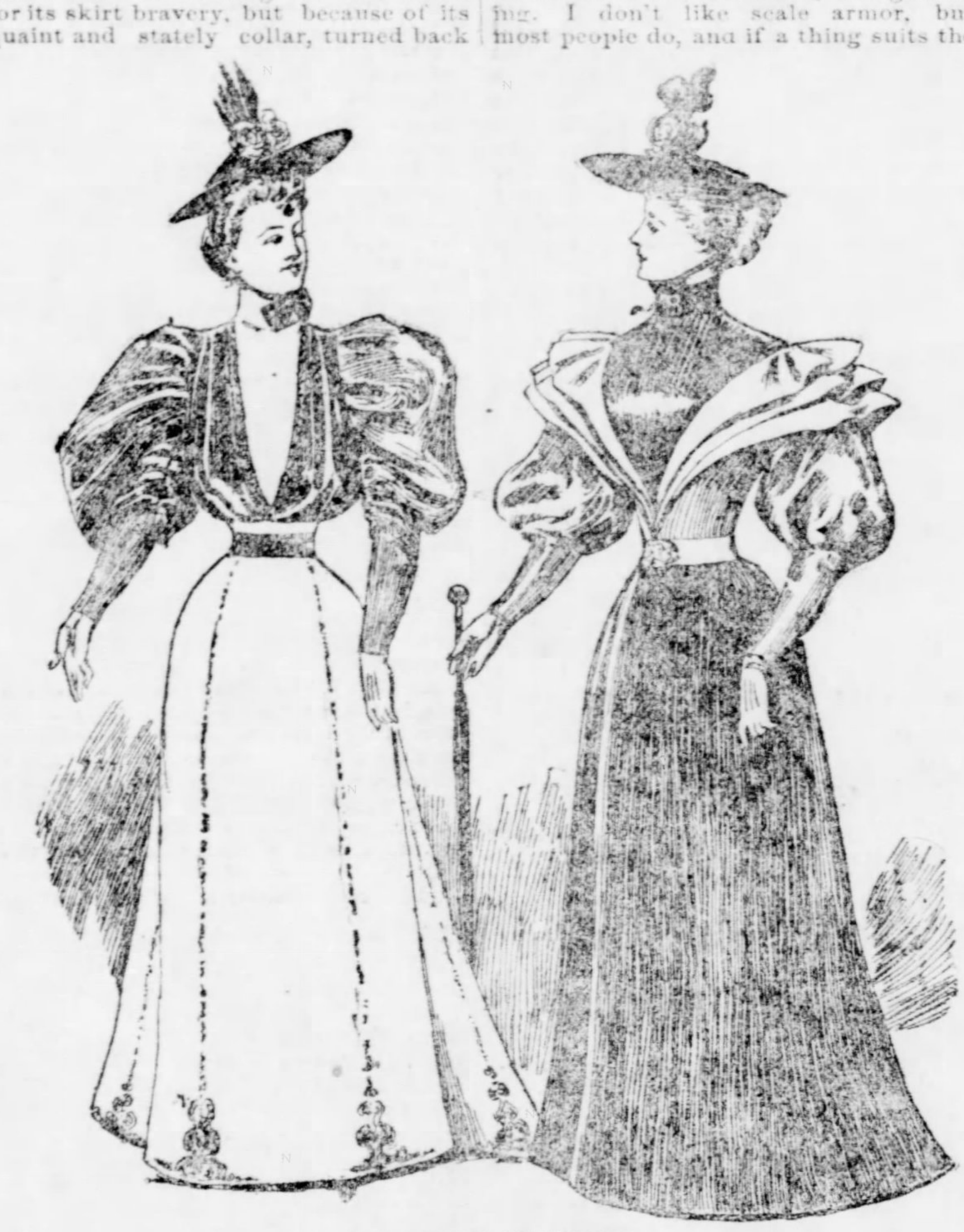
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The daffodils and narcissus in long-necked Ariel vases are wonderfully pretty on the spring dinner tables, and early tulips in blue china bowls filled with moss make us really believe that by and by the dreary season of blowing and snowing will be done. At a very dainty little feast last evening yellow and mauve crocus were the posies in Benares brass bowls, and ribbons of matching colors "meandered" over the cloth at their good pleasure. Spring toilets were out to keep in countenance the shy spring flowers, and of them all this was the hostess' and the prettiest one:



TWO COSTUMES AT AN OPENING.

A shot and watered silk she wore who sat in the place of the mistress at table, of a faint primrose yellow blushing into pink. The front of the skirt, which enlarged its boundaries as the dictates of the hour have made imperative, was of pink satin, embroidered in great scrolls with little gold beads. At the bottom was a flounce of lace deep enough and flimsy enough to have been exchanged for a fortune, but caught up with double bows of yellow velvet so recklessly as to suggest that fortunes were still in reserve where the first had come from. But I am not talking of this frock for its skirt bravery, but because of its quaint and stately collar, turned back cape-like behind the shoulders, lying in stiff embroidered folds over the tops of the puffed velvet sleeves and parting in two revers in front to show the lace stomacher that came up between. The white throat in front was all uncovered and so were the arms below the elbows, the gloves sensibly stopping when they had progressed above the wrists but a very little way. The sleeves were of deep yellow velvet, banded just above the elbows with embroidery. The waist was gathered into an embroidered belt and one little crocus was tucked into the hair.



THE SPRING CRINOLINE.

An assemblage of women at dinner, at a concert, a tea, a picture show or an opening is vastly entertaining this spring, the new departure in dress is so radical, the women are so large around just in the neighborhood of their heels. It seems to me always that they look at one another in polite but unmistakable wonder. It is easier to accept a fashion on ourself than on anybody else, somehow. I—I look like the models in the shop windows, but they—they look—queer. And this makes life just now interesting.

Various New York women artists are going to send various things to the world's fair. I don't know who they are, but they had an exhibition the other day and all the spring clothes were there. That is why I don't know more about them and their pictures.

A black satin dress was there, with three full drawn flounces about the bottom and with a huge bonnet of black straw and white gloves, black stitched.

A dress of black silk crepon was there under a short cape of black lace and jet and under also a black hat with a soft gray silk crown.

But brighter and more springlike costumes were there also. There was a hat of black chip with a crown of amber silk and four black plumes. The brim curved about quaintly on the left side over a pretty face, and which people nowadays tend to consider of more consequence—over a pretty dress of petunia red silk, with a skirt some eight yards round, and accomplishing the wonderful feat of falling softly in spite of the (to unaccustomed eyes) tremendous distention. You don't like the combination? It's the red and yellow of the April tulips, and you can't better them in a garden bed, you know.

There was a pink straw hat, too, of simply tremendous dimensions. Its brim was almost the widest I ever saw and had a black silk lining. The crown was about an inch high, black velvet was twisted about it and through the knot were forced two great black quills. This odd piece of headgear was worn on the side of a mass of black curls and would have been outre had it not suited so well the tall figure and audacious beauty of the handsomest woman in the room.

The handsome woman wore a basket cloth dresss, by the way, shot gold and fawn, and which had a pink velvet yoke, elongated almost to the waist, where it fell in square tabs. This gown was trimmed with scale armor of a sort unknown to me, but heavy and glittering. I don't like scale armor, but most people do, and if a thing suits the many, of what consequence is it that it offends the one?

At a millinery opening this morning it appeared that hats, after all, have changed comparatively little. A black chip was a good model. Its crown was an inch and a half high and curved. Its brim turned up and curved like an old-time riding hat from the front to the middle of the back behind. It was lined all about with buttercups and trimmed with black plumes and yellow ribbon.

A model bonnet was of jet and gold threads, with standing bows of blue velvet in front and an odd arrangement of lace, like a rooster's tail feathers, fanning out behind. It tied under the chin with blue velvet strings.

A brown straw was more striking than either of these. It was trimmed with two wide loops of velvet, one green, the other of the shade of the velvet, and with roses in pale shading to vivid pink tones.

There was a man who hunted New York over for hoopskirts the other day; not the new crinolines that come from France, but the old ones that used to be made here. He got the address of six or eight former manufacturers and found their buildings torn down or devoted to other uses. Crinoline making is a lost art, but one man in the city has any stock of them. This man has samples of the make of the 40's' the 50's and 60's. He bought up all that existed when a revival of the fashion was threatened in 1882. There are thousands of the old skeletons still in his hands: covered with white tape and pink tape and blue tape they are, most of them. I went to see his storage rooms as I would have gone to a museum. It was like revivifying a mummy to think of bringing those things out again.

THE SPRING COAT.

But while I sat looking and wondering two old women called, one comfortable and portly, the other shabby and white-haired. The man did not know them. "Don't you remember me?" said the one. "I am Miss Ada ——," said the other. "We used to work for you," said both, and we thought you might want to take us back, for we heard that hoopskirts are coming in."

It was a pathetic minute to live through. The man remembered them both when he had looked at them and thought a bit, as among his "girls" when his hoopskirt factory was in full blast a generation ago.

It was the coming back of a trade from the dead, for the man, though he sent them away, told them to call again.

But this is not fashions. Here are some hoop skirt gowns. The first is a tea gown. Think of lounging on a divan in steel springs. But that's what we're coming to. This one was of cream-colored crepe, with hanging sleeves and a big drapery sash of yellow silk. You have to adjust it carefully when you lie back in it, else it'll fly up about your heels.

The next is a Japanese lounging dress. Think of the three little maids in crinoline! The gown that's after the manner of the three little maids was of rose pink silk embroidered with butterflies in rose and blue. It had Indian gauze sleeves and, yes, it was "moderately" stiffened with horsehair.

A third tea gown was of pale creamy brown satin, with a Watteau back and a cascade of yellow lace on each side of the loosely flowing front. The sleeves were blue velvet in the Velois shape and the crinoline—alas! that I say it—was quite appreciable.

As good an example of the new fashion as I have seen was a pale pink brocade gown, with every seam widening below the knee and kept out by two pink flounces, with a white one between them. It had puffed sleeves of pink velvet and a pink chemisette of the same stuff coming out from the brocade front and softened with an edge of lace and passementerie.

For day wear rough serges are everywhere and three-quarter cloaks appear in their company, pointed back and front, with high collars and full skirts to accommodate the crinoline.

ELLEN OSBORN.

THE BEAUTY SLEEP.

A Few Hints About Aids to Fair Faces.

With beauty sleep and beauty foods the average of good looks among intelligent women should be considerably higher than it is. As every schoolgirl knows, beauty sleep is the rest before midnight. The bachelor girl, however, who has "developed" as far as chafing-dish cooking and a cold tub before breakfast, declares that the proper time to get it is two or three hours before noonday, while the dust raised by street-cleaners, house-cleaners and bread-winners is settling.

In the matter of beauty foods only one thing must be heeded—abuse. A tonic is rarely a tonic if used three days in succession. The best remedy will lose its charm if applied too often. Nature loves variety so well that no two days of the year, no two animals of creation, no two roses and no two parts of the same designs are exactly alike. So much by way of a caution. Now for the things that beauty feeds upon. Here is the list: Grape-fruit, sweet oranges, hot lemonade, buttermilk, crackers, bread or sweetcake toasted black, port wine, beef tea, oatmeal, cocoa, onion omelette, hot water after a meal, long walk before eating, nap after dinner, black bread, green apples, corn cakes and fried hominy.

Green Decorations.

While green is a gay, pretty and fashionable color for decorations, the wise hostess will never put green shades on any lamp when she is to entertain women. The green lamp is more beauty-destroying than the liver complaint and renders faces as pallid and ghastly as those of persons dead. The woman who refused to rent a pew in a church where the windows were all of green stained glass was not so far wrong after all. To sit under a green glare for two hours a week would be asking too much of the most unaffected woman. Yellow, light, red and white all soften and are becoming to all faces. Even Mrs. Langtry would retire from a globe of green glass.

SOME TIME.

Some time you'll think of these summer days,
Dreamingly fading in purple haze.
Some time, with a thrill of passionate pain,
You'll long for this sweetness over again.
Some time, when the moonlight is silvering all
And the pansies sleep by the garden wall
In the deepening twilight's odorous dusk,
Weighed with clustering rose-bloom's musk,
You will watch for a gleaming figure fair,
White-robed and noiseless, with falling hair,
And gazing deep in the luminous eyes
That made for your life its paradise,
The light, by music and odorous calm,
Of this golden-crowned summer will linger like balm,
Till, starting, you waken to clasp but air
And list to a flitting footfall there.
Some time you'd give all the wide world's praise
For one of those vanishing summer days,
For only one leaf from the swaying bough—
Some time you'd clasp it—O why not now?

—*Lillian Whiting in Godey's.*

PRETTY ART WORK BY WOMEN

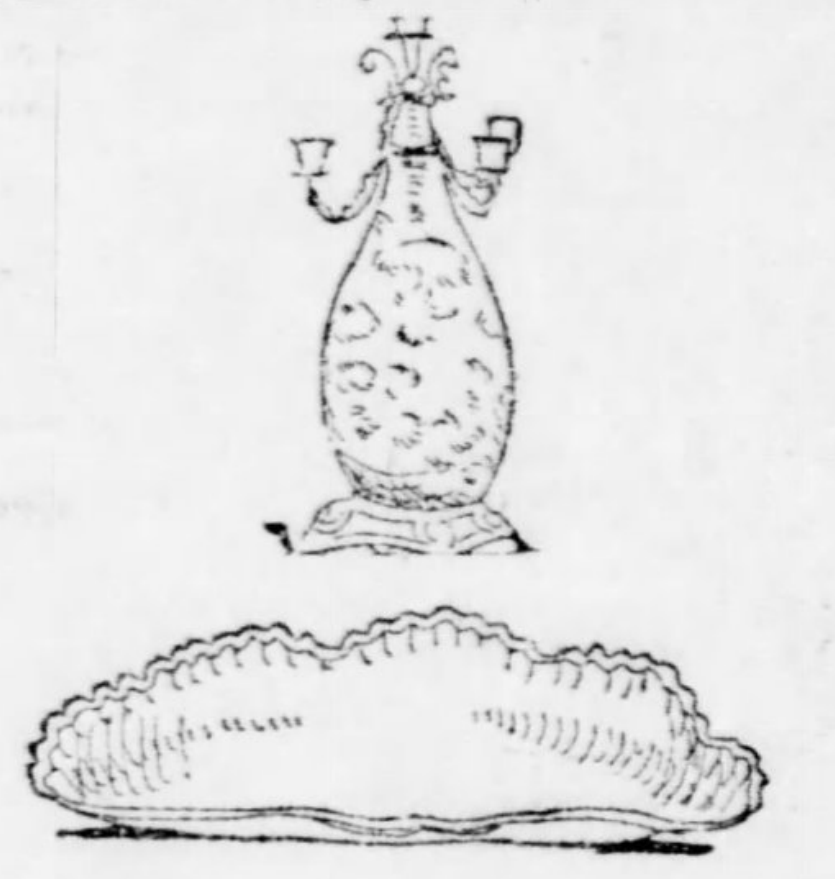
Exquisite Bits of Pottery in Green and Gold.

MRS. CARNEGIE OWNS SOME OF THEM.

Modern Embroideries Which Include Whole Pictures.

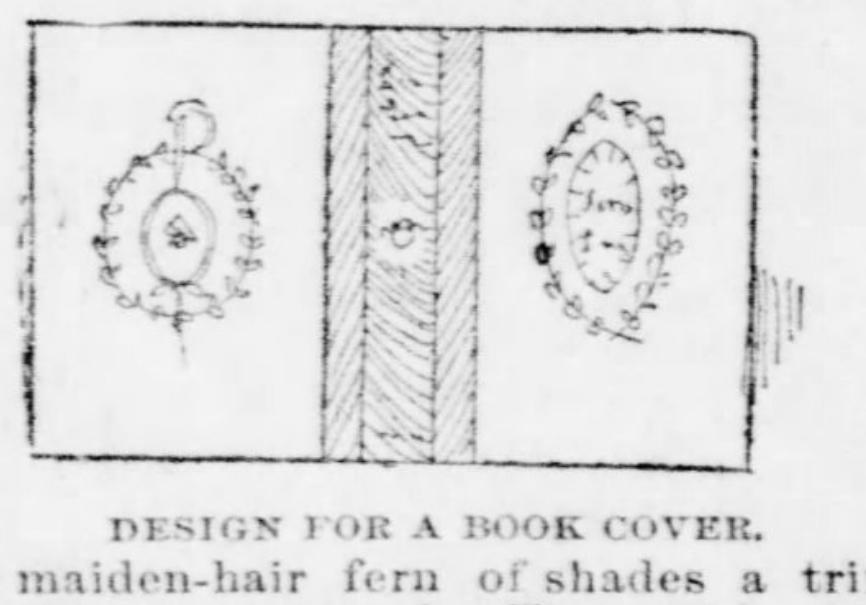
NEAT DINNER SET FOR ADELINA PATTI

That sometimes quoted lady of Pope's who remained mistress of herself though china fell could not have been the owner of any such pieces as the Bureau of Applied Arts has on exhibition at the American Art galleries on Madison square. No woman not to be translated could control her feelings if she should lose any such bits of ceremic art as the New York women who aspire to be among the exhibitors at the world's fair have executed, says the New York *World.*



DECORATED CHINA.

In one case there is an exhibit of the work of Minnie S. Dwight. Much of it has been lent by its former purchasers. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is among these, and some of the most exquisite pottery in green and gold belongs to her (see cut). The shape of the dishes is quaint; the fluted edges are gilded in a way suggestive of Roman gold, and the dishes themselves are of palest green over which a thick design in maiden-hair fern of shades a trifle darker is scattered. This maiden-hair design—vague leaves of varying tints of green upon a pale green surface—is one with which Miss Dwight has been particularly successful.



DESIGN FOR A BOOK COVER.

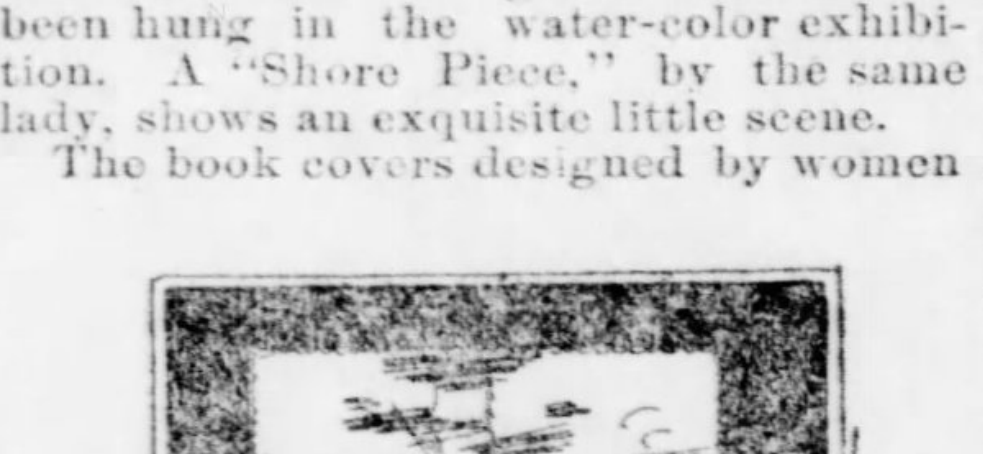
A remarkably beautiful candelabra consists of a standard in this design set in brass and supporting gracefully branching candlesticks (see cut). The browns and greens that run to golds and yellows, that verge upon red, seem particularly to appeal to Miss Dwight, and she has done some exquisite work in lamps, bowls and table china in these tints. A deliciously pretty breakfast set, with broad leaves for handles and spouts, is among this red and brown work (see cut).

DECORATED CUP AND SAUCER.

In another case there is decorated white china, reproductions of the old Dresden ware, bon-bon boxes, with delicately-colored decorations, of roses, violets and the like, plates bright with daisies and trays showing dandelions.

Among the modern embroideries on view are not only tablecloths and doylies, but even whole pictures. A "sunset on shaded satin" (see cut), painted with the needle by Mary Austin Peters, looks almost as though it should have been hung in the water-color exhibition. A "Shore Piece," by the same lady, shows an exquisite little scene.

The book covers designed by women are strikingly original. For instance, the woman who was commissioned to design a cover for a book treating of pre-revolutionary days (see cut) managed to make it an appropriate as well as an artistic thing by combining the Continental blue and buff and having stamped upon the back one of the wearers of those colors. And the woman whose take was to design a cover for a book treating of rest made a conventionalized stripe of poppies crossing a dull red surface in a way as soothing as the volume's contents could possibly be.



SUNSET ON SHADED SATIN.

BLIND TYPEWRITERS.

Twelve Girls Who Will Exhibit Their Skill at the Fair.

New York Herald.

There is to be one unique exhibit at the world's fair in Chicago. The committee having the matter in charge have given space to 12 young women from the blind asylum of Jacksonville, Ill.

These 12, some of whom have not seen a ray of light for years, while others were born blind, will show their proficiency as typewriters, which is said to be something wonderful. Their fingers deftly fly over the keys and they produce as good work as the more favored ones who enjoy the full use of their eyes.

Modern civilization has worked a great many miracles, so many that the present may be called the age of necromancy, but we doubt if it can show us a picture more pathetic or more triumphant than that of 12 blind girls hard at work on 12 typewriting machines.

JASPERIZED WOOD.

Tons of It Are to Be Found in the Yellowstone Country.

The jasperized wood of Arizona has become well known by reason of the many cabinet specimens, paper weights and decorative slabs of it that are sent to the Eastern cities, but this is by no means the only petrified forest in this country. In the Hoodoo district of the Yellowstone many stumps of trees are found converted to stone, some of them showing knots, grain of the wood and bark as plainly as the living tree, and the pebbly beaches of the Yellowstone river are strewn with tons of fragments of fossil wood. In the dreary desert of the Dakota Bad Lands leaf impressions are frequently found in the hardened clay, and at Little Missouri, at the point known as the Burning Mountain, where a coal seam has been on fire since nobody knows when, there are half a dozen tree trunks about 30 feet long. This is remarkable on account of the almost total lack of tree life in this region at present.

THE DIAGRAM MAN.

THE TREMENDOUS TEST TO WHICH LOVE WAS PUT.

De Wolf Bogardus Could Not Control the Dramatic Critics.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

"Take heed, De Wolf Bogardus! I may yet put your love to the test!"

So exclaimed the entrancingly beautiful Henrietta Allbright as she drew her queenly form to its full height and fastened her rapturous coal black eyes on his beaming face. We have seized the moment to chop out the following diagram and engrave it forever on the beholder's memory:

The scene is a parlor, furnished on the installment plan, while according to the latest fashion the house itself is mortgaged for its full value. For the four hundredth time in four minutes the young man had been asking her if he could not jump over a precipice, thaw out a stick of dynamite, ask a New York policeman a civil question or prove his love at the risk of his life in some other way.

"Aye! I will test your love," she continued as her ruby lips slightly parted to reveal the pearly teeth behind. We cannot describe her finely molded neck, her shapely shoulders, her dimpled elbows, her form so absolutely and teetotally perfeet.

"I am ready and willing."

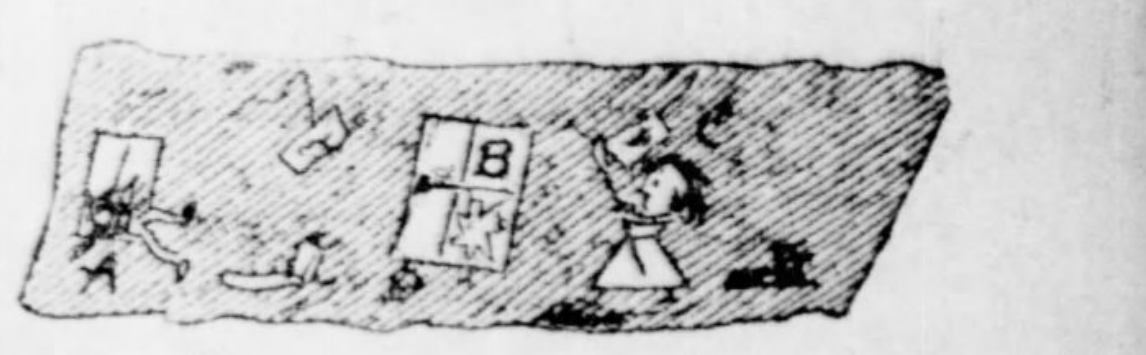
So replied De Wolf Bogardus in his deep bass voice, which always reminded one of thunderous billows breaking over rocks in a storm. We cannot dwell upon his chivalry, his knightly bearing, his manly and graceful carriage. Suffice it to say that he was head clerk in a creamery and far sweeter than most of the milk he sold over the counter.

The ormula clock on the mantel ticked 17 times. The scrape of a snow shovel was heard outdoors. The water was shut off for non-paymant of rates. Then the rapturously entrancing Henrietta said:

"To-morrow night I make my daybu as *Cleopatra* in amateur theatricals. Be there. When the curtain falls and the applause dies away, do you work the dramatic critics for half a column of glory. That is the test. Go!"

"From a half to a column, and none of the others more than simply referred to," replied De Wolf as he kissed her tapering fingers and gracefully withdrew to felicitate himself on his easy cinch.

It is the morning after. The impatient De Wolf planks down the hard cash for three morning papers and hies himself to the Allbright mansion. It would be selfish in him to even glance at the notices before the sloelike eyes of Henrietta had perused the lines. The hour is early, but she awaits his coming. His smile is radiant as he hands her the papers. She assumes a statuesque pose and reads. Next moment she faints. It was only a cheap little faint for a cent, however, and she swiftly rallies. Our artist has caught her 10 seconds after the rally:



A represents De Wolf taking a header through the window as he realized that all was lost, and that the creamery ought to have been open for business half an hour before.

B represents a Queen Elizabeth door with a panel busted out by the fair Henrietta's foot.

C represents the angelic houri herself in the act of tearing down her sainted mother's picture from the wall.

D represents the general destruction; also the exclamation which fell from the pallid lips of De Wolf as he fired himself through the window.

And why and whence and wherefore was all this thus? We have but to pick up the papers while the heavenly sylph lies panting with her exertions to understand:

The *News*—She is better qualified to play Bridget than Cleopatra. Will probably take rough on rats.

The *Courier*—Her friends should now take charge of her and see that she is restrained.

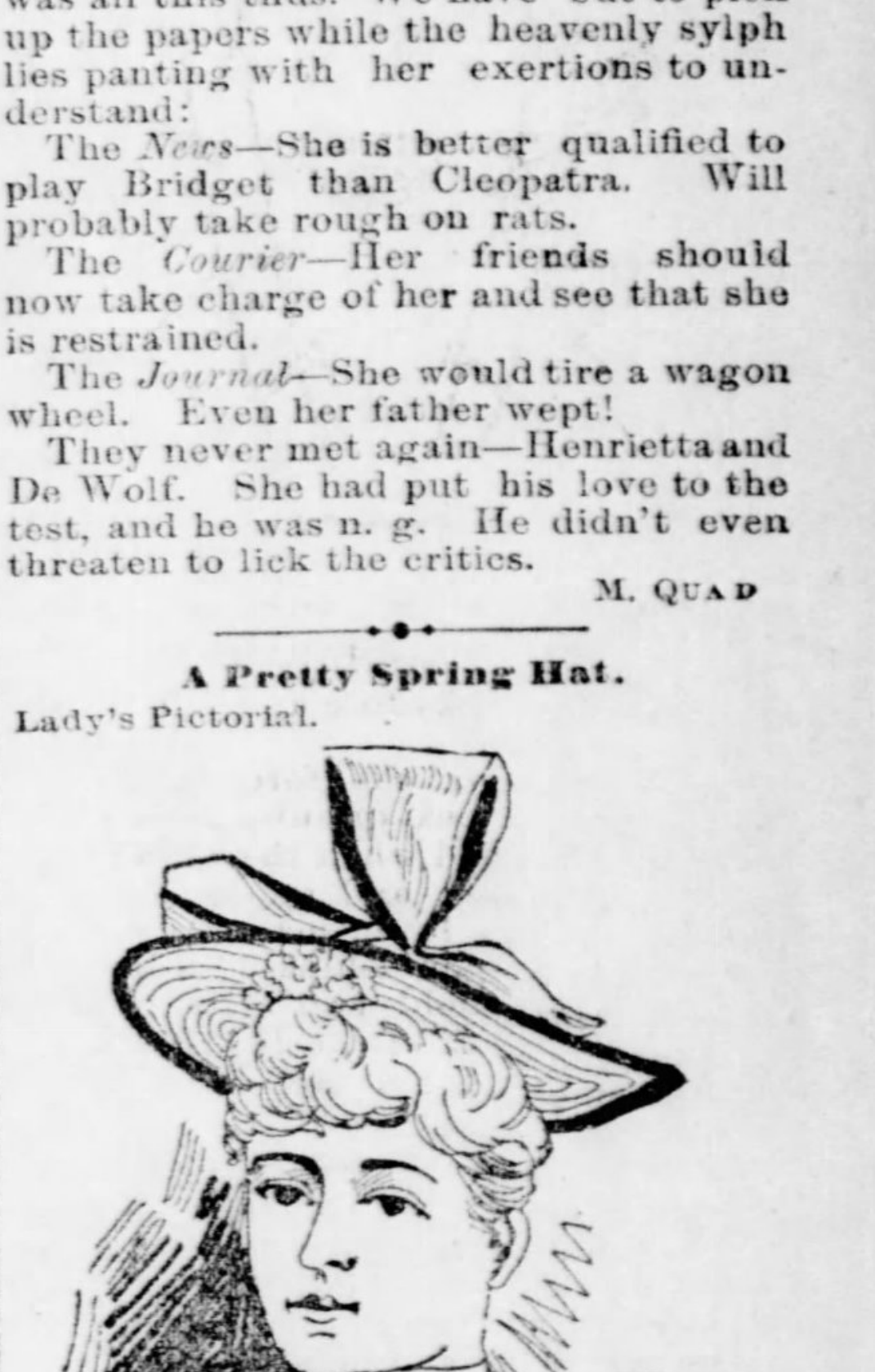
The *Journal*—She would tire a wagon wheel. Even her father wept!

They never met again—Henrietta and De Wolf. She had put his love to the test, and he was n. g. He didn't even threaten to lick the critics.

M. QUAD

A Pretty Spring Hat.

Lady's Pictorial.



The cut shows a hat with a crown of nutmeg-grater black straw, and a wide brim of tan straw edged with black. It is very prettily trimmed with bows of green ribbons and clusters of white and pale mauve lilac, the flowers being arranged underneath the brim in a very becoming fashion.

WHITE HOUSE RUSH.

The President and His Private Secretary Sitting Up Until Midnight.

AN ENORMOUS MAIL IS RECEIVED.

But Very Few Letters Reach the Eyes of Mr. Cleveland.

CHAT WITH SECRETARY THURBER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Cleveland has been sitting up until midnight ever since he came into office, disposing of the immense amount of business which has accumulated at the White House since the 4th of March. Private Secretary Thurber has been sitting up until 2 o'clock in the morning and getting to work again at 8 o'clock. The mail which has been received at the White House since the 4th of March is something enormous. Every morning great stacks of letters lie on the desks of the clerks in the executive offices, and with each fresh delivery of mail they are renewed and increased. Most of these letters, of course, are from applicants for office. Of course there is the usual proportion of crank letters and begging letters; but most of the President's correspondents are seeking appointments. Of course this office-seekers' mail does not reach the President. It simply passes through the White House on its way to the departmants. No mail which does not concern the President personally ever reaches his eye, and a very small proportion of the mail goes into Mr. Thurber's hands.

It would be a great relief to the people of the White House if the people who write letters to the President about appointments to office would only absorb the idea that they are delaying the consideration of their cases by writing to the President. The invariable disposition of all such applications is to refer them to the departments. An application for a postoffice appointment will be referred to Mr. Bissell's department; an application for a consulship to Mr. Gresham's. The private secretaty of the President tries as far as possible to acknowledge receipt of all the letters which come to the White House; but the man who hugs to his bosom the bit of paper with "Executive Mansion" at the head, announcing that his application has been received, might as well spare himself the delusion that he is any better off for this communication. These letters are written by hundreds during the leisure hours of the White House clerks, and the dates and names are filled in as they are required. There are a great many thousands of these letters scattered over the country among people who applied for office under the Harrison administration, and who came about as near getting it as they will come to getting the moon.

SIFTED BY EXECUTIVE CLERKS.

Mr. O'Brien, who has taken the place of Executive Clerk Tibbitt at the White House, receives most of the mail and opens it. He sifts out the letters which may concern or interest Mr. Thurber and refers them to him. But the great bulk of the correspondence is turned over to the executive clerks for reply.

The portraits of Mr. Thurber, which have been published in the newspapers, hardly do him justice. They give a regularity to the arrangement of his hair and a droop to his mustache. Mr. Thurber's hair and mustache are rather stiff and irregular. They are rapidly becoming gray—not from the strain of overwork at the White House, but from perfectly natural causes which antedate Mr. Thurber's acceptance of public office. Mr. Thurber is a man of about medium height, slender, with a rather thin face, high cheek bones and a firm but pleasant mouth. The stiff hair and wiry mustache give a character to his expression very different from the blandness which overran his newspaper portraits.

I found Mr. Thurber in his office a few days ago trying to read some of the morning papers before the rush of officeseekers should begin. The sign "closed" was on the front door of the White House in two conspicuous places and the executive offices were free from intruders. Under these conditions only those who have business with the President's household and newspaper men who have business with the executive offices are admitted. Mr. Thurber looked very tired. There were heavy rings around his eyes and his face was almost colorless. He had been at work until 2 o'clock the night before, and President Cleveland had been with him until midnight. Mr. Thurber spoke admiringly of the President's capacity for work. He is paying the same personal attention to detail that he did during his first administration. I asked Mr. Thurber how he liked being a private secretary.

IT IS TIRESOME WORK.

"Oh, very well," he replied smiling. "But I can give you a better opinion of that when I have got rested out a bit. Of course there has been a great deal of work to attend to. There was an immense accumulation of mail, principally from people who want offices and who had begun making application just after the election. Of course none of this matter comes to the President's hands. Then there are the callers—several hundred of them every day. Of course each one of these people who applies for an office thinks that he is the one person who is entitled to an office. They are conscientious in that belief, and I respect them for it. I sympathize with them. But of course the President cannot give personal attention to applicants for small offices. All that have been considered thus far are the appointments to high places—cabinet offices and foreign ministers—and others whose appointments are practically determined before the President came here. The business of the departments has not yet been brought to the point where appointments can be recommended to the President. When it has we will begin to have a little more system in the arrangement of work here.

"Just now we are working night and day to get rid of the accumulation of work which is on hand. It is a herculean task, and of course all of us are pretty tired. For myself, you can imagine what I have been through. The first that I heard of the private secretaryship was the Thursday before inauguration week, when my partner, Mr. Dickinson, came to me with the offer from Mr. Cleveland. I told him he was mad to ask me to accept it, but he said that if I did not he would do it himself. Then I determined to accept this responsibility, and I was up until 4 o'clock every morning until I left my home in Michigan, disposing of the business which had been intrusted to me there. Since I have been here you know what the work must have been. But we shall get rid of the pressure soon, and I shall get a chance to rest. I am much pleased with the position so far as I can judge it. It affords most interesting opportunity for the study of character."

TO REACH THE PRESIDENT.

While I was talking with Mr. Thurber Mr. O'Brien came in with some letters. One of them, he said, had been enclosed to him to reach the President's own eye.

"Yes, they all want that," said Mr. Thurber. But he took the letters under advisement, with a view to placing them in Mr. Cleveland's hands if they should seem to him to be of the importance to warrant it.

Mr. Thurber is new to Washington, although, as he told me, he has been brought into contact with public men a great deal. He is a comparative stranger, though, to most of the people who call at the White House, and he will find this lack of experience a distinct drawback for a time. No man is more sensitive about being recognized wherever he goes than a man in public life—unless possibly it is a newspaper man. Mr. Thurber created a sensation in journalistic circles last week by asking the managing editor of a leading New York paper if he had come to the White House for news. The incident parallels that of which Whitelaw Reid was the hero some years ago in New York. The story is a familiar one, but possibly it will have to be recalled to some. Mr. Reid, according to this anecdote, was at a very swagger social entertainment in New York when he was introduced to a well-known leader of society as the editor of the *Tribune*. Mr. Reid's social position does not depend on his newspaper connections, but is based as much on the fact that he is the son-of-law of D. O. Mills as on his own agreeable personality. When Mr. Reid was introduced to this charming woman as "the editor of the *Tribune*" she turned to him and said playfully: "Gathering little items for your paper?" Doubtless the diplomatic manner which so assisted Mr. Reid in negotiating the famous treaty with France helped him out of what might have been a very awkward situation.

IDENTIFYING CALLERS.

A great many of the people who were prominent in the Harrison administration suffered under the disadvantage of being unable to identify the public men who called on them on official business. Secretary Noble of the interior department, with the best intentions in the world, made a great many silent enemies at first in both houses of congress because he was not familiar with the names and faces of public men and because the business of the department was so exacting that he could not give his thoughts to the subject of memorizing names or faces. Mr. Noble's successor is fortunate in knowing most of the politicians in the South, but the West, where his chief interests lie officially, is a sealed book to him.

Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Herbert and Secretary Lamont have a wide acquaintance with public men. Secretary Morton spent a number of years in Washington and he knows all the leaders of the Democratic party thoroughly. Postmaster General Bissell has traveled about with Mr. Cleveland a great deal and knows all of his friends. The attorney general and Secretary Smith will be the chief sufferers from ignorance of Washington ways and Washington people. Next to them the President's private secretary will suffer the greatest embarrassment. Mr. Thurber has a kindly disposition and a pleasant manner, which will disarm criticism or complaint.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

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COAL DUST USED FOR FUEL.

Compressed Into Bricks by an Improved Method.

An invention of prime importance to both producers and consumers of coal has recently been thoroughly tested in England. It consists of a new artificial fuel made from coal dust by the admixture of a white, dry powder. Pitch is the combining medium almost universally employed for utilizing coal waste, but it has certain practical objections in storage and use which are claimed to be overcome by the new process. The composition of the powder employed is a secret, but it is said to be composed of two natural substances, both of which are cheap and plentiful and do not give out noxious fumes in combustion, or exert any prejudicial influences whatever upon the boiler plates or flues. London *Iron*, whose representative has made an exhaustive examination into the process of manufacture of the fuel, and has carefully analyzed the report of the tests made, pronounces the invention as one promising far-reaching results.

A practical test of the new form of fuel made at the works of Messrs. John Brown & Co., the well-known iron and steel manufacturers of Sheffield, indicate that these bricks possess a high efficiency for steam-raising purposes. The bricks tried were made of Pennsylvania anthracite coal, obtained from one of the Atlantic steamships, which uses this fuel on its eastward voyages. The test was made comparative by using first the raw coal and then bricks made from the same coal, both trials being carried out in the same boiler-furnace and under precisely corresponding conditions. The results of these trials, as stated by Messrs. John Brown & Co., are most conclusive. It was found that the total horse-power developed by the boiler with the anthracite in its natural condition was 368.1, while with the bricks made with the same coal it was 506.6. This is computing 20 pounds of water per hour, according to the admiralty rule, as equal to one indicated horse-power. Reckoning 15 pounds of water per hour as equal to one indicated horse-power, as is customary with the best triple-expansion engines, the total horse-power developed with the bricks was 673, against 491 with the natural coal.

The most striking point, however, is that Messrs. John Brown & Co. express it as their opinion that, in view of the foregoing results, if very small American dust coal cannot be had at a reduced price, it would pay the large steamship companies to have the ordinary coal ground small and made into bricks, notwithstanding the cost of the operation.

The invention is said to be equally applicable to bituminous coal and also to coke, of both of which materials bricks have been made and tried with successful results. It is found that in all cases compact, hard, sonorous and homogeneous bricks are produced, which do not become disintegrated when burned.

The machine in which the coal-bricks are made is self-contained, and automatic in its action. It consists mainly of a steam-heated mixer and a circular vertical revolving mould-plate with charging, pressing and discharging rams. The coal-dust is first mixed with the combining powder in the proportion of 96 per cent of coal to 4 per cent of powder. The dry compound of coal and powder having been formed, it is delivered into the mixing chamber, in which it is further incorporated in the presence of a jet of live steam. From the mixer the compound in a plastic condition is automatically fed to the molds in the vertical revolving plate, the molds being charged with a definite quantity under a pressure of 25 cwt. As the plate is revolved the charged mold is brought round to the pressing rams, which act on both back and front of the molded mass with a dead pressure of two tons per square inch. This is a very important feature of the manufacture, inasmuch as it secures perfect homogeneity in the brick. The coal brick now completed is carried round to the delivery-ram, where it is pushed out of the mold on to a table. The bricks leave the machine in a very solid condition, and are well calculated to withstand rough usage without fracture.

If the results of experience with this form of fuel are as satisfactory as the careful tests which have been made, a most important advance in the conversion of coal into power will have been made. The economy of production, the inexpensiveness of both the coal and the cementing material, and the high efficiency of the resulting products mark the invention as a most valuable one as regards the utilization of the many thousand tons of waste coal dust which is to be had at a nominal price. It further points to diminished fuel bills and increased purity in the atmosphere.

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RATTLESNAKES INQUISITIVE.

John Muir Says They Want to See but Not Bite.

San Francisco Examiner.

"I have before stated that I was a friend to the snake, and especially to the rattlesnake," said John Muir, the noted scientist and discoverer of the great Muir glaciers in Alaska. "This may sound strange to you, as it apparently has to others that I have told it to, but I cannot help that if I would, and candidly, I don't think I ought if I could.

"The fact is, the rattlesnake is a very much maligned animal. Most people think he is lying around all the time on the watch to see whom he can bite. It isn't so. A rattler won't bother anybody if he is let alone, and he will always get away if he can.

"I had a striking illustration of this one time in the Yosemite Valley, when I was doing some engineer work. Looking over the verdure toward the base of El Capitan I saw a peculiar black mark sticking straight up against the horizon. At first sight it looked like a stake, but I knew there were no surveying stakes there. So I said to myself: 'This surely is a snake, and in all probability a rattler.'

"I stood and looked at him. He was just as erect and still as though he were a stake driven in the ground. I continued to stand and look, and pretty soon I saw him move his head about slightly as he examined into the situation. Then I knew it was a mistake. He didn't know but what I would go for him, and was studying me at a safe point of vantage.

"I remained and watched him. It was interesting. The snake displayed all the intelligence of a man. He grew more confident of his position. Pretty soon I walked over toward him. [illegible] he jerked down into the grass, a[illegible] couldn't see him. 'All right,' I said, and I kept on walking. Before I got to where he was I stopped and waited. He didn't show up immediately, but stayed below some time.

"At length I saw the merest object like the end of a stick above the grass. It didn't move, and for a moment I was half inclined to think it had always been there, and that till now I had overlooked it. As I stood and watched, however, it lengthened out, and behold my old friend the snake was before me.

"I could see now that he was a large, handsome fellow, beautifully mottled. In colored flowers and green grass he was exquisite. I walked toward him again, and then there was a peculiar winding, wavy motion of the grass, as of the wind playing in it. My friend was crawling away. I had a stick in my hand and could have overtaken and slain him, but I wouldn't do it.

"I have had many experiences with rattlers in the high Sierras while on the United States meteorological survey, and have unexpectedly come across hundreds of them. There was always a scurrying to get out of sight. No; this experience with the Yosemite great snake taught me a valuable lesson. He is inquisitive and curious, but that is all. He won't fight if you let him go his way."

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LIVING ON HORSE MEAT.

It Is Not Bad Eating When One Is Very Hungry.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"You never ate horse flesh, I suppose," said Lieutenant Russell of the Seventh United States cavalry. "I have seen the time when I ate it with genuine relish, and that, too, without any salt. It was in 1877, during General Miles's Nez Perces campaign. We had followed the renegades up the Missouri to its confluence with the Yellowstone, and the chase was so fast and exciting that we didn't realize how our larder was getting until it was drained and we were getting too far away from the base of supplies to replenish it.

"The game had all been driven out of the country ahead of us by the fleeing Indians, and when we finally caught up with the redskins and forced them to fight we had almost nothing to eat for several days. We captured about 700 ponies from the Indians, some of them so round and sleek and fat as to appear to us the finest meat in the world. Our butchers killed the youngest and fattest of the ponies that night after the battle, and as soon as they were skinned and dressed we had a feast that would have made Lucullus turn green with envy.

"We lived on this pony meat for several days. It was cooked without salt and roasted over a spit, like barbecued beef. The meat had a peculiar sweet taste, not at all palatable, when I think of it now, and it was so fibrous that we could pull it apart in great strings. But it kept us from starving, and I therefore can heartily recommend pony meat to people in dire straits."

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Mistakes About Calvary.

The following, from Dean Stanley's "Sinai and Palestine," may be of interest: "It may be well to remind the reader that there are two errors implied in the popular expression 'Mount Calvary.' 1. There is in the Scriptural narrative no mention of a mount or hill. 2. There is no such name as 'Calvary.' The passage from which the word is taken in Luke xxiii, 33, is merely the Latin translation ('Calvaria') of what the evangelist calls 'a skull.'"

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Dramatic Profession Owes Much to Critics.

TWO INSTANCES OF ESTABLISHING FAME.

How Carmencita Was Brought Out of Obscurity.

ENCOUNTER WITH A PRETTY MARSH PONY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, March 17.—There is no class in the community that owes more to our newspapers than the dramatic profession. Artists and authors may be neglected by the critics, but if their work is clever it must eventually come into favor with the public. As, for example, the proverbial Tupper, who in spite of the scorn that has always been lavished on him by the reviewers makes a large income out of his books. The rising genius of Byron was greeted with derision by the mighty *Edinburgh Review*, yet the poet prospered. Shakespeare was sneered at by Ben Jonson and Mr. Pepys, and, to go from the sublime to the ridiculous, that prolific writer, The Duchess, is widely read, notwithstanding the contumely heaped upon her by the critics. So also in art. John Rogers and I. G. Brown have both experienced much severity from the plain air school of critics who can see good in nothing unless it has Munich greys and Paris blues. But Mr. Rogers and Mr. Brown are popular with the people and exceedingly wealthy, while many artists whose works are praised in the newspapers find it hard work to make ends meet.

On the contrary, the actor's fame is made solely by the writers. As an eminent instance of this fact Signora Eleonora Duse may be brought forward. When this distinguished actress made her debut before the American public the critics generally did not understand her quiet method and dismissed her performance rather contemptuously. The second night of her Fifth avenue season was marked by a slim audience. Then the critics began to be fascinated by her subtleness of art, and at the end of the week they raved over her. The consequence of this change of opinion was immediately evident in the auditorium. Although $3 a seat is charged at the box office, the house is crowded at each performance and Duse is the fashionable event of the year.

The friendly offices of the press toward the dramatic profession are nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the discovery of new geniuses. We have had many remarkable instances of this fact. One of them is that afforded by the sudden renown of Harrigan's "Tough Girl." Some two years ago, during his Western tour, Edward Harrigan engaged a young Californian named Lewis for a small part in his company. She had no particular talent nor any especial opportunity for the display of ability. In his new play, "Reilly and the Four Hundred," Mr. Harrigan cast her for an insignificant character with only a few lines to speak. She handled this trifling role very cleverly on the first night, but with no more skill than that presented by the other players. She was a new face in the company, however, and certain of the critics praised the debutate highly. Other papers took up the young actress, christened her the "Tough Girl," made pictures of her and gave her fame.

Throughout the long run of this play Miss Lewis enjoyed a reputation equal to that of any important actress on our stages. The ephemeral nature of this fame was proven when a new bill was put on. The newspapers paid no attention to their former favorite and she gradually dropped out of the public mind. The critics are all powerful in bringing fresh talent into view. But the performer thus aided must employ extraordinary efforts of study and ingenuity in order to maintain the reputation so easily earned.

Carmencita, for example, profited very happily by journalistic aid to establish a lasting renown. The prosperity of this dancer sprung from an accident. She was imported to dance in a Niblo's garden spectacle some seven or eight years ago. Here she had a small salary and less success. The audience took so little interest in her queer gyrations that she gained little applause, and the manager was glad enough to let her go when his contract was ended. The Spanish dancer got an engagement at Koster & Bial's, then a concert room of few attractions further than the opportunity it afforded for the enjoyment of beer and tobacco. Carmencita danced in this place for some time without more than languid curiosity from its patrons. One night a prominent critic, accompanied by an equally well-known artist, strolled down Fourteenth street.

"Would you care to go to the theater?" asked the critic.

"No," returned the painter, "I have been working hard at my academy picture all day, and I am too nervous to sit through a play. I intend to pass the evening in smoking and shall go to bed early."

"Well," said the journalist, "let us stop in at Koster's for 10 minutes. You can smoke there, and they have very good beer."

When they got seats Carmeneita had just commenced to do her "turn" as vaudeville people call it.

"By jove, that's queer," ejaculated the painter; "this is billed as a Spanish dance, but, although I am pretty well acquainted with Spain, I never saw anything like that while I was there. Yet the woman seems in earnest, too. See how hard she works."

"Here!" exclaimed the critic, "I have an idea. The newspaper world is dull just now. Suppose we get up a sensation. If you make a sketch of what's her name—Oh—Carmencita, I will write an article on her."

"Done!" cried the artist, whipping a pad and pencil out of his pocket and making a rapid drawing of the dancer in one of her most extravagant poses. "There you are. Now give her a good notice and make her famous."

Next morning everybody in newspaper circles was asking "Who is Carmencita?" The prominence of the critic who discovered her was considered sufficient guaranty of her merit. His interesting account and the accompanying sketch of her dance attracted general attention. Reporters from the other papers hurriedly went to Koster's to interview and describe the newest thing in theatricals. Within the fortnight Carmencita was a sensation. Her salary, which was at first a modest $75 a week, was gradually increased until crowded audiences enabled the manager to give his new star $500 a week.

A few of the sojourners at St. Augustine, Fla., have taken advantage of the opportunity to see the prettiest part of the St. Johns river, one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. Straight across country to the west, a dozen miles or so, is the village of Tocoi, perhaps the most interesting example remaining of an old-time St. Johns river settlement. A party of young men, embracing two New Yorkers and three representatives of other northern cities, returned the other evening from a ride across country to the river. After they had exchanged their riding suits for the conventional evening dress the others fell to joking one of the party, in a parlor of the Ponce de Leon, concerning a pine-woods conquest in which he was the captive. In had come about in this way:

A little more than half way across to the great river they came to a rustic—very rustic bridge over one of the deep and dark creeks that are tributary to the St. Johns. Leaning upon the rail of this bridge and looking at her shadow in the still water was a young girl. Most of those in the party had seen and admired the various types of beauty of the civilized regions of the earth. If they had come across such a maid on the shore of the Mediterranean they would have looked twice at her. Finding her here in the depths of the pine woods, they looked once, but that look was prolonged until she had vanished amid the dark trunks of the pines.

"I aw—beg your pardon," said one of the party, "but could you tell us how far it is across to the river?"

The girl turned quickly and stood facing them. She looked like a maiden of 18, but she was younger. Her gown was of calico as red as the plumage of the cardinal bird that fluttered in the magnolia trees. It was little else than a Mother Hubbard loosely belted. The rest of her attire was not in evidence. The bewitching outlines of the girl were, however. Her bare feet, wrists and throat were of that indescribable tint that is called olive, because the term doesn't describe it. In her cheeks the red blood of perfect health showed plainly. Her face was piquant in expression—or it would have been but for the eyes. Fringed and softened by dard lashes, as fathomless to the sight as the black water over which she had been bending, the eyes of this maid of the pine woods gave to her face that beauty which mortal man in some stations of life having seen and failed to possess, flees from to drink brandy and soda if he be very young, or to puff black cigars if he be not so young.

"It's about three sights and a half or fou' sights, sir," said the girl, with a strange, soft accent, as she raised her arm and pointed toward the west, standing very straight. Then she hurried out of sight along the wooded bank of the stream, her glossy hair falling back like a mane.

Four of the young men found vent for their feelings in long, low whistles when she had vanished. The fifth gasped. Just then a "cracker," riding a horse that was hitched to a cart in which was a bag of hominy, came along.

"Could you tell us," said one of the party, "who that aw— young lady was that just showed us the way?"

"She? O, she's one of the marsh ponies. They ketched her mother, but her father got away. Git up, Buckskin," said the man, giving his nag a dig with his heels.

"Yes, the girl was a "marsh pony." There are a good many of them in the reach of pine-woods between the St. Johns and the sea in about the latitude of St. Augustine. For her pedigree one must go back many years to an island in the Mediterranean off the coast of Spain, the island of Minorca. Her ancestors were the only white slaves ever held in bondage on this continent by white men. A shipload of them was brought from their island home as contract laborers by a man named Turnbull. Their condition under him was little short of servitude. Some of them ran way to the west side of the St. Johns, where they were whipped in with the negro hands on the plantations and became slaves in truth. Their condition was ameliorated later on by government interference, and when the rule of Turnbull came to an end the Minoreans remained, some in the cities and villages and some in the pine-woods. In these days there are in this part of Florida men of wealth and women of refinement of pure Minorcan blood, and there are in the pine-woods men and women of the same blood who are not rich and not refined. Nor are they sticklers for morality, all of them; and among their offspring are the "marsh ponies," the handsomest girls in the world according to the judgment of many who call themselves experts as to feminine beauty. The destiny of these girls probably is to bring into life other "marsh ponies," whose mothers will be caught and whose fathers will get away.

The young man who gasped when the others whistled, and who is still talking about the girl they scared up in the pine-woods, is the one that the others were guying as they stood in evening attire in a nook of one of the Ponce de Leon parlors.

CYMON.

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DANGER IN PIANOS.

Keys Made of Imitation Ivory Are Liable to Explode.

From Work.

Artificial imitations of ivory and bone have yet another danger. We pointed out a short time ago that wearers of this composition in the form of buttons, etc., carry about with them, more or less, an explosive—in fact an equivalent to nitro-glycerine, owing to its inflammable nature; and an instance has been known of a gentleman's collar of this substance catching fire while being worn, owing to the careless handling of a lighted taper. There has come under our notice a piano-forte with the keyboard destroyed, which was caused by a light falling upon it. As this composition is used largely for covering the keys of medium-priced pianos, organs, etc., we call attention to its danger, and warn our readers against laying lighted cigars, matches, or naked lights of any description in close proximity to anything made of this composition. It is easily distinguishable from ivory or bone by scraping with a sharp knife, or wiping off with a piece of rag damp with mythelated spirits, when it will, if not genuine, emit a strong smell of camphor.

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Making Artificial Indigo.

Dr. Adolph Liebmann of the Whitworth institute, Manchester, England, said in an address the other evening in New York city that remarkable progress has been made in the manufacturing of artificial indigo. Experts have devoted much time to this production, he states, and the result is that indigo can be evolved from coal tar by several different methods, but as yet no one has succeeded in discovering a process sufficiently cheap to compete with natural indigo.

TWO GUNS WERE TOO MANY.

Once More the Arizona Kicker Editor Backs Out.

VISITED THE PRESENT POSTMASTER.

Didn't Get His Name to a Petition For a Successor.

BIDS WANTED TO FIX UP A GRAVEYARD

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

A MEAN CRITTER.—We have on several occasions since the presidential election merely hinted the fact that we expected to be the next postmaster of this town. As a matter of fact, we ought to have been appointed in place of the present incumbent, and we believe that Mr. Wanmaaker has kicked himself all over a 10-acre lot on a dozen occasions for failing to do the square thing by us. When Mr. Cleveland's new postmaster general assumes the reins, he will find our petition lying on top of the whole pile. It will contain the names of all the people in this town except two—the present postmaster and the editor of our esteemed contemporary. We wouldn't ask for the latter's signature because we knew him to be possessed of the insane idea that he stood one chance in a million himself, and we thought the former might be prejudiced because of our having been obliged to shoot him twice in the last 18 months.

WE BACKED OUT.

We didn't want him to feel snubbed, however, and acting on the advice of friends we called at the postoffice Tuesday afternoon with the petition in our hand. The critter evidently suspected our errand, for as we reached the general delivery window we suddenly discovered the muzzles of two guns resting on the shelf, with the postmaster behind them. We endeavored to soften the situation by calling for half a dozen of the new Columbus billboards, but we fear it was a failure. Indeed we think we'd better admit that we backed out of the shop with more haste than grace, and that if there was a "call" anywhere along the line the fellow with the guns had it.

While we shall be postmasfer just the same, we are grieved that this human hyena couldn't see and grasp the opportunity of a lifetime. How brotherly it would have appeared to the world had he signed our petition, even though two of our bullets are rattling around in his carcass! It was a golden opportunity to heap coals of fire on our head, and we believe we should have given him a clerkship as a reward. Our petition will be mailed next week without his signature, and from this week on to the day he turns over his office to us we shall expend much of our vital energy in seeking to make him a very tired man.

BIDS WANTED.—Notice is hereby given that bids will be received at the *Kicker* office for the next four years for the following work:

First—Resodding one-fourth of an acre of our private graveyard with fresh, strong sods, which must be free of weeds and thistles.

Second—Repainting 11 headboards with two coats of white paint, and the relettering of the same. The following is a sample of the relettering to be done:

IN MEMORY
of
BIG TOM JONES,

Who departed this life April 4, 1891, in the 38th year of his age. For further particulars inquire at the *Kicker* office. He sleeps well.

Third—Furnishing and setting out within the inclosure six rosebushes of some fragrant variety.

Fourth—Furnishing and setting out of enough trailing arbutus to trail over the 11 graves in a generous and liberal manner.

Fifth—Repainting the picket fence surrounding half an acre of land. Bids may be submitted for one or for two coats, but the material must be the best white lead in market.

Sixth—Furnishing and spreading on the walks already laid out 20 cartloads of fine gravel.

Seventh—Furnishing and setting out 12 small cedar trees on spots to be designated.

A certified check or a $10 bill must accompany each bid as an evidence of good faith. As our private graveyard is strictly a local industry, and one in which every patriotic citizen takes a local pride, we hope that the above work may be kept in the hands of our fellow townsmen.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. No bid for any part of the work will be received from the editor of our esteemed contemporary or anyone connected with his office. Successful bidders must be prepared to begin operations by the 1st of May.

M. QUAD.

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The Attraction.

From Puck.

Miss Nugget—Would you have loved me had I been poor?

Mr. Argonaut—I should never have known you, darling!

EXILES OF RUSSIA.

Continued From Ninth Page.

daikin when talking it over with Deguyieff, he later became terrified at the audacity of the plans, though not until he had begun the accomplishment of them by shadowing Count Tolstoi and the Grand Duke Vladimir. He began wavering and Deguyieff saw he was to be sadly disappointed. He now determined that Soudaikin must in some way be removed to allow the committee to continue its operations.

As soon as Deguyieff saw that he was mistaken in Soudaikin, he began devising some way to get rid of him. It must be remarked here that other police officers, being jealous of Soudakin's success in the service, tried very hard to undermine him. A Major Kattansky, the man who raided the printing office in Odessa and arrested Deguyieff, began spreading the secret of Deguyieff's escape among the people whom he thought connected with the party.

Deguyieff thought that he could keep the secret no longer from the members of the party. As he made up his mind to remove Soudaikin, he disclosed to the executive committee the whole secret from the beginning to the end. The conduct of Deguyieff was approved by every member, and they admired his diplomacy. A plan for Saudaikin's assassination was discussed at a meeting on October 18. It was held in a house in Sadovia street. Among those present were Lopatin, Konashevich, Starodvorsky, Stepurin, Deguyieff and other members of the executive committee. Deguyieff proposed that the assassination should take place in his house, where Soudaikin used to come quite often. But he refused to do the act himself. Konashevich and Starodvorsky volunteered to carry into execution the sentence of the executive committee. Both of them were remarkably strong men. The day of execution was set for December 10. Previous to that day, Deguyieff wrote to Soudaikin that he wanted to see him on a very important matter.

On the 10th, Soudaikin arrived at the entrance of Deguyieff's house. He came too early, and Deguyieff, being afraid that Konashevich and Starodvorsky might come in during the interview and thus spoil the whole affair, did not open the door to Soudaikin. Next day he informed him that he had been detained at a meeting where the question of an attempt on the life of the czar was discussed. He appointed the next interview on the 16th. Konashevich and Starodvorsky came to the house very early. They were armed with heavy crow-bars. At 7 o'clock the bell rang; the conspirators immediately took their places in the cabinet. Deguyieff opened the door himself (he had sent his servant away) and admitted Soudaikin, and his nephew Soudovsky. Soudaikin gaily threw off his overcoat and inquired how the matter of the attempt on the czar was advancing. Deguyieff said that he would speak to him in private about it and invited him into the cabinet. As soon as Soudaikin entered the cabinet, a shot was heard and Soudaikin rushed out with a wound in his back shrieking like a maniac; he was followed by both men who were belaboring him with the bars.

The nephew, instead of rushing to assist his uncle, ran to the door, but it was locked. Konashevich dealt Soudovsky a blow on the head, and he sank insensible to the floor. Then both Konashevich and Starodvorsky began belaboring both Soudaikin and Soudovsky. Deguyieff stood all the time in the dining room, being unwilling to witness the killing. Soudaikin did not defend himself and only cried for help. His heartrending cries were heard throughout the house, but nobody came to his assistance. At last a blow on the head finished him. The conspirators searched the body of Soudaikin, took all the important documents they found on him and the revolver which was loaded. Then they all departed, Deguyieff shaved off his beard and drove to the railway station. Next morning he was on the frontier and two days after he was in Paris. The Russian government issued the following proclamation:

"Sergius Deguyieff, captain of the artillery, is accused of assassination of Colonel Soudaikin, the chief of the secret police. Five thousand roubles to anyone who informs where Deguyieff is will be paid at present, 10,000 roubles to anyone who arrests him."

To the proclamation was attached the photo of Deguyieff in six different views, with and without beard, in cap and without it, with and without mustache. The result of this proclamation was that hundreds of men were arrested on suspicion of being Deguyieff. And one enterprising police officer telegraphed to St. Petersburg: "Have caught three of them and keep them in custody, three others will shortly be captured." He overlooked the fact that the photos were of the same man.

VLADIMIR POLEVOY.

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THE TURKEY'S SEAT.

Its Owner Was Determined to Keep It at His Side.

Boston Globe.

A man going home from Boston on a late train the other evening took one seat, and placed beside him on the other a large turkey minus wrapping of any kind. A half-dozen men couldn't find seats and stood good-naturedly in the aisles. Just as the train moved out of the station a little, nervous-looking man came along. He asked the man with the turkey to take the bird up and give him the seat. The man refused, whereupon the nervous man attempted to move the turkey aside himself. "No, you don't," said the bird's owner. "That turkey is going to have a whole seat to himself." "You haven't paid for two seats," said the other, red with rage. "Haven't I? Well, just see me do it now." He called to the conductor. "Here," he said, passing his book over; "take out another fare for this friend of mine," and he nodded jocosely in the direction of the bird. The conductor looked a little dubious for a few seconds, then tore out the ticket.

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It Was Just Georgous.

New York Tribune.

In writing up a wedding the other day a Missouri paper described the groom as "dressed in conventional black, making a most lovely appearance." The supper was "both stylish and beautiful, with nodding plumes of flowers that added to the great mounds of sweetness present," while the wedding presents were "valued on the aggregate to the amount of $200."

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The Ostrich's Mistake.

An ostrich named Rollo ran up to a can
 So hollow—so hollow—so hollow;
He thought it an apple and grabbed it and ran
 To swallow—to swallow—to swallow.
But he got it half down and it stuck in his throat,
And he moaned aloud, "Were I only a goat
I could land it, I'm sure, I would bet a big note"—
 Oh, Rollo! Poor Rollo! Poor Rollo!

—*Judge.*

ROW IN THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

An Insurrection Suppressed by the President.

HAD COME PREPARED FOR TROUBLE.

Took Him Only a Few Moments to Regain Authority.

POROUS PLASTERS AND ARNICA READY.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

For some time past there have been evidences of an insurrection against the one man power of Brother Gardner in the Limekiln club, and those best posted have predicted that a calamity would result in due time. At the last meeting both Giveadam Jones and Waydown Bebee appealed from certain rulings, and although Brother Gardner betrayed considerable surprise he held his peace. At the same meeting the Rev. Penstock moved the previous question when there was no question, evidently itching to be called to order, but Brother Gardner dodged the crisis to bide his time. At the Saturday night meeting, when the order of "communications" was reached, the president arose and said:

"I has dun received a communicashun from Philadelphia inquarin if dis club has any statistics in regard to chilblains—why dey appear—whar dey cum from—whar dey goes to—de gineral effect, mentally and physically, upon de cull'd race, and so fo'th and so fo'th. Brudder Boneset White am de duly elected medical director of dis club, an' I should like to inquar if he has collected any chilblain statistics?"

HEROIC MEASURES.

The conspirators had been waiting for an opportunity of this sort, and they grasped it at once.

"Sah, I moves to lay on de table!" said the Rev. Penstock as he arose.

"I moves dat it be rejected!" added Brother Bebee.

"I calls fur de prev'us queshun!" shouted Giveadam Jones.

Ten seconds later 30 members were on their feet shouting and gesticulating, and the confusion was unprecedented in the history of the club. Brother Gardner rapidly tumbled to the situation and made vigorous use of the gavel, but without result. He saw that heroic measures would alone save the day, and he removed his coat and vest and descended from the rostrum. At the end of two minutes a deep hush fell upon the meeting. The Rev. Penstock lay on the floor under the benches; Brother Jones was in the woodbox head down and feet up; Waydown Bebee lay across two chairs limp and almost lifeless; Shindig Watkins had struck the hot stove as he passed over it, and there was an odor of burning boot leg in the hall. As the hush fell Judge Cabiff, Sawedoff Taylor and Uncle Platt lay in a heap on the floor and seemed to sweetly slumber. After returning to his station Brother Gardner pinned up seven rips in his shirt, repaired two breaks in his suspenders and removed his collar, which was hanging by one end. By that time the dust had settled, and he quietly observed:

"At de organizashun of dis club it was decided to adopt Mr. Cushing's manual as our guide. I has allus anticipated dat sooner or later de tactics in dat manual would be put to de test, an I may add dat I has allus been ready fur de insurrection which broke out wid sich suddenness dis eavenin. Does anybody want anythin laid on de table? Does I hear a moshun to reject? Am anybody back dar by de stove callin for de queshun or movin to amend?"

Only a deep, hurried breathing, as from a herd of cattle running up hill, made answer to his questions.

"My fren's," resumed the president in very soft tones, "eberythin on dis airth has its weak side. Mr. Cushing's manual am no excepshun. While I nebber met up wid him to ax de queshun, I feel sartin he expected all presidin officers to back up his manual as I hev done to-night an as I shall continer to do as long as I am president of dis club. De Rev. Penstock is one of our moas' enlightened members, but at de same time one of de moas' capricious. Mebbe he fell too heavy an mebbe I kicked him harder dan I should, but I hope dis lesson will sink deep into his heart. Giveadam Jones has bin actin rather 'colty' of late, an I trust dat dis sarcumstance may restore his airnestness an dignity. Shindig Watkins has had a quare look in his eyes fur de last six weeks, but I obsarve dat it has suddenly died out, an Iz'e glad on it. In anticipashun of dis werry crisis I brung along wid me to-night a bottle of arnica, a bundle of rags an six pourous plasters, an arter de meeting has closed I shall open a temporary hospital in de anteroom.

"De queshun befo' de meetin when de cyclone struck dis buildin an interrupted our deliberashuns was as to chilblains. Has de medical director any statistics to offer?"

Brother Boneset White, who had lost a front tooth and had his nose skinned in the scrimmage, arose after a great effort of will power and replied in a faint voice that he had nothing, but would collect a bushel or two before the next meeting.

"Werry well, sah—I shall be lookin fur sumthin rich," replied the president. "As part of de lamps have gone out an a good deal of plaster fallen off de ceilin, an as dar seems a gineral anxiety to git hold of de arnica an plasters, we will lock up de rest of de bizness an adjourn de meetin fur one week."

M. QUAD.

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Extending the Nomenclature.

From Judge.

Hojack—So long, Tomdik. I'll meet you in an hour at the Hotel Bigley.

Tomdik—Very well. I have to step around to the Butcher-shop Muller and the Grocery Briggs to leave some orders first.